

CHAPTER 6: RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION

Karnataka has 60291 rural habitations, according to 2011 census, about 61 per cent of the total population of (611 lakh) lives in rural habitats. The distinguishing features of the State's rural society are as follows:

- Large number of scattered and small habitations.
- Dependence on agriculture and related activities.
- State's domestic production compared to the proportion of population being low, the per Capital income is also low.
- Infrastructure like roads, electricity, housing and sanitation is much below the expected levels.
- Backwardness in terms of human development parameters like literacy, health services and skillendowments.

The key Development of Rural areas in the State is through improving agricultural productivity and encouraging other economic activities thereby enhancing the availability and quality of infrastructure, improving the quality of those services which contribute to the up-gradation of human development.

Democratic Decentralization

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in decentralized governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayat Raj Institutions. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution, Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. The State was the first in the country to enact the Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Karnataka has transferred all the 29 subjects listed in the Constitution to the PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralization that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayat Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of elections successively every five years. An outstanding feature of the Panchayat Raj System is the determined effort to empower voiceless section of the society by providing specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons/Vice chairpersons of the Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women constitute 50 percent of the elected members in Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayaths.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended facilitating PRIs to march ahead effectively in its endeavor.

1. Enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater Empowerment of Grama Sabhas and Ward Sabhas.
2. Defining powers and responsibilities of the Gram Sabha with clarity.
3. Bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs.
4. To strengthen women empowerment, reservation for woman representatives in PRIs has been enhanced to 50 per cent.

The State has been taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralized governance and planning process and to that effect, state has introduced many administrative innovations on the following issues:

The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation has been devolved to the panchayats by transferring functions, functionaries and finances (3F's)

1. Introduction of social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system; Grama Panchayats are empowered to call for tenders for all works with an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 lakh and above and for procuring materials worth Rs.5000/- and above.
2. Ombudsman are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS.
3. Computerization of Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats.
4. In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes and effective utilization of grants, one post of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 6021 GP and 2500 Second Division Accounts Assistant posts in the larger GPs have been created.
5. Grama Panchayat Budget and Accounts Rules, 2006 has been enacted to ensure transparency in the maintenance of accounts. Besides, Double Entry Accounting System has been introduced.
6. The State has launched capacity building programmes such as - certificate course for panchayat members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayat members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayat functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.
7. For Grama Panchayats with population less than 8000 an annual grant of Rs.10.00 lakh per Grama Panchayat will be provided. For Grama Panchayats with population of more than 8000, an increase of Rs.1.00 lakh for every 1000 increase in population will be given.
8. GPs have also been empowered to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle.

Greater flexibility to PRIs for Planning and Prioritization

In parallel with the amendments, two initiatives have been undertaken in order to ensure that PRIs effectively work with greater freedom. These are a role mapping matrix for the three PRI spheres, and rationalizing and doing away with redundant and fragmented schemes. The district sector plan schemes have been reduced and simplified substantially, keeping in view the C and A G format and recommendations of the working group on decentralization.

Panchatantra Software

Various Programmes are being implemented through Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats to effectively address the needs of rural population across the state through innovative e-Administration. Grama Panchayats play pivotal role in catering to the needs and aspirations of the rural population. The activities like selection of the beneficiaries, program implementation, to conduct Grama Sabhas and Ward Sabhas at Grama Panchayat level are taken up. It is imperative at this juncture to integrate all these activities under a single platform to maximize the utility of the programmes. In collaboration with National Information Centre (NIC), the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has developed new software called as "PANCHATANTRA". To bring about a revolution in the

Financial and Administrative structure, double entry system to ensure the financial discipline and accountability of the programmes, releases, to ensure transparency and keep open to the public domain about the activities and administration of the panchayats. Though PANCHATANTRA software was initially developed with an intention to practice “double entry” system in financial management, later on many modules were included in the software to facilitate and monitor other activities of the Panchayats. The most prominent feature being e-Attendance. Apart from this, the minutes of Grama Sabha, Ward Sabha, the general information about Panchayat (Area and Population), Sakala Services, information about the officers and staff, elected representatives of the Panchayats, information about Grama Panchayat Assets, SAKALA Services details, the details of Properties of the people residing in Panchayat are also included in the PANCHATANTRA software

Gandhi Sakshi Kayaka

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department executes various development works under different schemes to develop rural areas. In this process, they get multiple development works executed in the rural area so that basic infrastructure is built for rural people. The number of development works executed through various authorities runs into lakhs. The effective execution of these schemes is a biggest challenge for the department as they are not having effective and efficient monitoring mechanism at various hierarchy of the department. On this background, the department with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed application software for monitoring the works taken up by the department. As a result, Gandhi Sakshi Kayaka application was developed to bring accountability, transparency, public participation in the execution of developmental works. It was inaugurated on 2nd October 2013.

Panchayat 100-Bapuji Seva Kendra

With an idea of improving the delivery of public services and simplifying the process of accessing them and integrating them into a collective vision and to provide service with the efficient and fast ways at the Gram Panchayats level “Panchayat 100-Bapuji Seva Kendras” are established in Gram Panchayats.

“Panchayat 100-Bapuji Seva Kendras” are established to provide 100 online services; 43 online services of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, 40 online services of Revenue services and 17 Other Services.

The implementation of “Panchayat 100-Bapuji Seva Kendras” in Grama Panchayats paved the way to initiate the objective of bringing public services closer home to citizens. This has become new foundation to make all the government services accessible to common man in his locality through common services delivery outlets.

Capacity Building of PRI Members

The Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSSIRD) has developed a new interactive training programme to be transmitted through the Satellite Center located at ANSIRD, Mysore. SATCOM- sub centers have been established in Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bengaluru and Mangalore under the World Bank assisted Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project.

District Planning Committees

Section 243(ZD) of the 74th amendment to the Constitution of India provides for setting up of District Planning Committees (DPCs) at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayat Raj Institutions and urban local bodies and develop a draft development

plan for the district as a whole, having regard to matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other natural and physical resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; the extent and type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise. In order to perform this task efficiently, the DPC may have to determine a strategy for the development of the district as a whole and accordingly provide guidelines to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities for formulating their Plans. Setting up of the District Planning Committees is being done from time to time. The process of constituting the Metropolitan Planning Committee for Bangalore district is under progress. Guidelines on the functioning of District Planning Committees have been issued. Their effective and proactive functioning is a priority.

1) Review of Budget 2023-24

Financial Progress in the Budget 2023-24

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Outlay (BE)	Anticipated Expenditure (RE)
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	12136.47	12275.59

2) Budget for the year 2024-25

An amount of Rs.12588.36 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which an amount of Rs.1989.05 crore and Rs.10599.31 crore is under State Sector and District Sector respectively for RDPR, Rural Communication and RDPR MI.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

I. Rural Development

An amount of Rs.11098.74 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which of Rs.833.58 crore and Rs.10265.16 crore is under State Sector and District Sector respectively.

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) -Central Share-2515-00-101-0-31 and State Share-2515-00-101-0-32 (SDG-5 and 9)

An amount of Rs.30.00 crore is provided for this scheme. The sharing pattern between central and state is 60:40. Out of which Rs.5.15 crore and Rs.2.09 crore earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

2) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme (Administrative Expenses) (100% GoI) -2505-02-101-0-03 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.200.00 crore has been provided for general expenditure for this project.

3) MGNREGA Social Audit Unit (100% GoI) -2505-02-101-0-02 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.10.00 crore is provided for General expenses only.

4) SBM (Grameen) State Top-Up Funds CSS-State Share - 2215-02-105-0-03 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.5.00 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.3.00 crore and Rs.2.00 crore earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

5) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme (Cluster Facilitation Program) (100% GoI) -2505-02-101-0-04 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.0.50 crore is provided for this scheme.

6) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme (Unnati) (100% GoI)-2505-02-101-0-05 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.0.50 crore is provided for this scheme.

7) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme (Delay Compensation/Unemployment Allowande) (100% GoK)-2505-02-101-0-06 (SDG-1)

An amount of Rs.0.05 crore is provided for this scheme.

8) PM-JANMAN (Rural Roads) - Central Share - 5054-03-337-0-77 and State Share 5054-03-337-0-78 (SDG - 9)

An amount of Rs.21.73 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.12.64 crore and Rs.9.09 crore is provided under Central share and State share respectively for TSP.

b) Externally Aided Projects

There are no schemes.

c) Other Important State Sector Schemes

1) Karnataka State Decentralization Programme and other Rural Development Activities- 2515-00-101-0-09 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.22.43 crore is provided for the implementation of KPR Act, 1993 and related activities.

2) Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSIRD)-2515-00-102-0-08 (SDG-9)

An amount of Rs.4.87 crore has been provided and shared equally between the Centre and the State for organizing various training programmes, workshops, seminars, research etc. connected with rural development.

3) Karnataka Panchayath Raj University, Gadag- 4515-00-101-0-01 (SDG-4)

An amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been provided for Capital Expenses.

4) Karnataka Panchayat Raj University Gadag- 2515-00-102-0-13 (SDG-4)

An amount of Rs.3.74 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.1.13 crore is Grant-in-Aid-Salaries, Rs.1.50 crore Grant-in-Aid-General and Rs.1.11 crore is provided towards other expenses.

5) Election to PRI Institutes-2515-00-101-0-11 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.60.00 crore is provided towards other expenses.

6) State Election Commission-2515-00-101-0-17 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.17.41 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.15.14 crore is

Salary, Rs.0.05 crore is Medical Allowance and Rs.2.22 crore is provided towards other expenses.

7) Panchayath Raj Commissioner-Establishment-2515-00-001-0-01 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.6.83 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.5.25 crore is Salary, Rs.0.01 crore is Medical Allowance and Rs.1.57 crore is provided towards other expenses.

8) Panchayat Raj Institutions' Buildings -4515-00-102-1-03 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.10.00 crore is provided for Constructions.

9) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme-Establishment-2505-60-101-0-04 (SDG-5 and 1)

An amount of Rs.3.28 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.2.21 crore is Salary, Rs.0.01 crore is Medical Allowance and Rs.1.06 crore is provided towards other expenses.

10) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (Corpus fund to all DCs) - 2230-01-112-0-01 (SDG-5 and 1)

An amount of Rs.0.10 crore has been allocated for this project for other expenses.

11) Chief Engineer, Panchayath Raj Engineering Department-2515-00-001-0-05 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.13.01 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.11.68 crore is Salary, Rs.0.02 crore is Medical Allowance and Rs.1.31 crore is provided towards other expenses.

12) RDPR Computerization-2515-00-101-0-24 (SDG-9)

An amount of Rs.9.00 crore is provided in the budget for providing computer support to the RDPR Department and Zilla / Taluk Panchayats.

13) Unspent SCSP-TSP Amount as per the SCSP-TSP Act 2013 - 4515-00-800-0-07 (SDG-5, 8 and 10)

An amount of Rs.10.35 crore is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.8.16 crore and Rs.2.19 crore earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

14) HOMBELAKU Yojane - 4515-00-103-5-01 (SDG-8)

An amount of Rs.20.00 crore is provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.10.00 crore is provided major works and Rs.10.00 crore is towards capital expenses.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of Rs.10265.16 crore is provided under District Sector for the following schemes.

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme-Central Share -2505-60-196-6-04 (2505-00-101-0-11) and State Share - 2505-60-196-6-05 (2505-00-101-0-12) (SDG-5, 1 and 8)

An amount of Rs.2390.00 crore is provided for this scheme, out of which Rs.1990.00 crore and Rs.400.00 crore is Central share and State share respectively. Out of which Rs.504.00 crore and Rs.216.00 crore earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been in operation since 2nd October 2006 in all the districts.

The MGNREG Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It came into force on 2nd October 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. Under First Phase during 2006-07 five districts were selected and taken up for implementation, while in 2007-08 six districts were selected for implementation and in 2008-09 all the remaining districts were covered for implementation in the State. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting the wage employment and the secondary objective is to strengthen the natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.

Salient features of the MGNREGA's are as follows:

- a. Adult members of rural household may apply for employment if they are willing to do unskilled manual work.
- b. Such a household will have to apply for registration to the local Gram Panchayath, in writing or orally.
- c. The Gram Panchayath after due verification will issue a Job Card to the household as a whole. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The Job Card with photograph is free of cost.
- d. A Job Card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayath, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment is fifteen days.
- e. The Gram Panchayath will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.
- f. Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work by an employment seeker.
- g. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance in cash has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowances is of the States.
- h. At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women.
- i. Disbursement of the wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight.
- j. Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a principal role in planning and implementation. Each district has to prepare a shelf of projects (list of permissible works) through which works are to be selected from the Grama Sabha and necessary approval obtained from Gram Panchayath. Recently Government of India by notification made the following further amendments to the Schedule-I and the Schedule-II to the MGNREG Act with effect from 4th January 2014. This amendment is about the Act with respect to the Schedule-I particularly in respect of the works to be taken up under MGNREGA areas follows;

Permissible works under the Scheme

I. Category-A: Public works relating to natural resources management

- a) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment improve ground water like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams, with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources.

- b) Watershed management works such as contour trenchers, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a Watershed.
- c) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of Irrigation canals and drains.
- d) Renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies.
- e) A forestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, Canal bunds, tank foreshores and costal belts duly providing development.
- f) Land development works in common land.

II. Category-B: Individual Assets for Vulnerable section

(Only for households in paragraph 5 viz; SCs/STs/Nomadic Tribes/Denitrified Tribes /BPL Families / Women headed households / physically handicapped headed household etc.)

Improving productivity of land of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry.

- a) Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in Paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation.
- b) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme.
- c) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle and
- d) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land.

III. Category C: Common Infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-Help Groups

- a) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including, pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce.
- b) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D: Rural infrastructure

- a) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centers to the existing pucca road network and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village.
- b) Construction of play fields.
- c) Works for improving disaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection.

d) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayaths, women self-help groups, federations, Cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centers, village hats and crematoria at the village or block level.

i. Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013 (20 of 2013).

ii. Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works.

iii. Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act.

iv. Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

The order of priority of works shall be determined by each Gram Panchayath in the meetings of the Gram Sabha keeping in view potential of the local area, its needs, local resources. Works which are non-tangible, not measurable, repetitive such as, removing grass, pebbles, agricultural operations, shall not be taken up.

Works creating individual assets shall be prioritized on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the:

a. Scheduled Castes

b. Scheduled Tribes

c. Nomadic tribes

d. De notified tribes

e. Other families below the poverty line

f. Women-headed households

g. Physically handicapped headed households

h. Beneficiaries of land reforms

i. The beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana

j. Beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), and after exhausting the eligible beneficiaries under the above categories, on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 subject to the condition that such households shall have a job card with at least one member willing to work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

k. The Shelf of Projects has to be prepared on the basis of the priority assigned by Gram Sabhas. At least 50% of works have to be allocated to Gram Panchayaths for execution. The proportionate share between wage and material has been stipulated at 60:40. Contractors and use of labor displacing machinery are strictly prohibited in the execution of works.

- Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else transportation allowance at 10% of the wage has to be paid

- Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade and first aid box have to be provided.

- Social Audit has to be conducted by the Gram Panchayath twice in a year i.e. once in every six months.
- Necessary rules as mandated under the Act are framed and notified to bring more transparency and accountability under the scheme.

The objectives can also be achieved by generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration etc. MGNREGS programme is a demand driven programme. The Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between Centre and the State in the ratio of nearly 90:10. Wage component is fully borne by the Government of India and material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

Funding

The Centre bears the cost on the following:

1. Entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
2. 75% of the cost of material, wages of skilled and semi skilled workers.
3. Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government, which will include inter alia, the salary and the allowances of the Programme Officer and his Supporting staff, work site facilities.
4. Expenses of the Central Employment Guarantee Council.

The State is required to bear the costs on the following

1. 25% of the cost of material, wages of unskilled and semi-skilled workers.
2. Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government is notable to provide wage employment on time.
3. Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.
4. Delay compensation allowance has to be paid in case wages are not paid within the stipulated time.

Wages notified for the last 3 years under MGNREGS for unskilled labourers

Year	Wages notified to The unskilled labourers (in. Rs)
2018-19	249.00
2019-20	249.00
2020-21	275.00
2021-22	289.00
2022-23	309.00
2023-24	316.00

1. 100% Operationalization of MIS under MGNREGS in the State.
2. Ombudsman are working in the districts and are attending and disposing complaints received from the public regarding implementation of the MGNREGA
3. Separate independent Directorate of Social Audit is in place.
4. Kayakabandu / Mate system has been enforced in the State to capture labour demand and for smooth sailing of the scheme at site level.

5. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are intensified in the drought affected areas as well as in the less awareness areas to create awareness among the rural mass to prevent rural -urban migration.

6. With respect to quality monitoring, State Government has empaneled State quality monitors and district quality monitors.

7. Convergence with Watershed, Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Panchayath Raj Engineering Department has been taken up under MGNREGS. These departments have been identified and declared as implementing agencies under MGNREGS and necessary orders are issued.

8. Grama Panchayaths and hobli level officers'are delegated powers to accord technical approval up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Taluk level officers are delegated powers to accord technical approval Rs.3.00 lakh and up to Rs.10.00 lakh. District level officers are delegated powers to accord technical approval above Rs.10.00 lakh.

9. Powers have been delegated to Grama Panchayats to accord administrative approval up to Rs.10.00 lakh Taluk Panchayats have been delegated powers to accord administrative approval over Rs.10.00 lakh and up to Rs.30.00 lakh Zilla Panchayats can accord administrative approval over and above Rs.30.00 lakh.

10. Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been in operation in the State since 2011-12 through which all the wages and material payments are being done directly to the accounts of the labourers and vendors respectively.

11. To bring more transparency and accountability under the scheme in respect of the payment of wages and material, biometric authentication has been introduced to avoid the amount being misused and to make payment to the concerned genuine beneficiaries.

12. All the DPCs are instructed to upload the photos or the three stages or work in MIS (i.e. pre Mid and Post stages).

13. Job Card validation process has been taken upon priority basis to prevent the duplication of Job Cards and also ineligible households.

14. e-NMRs generated through MIS to be used at the work place.

15. 850 lakh Person days was approved initially for 2018-19 as labour Budget and later on after mid-term review labour budget has been revised to 1000 lakh Person days. Revised Labour Budget duly approved by empowered committee, Ministry of Rural Development based on the Labour demand notional allocation arrived at will be Rs.4399.00 crore.

16. From 2016-17 emphasis has been given in the following areas.

- a. Construction of farm ponds
- b. Construction of vermicompost NADEP Tanks
- c. Construction of Anganawadi Centers
- d. Road side plantation which have been construed as focus areas.

GEO TAGGING: Geo tagging system is introduced in the State for MGNREGA during 2016-17, with a view to identify the assets created under MGNREGA.

END 2 END Solution: End 2 End solutions is software developed by the State Government functioning parallel to the MGNREGA -soft ware. It has developed eight or more modules to capture information about MGNREGA with a view to reduce the dependency level in

MGNREGA software developed by NIC.

b) Other Important District Sector Schemes

- 1) Establishment Charges of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department - 2059-80-196-1-01 (2059-00-101-0-26) (SDG-8) - Rs.175.77 crore.
- 2) Suspense Debits of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department - 2059-80-196-1-01 (2059-00-101-0-27) (SDG-8) - Rs.0.38 crore.
- 3) Maintenance and Repairs of Panchayath Raj Engineering Department - 2059-80-196-1-01 (2059-00-101-0-28) (SDG-8) - Rs.35.27 crore.
- 4) Supplies for Panchayath Raj Engineering Department - 2059-80-196-1-01 (2059-00-101-0-29) (SDG-9) - Rs.3.16 crore.
- 5) Gram Panchayat Libraries and Information Center - 2205-00-198-1-02 (2205-00-101-0-01) (SDG-4) - Rs.84.89 crore.
- 6) XV Finance Commission Grants (FCG) for conversion of Rural PHCs and Sub centres into Health & wellness centers - 2210-80-196-6-02 (2210-00-104-0-69) (SDG-4) - Rs.208.22 crore.
- 7) XV Finance Commission Grants (FCG)-Establishment of Block level Public Health Units -2210-80-196-6-02 (2210-00-104-0-70) (SDG-4) - Rs.42.15 crore.
- 8) XV Finance Commission Grants (FCG)-Infrastructure facilities for Building less subcenters, PHCs and CHCs - 2210-80-196-6-02 (2210-00-104-0-71) (SDG-4) - Rs.11.09 crore.
- 9) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers-2230-01-198-6-01 (2230-00-101-0-01) (SDG-5 and 1)- Rs.1.00 crore.
- 10) Zilla Panchayat Maintenance Grants - 2515-00-196-1-05 (2515-00-101-0-28) (SDG-8) Rs.142.39 crore.
- 11) Maintenance Grants to ZPs including Consolidated Salaries - 2515-00-196-1-05 (2515-00-101-0-35) (SDG-8) - Rs.18.44 crore.
- 12) Construction and Maintenance of Zilla Panchayat Office Buildings - 2515-00-196-1-14 (2515-00-101-0-29) (SDG-8) - Rs.52.54 crore.
- 13) SFC Development Grants to Zilla Panchayaths - 2515-00-196-1-22 (2515-00-101-0-31) (SDG-5 and 8) - Rs.121.91 crore.
- 14) XV FCG Grants to ZPs (60% Tied: 40% Basic - 2515-00-196-6-12 (2515-00-101-0-36) (SDG- 8 and 9) - Rs.131.85 crore.
- 15) SFC Development Grants to TPs - 2515-00-197-1-07 (2515-00-102-0-62) (SDG-5 and 8) - Rs.431.25 crore.
- 16) Maintenance Grants to TP including Consolidated Salaries - 2515-00-197-1-10 (2515-00-102-0-61) (SDG-8 and 9) - Rs.1116.34 crore.
- 17) Honorarium to President, Vice President and Members of Taluka Panchayaths - 2515-00-197-1-10 (2515-00-102-0-69) (SDG-8) - Rs.18.41 crore.
- 18) XV FCG - Grants to TPs (60% Tied: 40% Basic) - 2515-00-197-6-12 (2515-00-102-0-70) (SDG-9) - Rs.263.70 crore.
- 19) SFC Development Grants to GPs - 2515-00-198-1-07 (2515-00-103-0-91) (SDG-5 and 8) - Rs.1202.18 crore.

- 20) Royalty on Sand Mining to be passed on to Gram Panchayaths - 2515-00-198-1-10 (2515-00-103-0-94) (SDG-8) - Rs.32.54 crore.
- 21) Honorarium to Grama Panchayaths Members - 2515-00-198-1-11 (2515-00-103-0-98) (SDG-5 and 8) - Rs.273.75 crore.
- 22) Grants to Grama Panchayats for Securitization of Electricity dues - 2515-00-198-1-12 (2515-00-103-0-97) (SDG-9) - Rs.626.97 crore.
- 23) XV FCG Grants to GPs (60% Tied: 40% Basic)-2515-00-198-6-13 (2515-00-103-0-90) (SDG-9) - Rs.2241.45 crore.
- 24) Creche for Children - 2515-00-196-1-24 (2515-00-101-0-37) (SDG-5 and 8) - Rs.10.00 crore.

II. Rural Communication

An amount of Rs.1489.61 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which of Rs.1155.47 crore and Rs.334.14 crore is under State Sector and District Sector respectively.

Rural road connectivity is an effective tool to remove the barriers of poverty of rural mass. Rural roads are being constructed/improved/maintained under various schemes, viz., Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, NABARD schemes, Special Development Plan and Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abhivruddi Yojane. Rural roads stock in the state.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1) Prime Minister Grameena Sadak Yojana-Central Share-5054-03-337-0-71 and State Share-5054-03-337-0-76 (SDG-5 and 9)

An amount of Rs.250.00 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which Rs.150.00 crore and Rs.100.00 crore is Central share and State Share respectively. Out of which Rs.42.88 crore and Rs.17.38 crore is earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

The PMGSY was launched in the state during December, 2000, with the objective of providing connectivity by way of all-weather roads to eligible habitation having a population of 500 and above. The scheme also permits for the up-gradation (to prescribed standards) and to provide with the connectivity to all the habitation.

In order to implement the scheme more effectively, Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency will prepare detailed project reports in each stage; implement the works as approved by Government of India at the specified standards.

b) Other Important State Sector Schemes

1) Pradhan Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana-Road Maintenance-2515-00-101-0-30 (SDG-5 and 9)

An amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been provided for maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY apart from the tender premium.

2) Namma Grama Namma Raste Scheme (NGNRY) and other Rural Road Schemes -3054-04-337-1-12 (SDG-5 and 9)

An amount of Rs.100.00 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which Rs.17.15 crore and Rs.6.95 crore is earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

3) Rural Roads-5054-03-337-0-75 (SDG-5 and 9)

An amount of Rs.700.00 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which Rs.120.05 crore and Rs.48.65 crore is earmarked for SCP and TSP respectively.

4) KRRDA- Project Division and Sub Division-3054-80-001-0-02 (SDG-9)

An amount of Rs.55.47 crore has been provided for this scheme. Out of which Rs.49.34 crore towards salary, Rs.3.50 crore for Transport Expenses and Rs.2.63 crore is towards capital expenses.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

An amount of Rs.334.14 crore is provided for the following schemes.

1) Special Grants to Rural Roads - 3054-80-196-1-03 (3054-00-101-0-29) (SDG-5 and 9)

Under this scheme funds provided will be allocated to Zilla Panchayats based on the length of roads for maintenance of asphalted, water bound macadam and gravel roads. An amount of Rs.204.47 crore has been provided for this scheme.

2) Maintenance Grants for Rural Roads - 3054-80-190-1-01 (3054-00-101-0-28) (SDG-9)

An amount of Rs.129.67 crores is provided for Maintenance Expenditure.

III. RDPR-MI

An amount of Rs.0.01 crore has been provided in the budget under State Sector.

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are no schemes

b) Other Important State Sector Schemes

1) Restoration and Rejuvenation of ZP Tanks-RDPR-MI-4702-00-101-9-04 (SDG-9)

An amount of Rs.0.01 crore is provided for this scheme.

B. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

There are no schemes

C. FLOW TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Goal	No. of H/ACs Covered	2024-25 (BE)
SDG 1	11	1014.91
SDG 4	6	351.08
SDG 5	19	2489.09
SDG 8	27	3910.73
SDG 9	22	4819.10
SDG 10	1	3.45
Grand Total		12588.36

D. PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND OUTLAY FOR SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ASPIRATIONAL TALUKA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES) /SCP/ TSP/WCP/ AND CHILD CENTRIC PROGRAMMES (CCP) IN THE BUDGET 2024-25.

a) Aspirational Taluka Development Programmes

There are no schemes.

b) Special Component Plan (SCP)

An amount of Rs.702.48 crore is provided under SCP.

c) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

An amount of Rs.317.88 crore is provided under TSP.

d) Women Component Plan (WCP)

An amount of Rs.2843.20 crore is provided under Category-B schemes (30-99% flow to women beneficiaries) and Rs.10.00 crore is provided under Category-A schemes (100% flow to women beneficiaries).

e) Child Centric Schemes (Programmes and Non-Programmes)

An amount of Rs.38.80 crore is flow to child centric schemes.

ABSTRACT

Budget for the year 2024-25	(Rs. in crore)
Total Budget	12588.36
State Sector	1989.05
District Sector	10599.31
Out of which	
CSS – Central Share	2383.64
CSS – State Share	524.14
SCP	702.48
TSP	317.88
Aspirational Taluka Development Programmes (SDP)	-
WCP	2853.20
Child Centric Schemes	38.80