



Government of Karnataka
Vision 2025
Concept Note

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VISION DOCUMENT FOR KARNATAKA

1 Introduction

In the world of digital transformation; driven by technology, mobile telephony, cable TV and the internet, the aspirations of people, especially the millennium generation, is undergoing a paradigm shift from being “needs driven” to achievement oriented. Social media has empowered the common man on an unprecedented level and there is far more awareness of their rights and entitlements, with an expectation of instant and visible results from an effective and responsive Government. More than before, the Government is now working with an integrated and socially aware citizenry and therefore there is a larger public scrutiny of the actions by administration, which in turn casts the image of any Government. In an ‘around-the-clock’, media driven, competitive and globally interconnected world, it is not enough for a Government to administer but to set an evolutionary agenda. Hence the need for a document that articulates this vision and provides a roadmap to achieve it.

2 Scope

The Vision Document is intended to provide a governance strategy for Karnataka over the next seven years. Its scope is simultaneously broad-based and specific. It aims to provide a way forward for Karnataka in the short and medium terms and is intended to serve as a bridge between different sectors and diverse interests. It shall endeavour to speak to every constituent and answer the question, “what’s in it for me?” which principle will drive its context and substance.

3 Timeline

The Vision Document Project will run for a period of five months and the Vision Document will be completed by 31st December 2017 as per the below time-table.

4 Methodology

The Vision document shall be developed on a participative principle through broad based consultations, incorporating both a top down and bottom up approach. It will

be finalized through the means of public consultations, workshops and seminars, conferences, interaction with various sectoral agencies and interest groups, representational organizations, through the creation of social media apps and tools for idea generation etc. across a wide cross section of constituents. It will consider the views and felt needs of the following categories while finalizing the document:

- Life cycle categories—including students, youth, employment issues and pension matters.
- Demographic categories—Regional, Economic, Caste, Cultural etc.
- Sectoral categories—including the main segments of Agricultural and allied sectors, Rural Development, Infrastructure, Employment and Skilling, Industrial Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Health and Nutrition, Education, Smart Cities, Information and Communications Technology, Governance. Law and order etc.

The broad parameters of the Methodology will be:

- Vertical Approach along with a spatial strategy
- Top Down and Bottom-Up Approach

Figure 1: Vertical Methodology

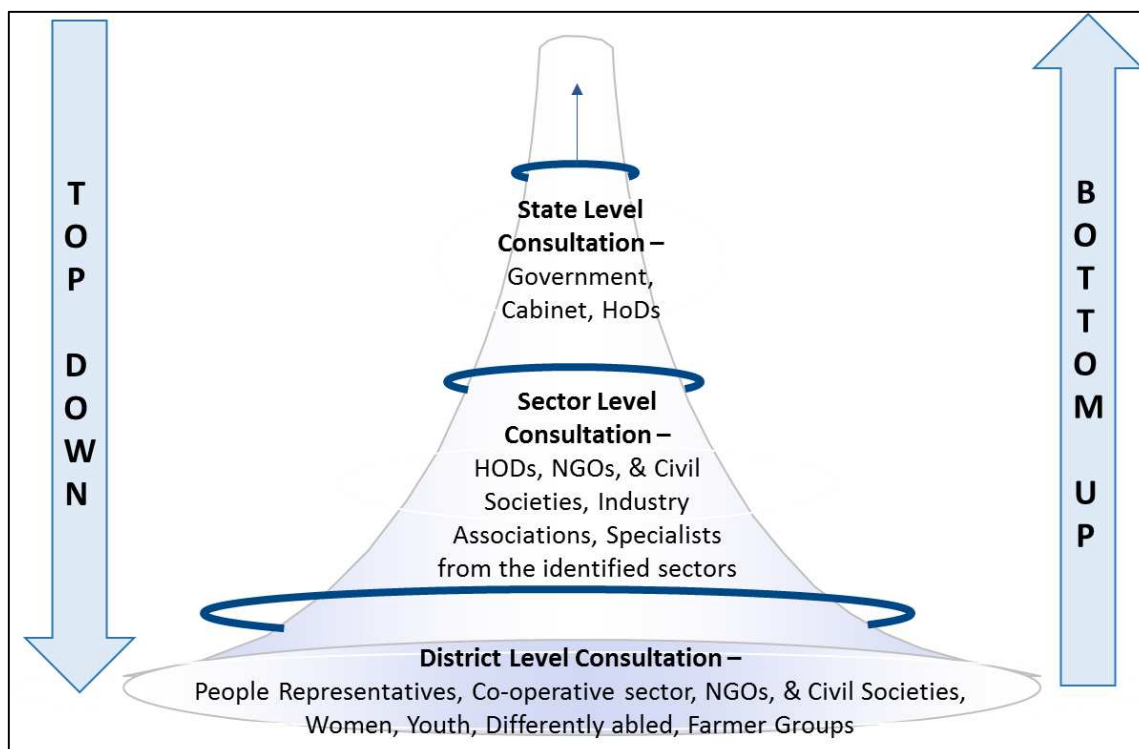
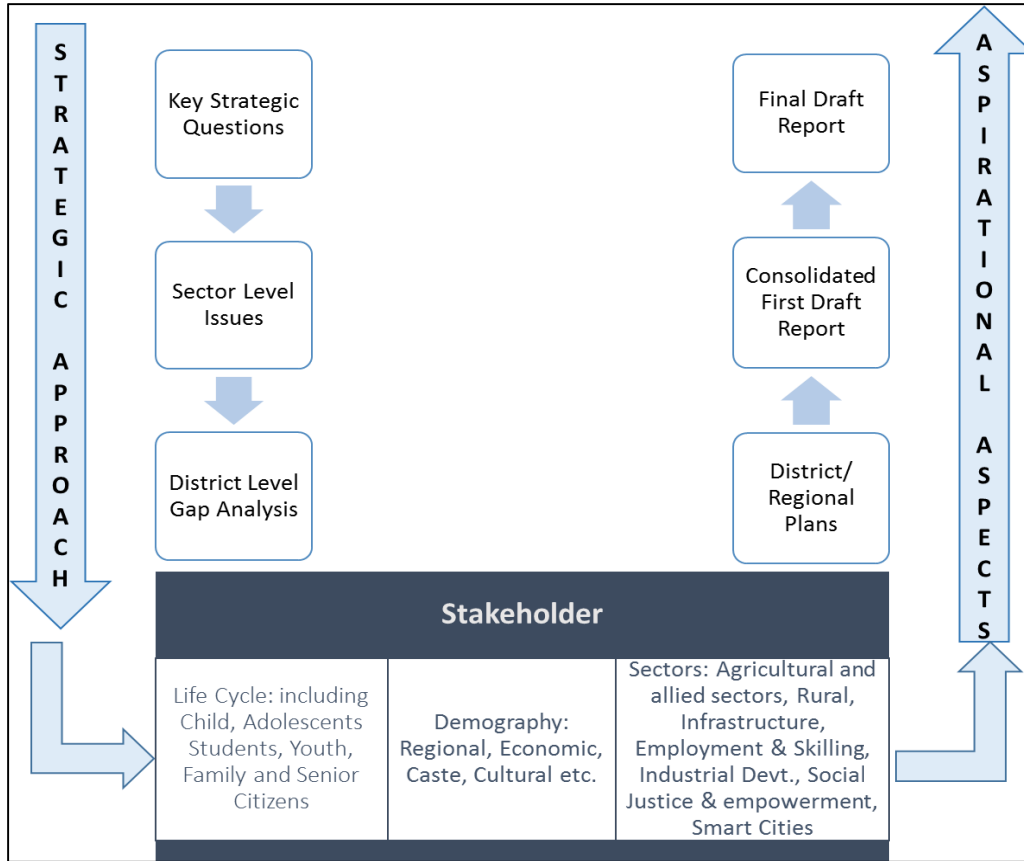


Figure 2: Horizontal Methodology



The major steps identified in the above process are as below:

SI No	Action Plan
1	Identification and Selection of Domain Specialists, Champions and Knowledge Partners
2	Preparation of Survey Questionnaire
3	Inauguration of broad-based consultations and electronic platform by the Hon'ble CM
4	Sectoral Level Consultations (13 identified sectors) Round 1 – (Preliminary)
5	Finalisation of Gap Analysis
6	District Level Consultations (30 X 13)
7	First Draft of the Document
8	Sectoral Level Consultations Round 2 (13 identified sector)

9	Draft Final Report
10	Consideration of the Draft Final Report at the Government level and Finalisation of the Report
11	Approval of the Vision Document by the Government
12	Marketing and Branding Exercise - Awareness programmes for various stakeholders media interactions, soliciting social media comments and ideas, consultations at various stages offline and online forums

Sector: Social Justice and Empowerment

The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Karnataka is 16.20% and 6.6% respectively. The literacy rate among SC is 52.90% and ST is 48.31% as against the general literacy of 67.04%. To improve the conditions of SC and ST and other marginalized groups, Social Welfare Department was formulated by government of Karnataka in 1956.

It is one of the most important departments in Karnataka, which conceives and executes various welfare schemes with 24 % of the total state budget allocation in Plan. Despite of this, Karnataka comes at number 11 in terms of delivery of justice.

In line with the mission to improve the conditions of SC and ST, the government has launched various schemes which can be referred at <http://www.samajakalyana.kar.nic.in/>

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- Department aims to empower education with SC-ST communities by ensuring education to all, get them to primary school level by providing Books, laptops, skill improvement program. Department further facilitates in getting secondary level education.
- Mobile clinics has been developed for SC-STs in remote areas.
- Department should focus on “All Category I” and “Nomadic”. Houses and income generation assets to be improved for them.
- All residential school should have classes till 11th and 12th. Currently, it is only up to 10th. Further, schools should have its own buildings.
- All students passing out of KREIS should have distinction for 50% of all students and should have at least 1 district and 1 state level sports participation.
- In every taluka, there will be at least 1 residential school for minorities by 2025.
- By 2025, minority department would come up with an Act similar to PTCL Act.
- Within 3 years, all single women to be identified by Wakf board and pension for single women to be increased from 500 to 1000 per month.
- By 2025, all abandoned minority women would be provided a source of employment
- All eligible Muslim single/ separated/ divorced/ widowed minority women would be given scholarship similar to Vidyashree.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- Whether the government ensures to fill all the gaps (educational gaps, housing, employment, other social indicators etc.) with regards to SC-ST and minorities by 2025?
- Whether government ensures to provide housing to 100% SC-ST population by 2025?
- Whether government ensures to provide at least at least 1 source of employment (private employment, self-employment, agricultural) to all SC and ST families by 2025?
- Whether government ensures to provide LPG connection to all SC and ST by 2025?
- Whether government ensures that by 2025 every village will have at least 1 SCST graduate?
- Whether government ensures to fill-up 100% seats reserved for SC-STs in engineering by 2025?

References:

1. <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/SocialWelfare/Pages/home.aspx>
2. <http://sw.kar.nic.in/>
3. http://welfareofdisabled.kar.nic.in/state_policy.asp
4. <http://www.samajakalyana.kar.nic.in/>

Sector: Agriculture & Allied Sector

The Karnataka Government, through its Department of Agriculture and other allied departments, is working to enhance the productivity and production of commodities to ensure adequacy of food commodities and to enhance the livelihood of primary producers. Karnataka State is ranked as No.10th State in India in milk production, 7th place in production of eggs, and 4th in rearing in sheep and goats, and 6th in fish production.

It was expected that the Agriculture and allied sector GSVA (Gross State Value Added) will grow by 1.5% during 2016-17 compared to growth rate of minus 8.7% during 2015-16.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- The Karnataka State Department of Agriculture has developed plans which are in sync with the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Department is aware of the challenges and is making conscious efforts in addressing the same.
- Although, more than 60 percent of workforce is dependent on Agriculture but contribution of Agriculture to State GDP is declining.
- During the year 2016-17, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala had declared drought.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- What all interventions are needed to enhance production and productivity of the Karnataka State and thereby help it to achieve its target of 4.5 percent growth rate in the agriculture?
- To establish Karnataka as sustainable state in the Agriculture sector, what all steps are needed to promote investment across the value chain?
- How to adapt the good practices of other states (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc.) to promote micro-irrigation (Drip irrigation, sprinkler) in Karnataka?
- Considering the Karnataka's current food processing at 1 percent and its target of 10 % by 2020 and 25% by 2025, what all strategic interventions (such as investing in infrastructure) are needed?

- Given that only around 87 FPOs covering 87,000 farmers are registered in the State, what changes in the policy are required to further promote them and thereby cover the maximum number of farmers?
- Currently, it is ranked as No.10 in milk production, 7th place in production of eggs, and 4th in rearing in sheep and goats, and 6th in fish production. How to make Karnataka State as top producing state in each of these commodity?
- What steps the Karnataka Government should take to expand the organic cultivation? As per recent department data, approx. 54,000 have introduced organic cultivation?

References:

1. Karnataka State Budget Speech, 2017-18
2. Karnataka Agribusiness and Food Processing Policy 2015, Karnataka State Department of Agriculture
3. Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2016-17, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics
4. Annual Report, 2016-17, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers Welfare

Sector: Employment & Skilling

Karnataka is already considered as a Knowledge State in the country. It needs to take on the next century global challenges in terms of innovation, conservation of heritage, generation of new knowledge, application of knowledge in every sphere of life, skill development, enhancement of competencies, creation of better human capital to create new knowledge economy besides creation of more humane society.

With this mission in mind, the department of Skill Development Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) was created under Government Order to provide skill and empower every stratum of the society for a better livelihood. A skill development policy is also prepared by the department that focuses on 2.12 crores youth in the age group of 16 to 35 years. The same may be referred at <http://www.kaushalkar.com/images/karnataka-draft-skill-policy.pdf>. Government has also constituted an experts body in the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (KJA).

The Discussion points that emerged out the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- For skilling, unless infra and whole eco-system related to skilling is created, there is no point in continuing with the current skilling system. Skill mission is more about numbers i.e., how many people are trained.
- There is no skill premium for the various skills available in the market. There is no connection between rise in wages and investment.
- A number of training programs are too narrow, there is need to ensure that the designed training programs are long term and not short term.
- Since the threshold for formal employment is vocational and higher education, vocational skills should be introduced from the Eighth class, as this will ensure that dropouts have some skill for gaining employment.
- Universally, degree till Tenth class should be made mandatory as it helps in development of basic communication skill, mathematical skill etc. in an individual.
- There should be focus skilling in the informal sector.
- Government should emphasis apprenticeship more than Skilling.

- Strong linkages with the industry are to be established for skill development, especially in the mobilization of candidates, development of course content and curriculum, training of trainers, establishing a placement support system, overseas employment, and so on.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- Is there a need to explore incentivizing PPP in skilling?
- Should “Aspirational Skilling” be encouraged?
- Whether government can ensure capacity utilization of existing institutions by 2025?
- Whether there is need to strengthen apprenticeship act/ law? How would government make sure that the act/ law is enforced to the employers?
- Whether government would ensure that the existing capacity in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnics is fully utilized to reduce the skill gap in the State by 2025?

References:

1. <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/jnanaayoga/Pages/Home.aspx>
2. <http://www.kaushalkar.com/about>
3. <http://koushalya.karnataka.gov.in/Pages/introduction.aspx>

Sector: Governance

Government of Karnataka (GoK) is a pioneer in leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) for better governance and is at the forefront of implementation of electronic-Governance (e-Governance) initiatives in the country. With the advent of internet, the Government is providing various details in their websites. Karnataka is ranked #2 in Transparency and Accountability index as per Public Index Affairs Report 2016 and was successful in maintaining the same position in 2017 as well. As per PIA's report, Karnataka has been ranked #3 in terms of governance after measuring them against 10 parameters comprising 25 subjects and 68 development indicators. The balancing of various themes across sectors, including economic, social, infrastructure and other aspects of governance, has given an edge to state of Karnataka

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- The percentage of rural to urban penetration is 10.49% in Karnataka.
- ICT Skill Development Society, under IT department, aims is to increase the productivity and employability of employees in both the organized and unorganized sectors.
- Establishment of committees of secretaries to facilitate linkages between different departments to achieve one outcome.
- CSC may be utilized to digitally literate rural households.
- It may be mandated that all new paper work/ files would be opened digitally in government departments/ Institutions.
- Foundation training is given to higher level officials for 1 month as soon as they join the post.
- Some basic trainings such as KCSR rules training, conduct rules, disciplinary rules, how to open a file etc. should be given to all new officials.
- Simplification of existing rules would make government services more attractive, transparent, accountable and people friendly.
- Rationalization of number of departments & Rationalization of acts may be stressed upon.
- Planning department needs information analytical division/ section within the department to plan the use of large amount of data collected. Moreover, the same data is collected by various departments through various means which

should be avoided. Therefore, there should be rationalization between departments with related to work, data collection etc.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- All Sakala services would be put under e-district by 2025 and all paper applications would be dispensed by 2025?
- Karnataka to become No. #1 state to deliver most number of citizen centric services online/ electronically by 2025.
- By 2025, XX number of people/ number of household will have household internet connection.
- Can all villages with more than 500 population will have 1 GBPS connectivity by 2025?
- 17,000 government institutions would be connected by government's wide area network by 2025?
- Karnataka will dedicate XX % of its budgeting for full digitization of the departments.
- At least 1 person of all rural households would be made digitally literate?
- To bring all government services under the ambient of Sakala by 2025?
- All files to be on e-office by 2025?
- All files opened after 2020, should be on digital platform.
- To reduce the number of vacancies in government by XX % across the boards by 2025?
- To reduce the time taken for recruitment from x years to y years by 2025?
- To review and simplify existing rules such as seniority rules, conduct rules, provision rules, etc. by 2025.
- An act may be brought in place to undertake transfers of all C-group and below taluk level officer's through computerized system?
- Conversion of XX number of most backward talukas to less backward, less backward talukas to backward by 2025 as per Nanjundappa Committee Reports?
- Dedicated Janaspandhana offices in all districts by 2025?

References:

1. <http://pai.pacindia.org/#/2017/public-affairs-index>
2. <http://pai.pacindia.org/#/2016>
3. <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/ceg/pages/home.aspx>
4. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/kerala-tn-karnataka-top-good-governance-list-report/>

Sector: Health & Nutrition

Over the last few decades, Karnataka has made some significant progress in improving the status of health of its people and there has been several gains in Public health and healthcare. However, state still has a long way to go to achieve its desired health goals. Karnataka has the highest number of medical colleges and third highest number of doctors trained in the country. Despite this, it is a fact that very few doctors enter Public sector.

In line with the mission to gear up the healthcare facilities and appropriately utilize technological advancement, Karnataka health department was formed under the government. The government has also prepared an integrated Public Health Policy 2017, which can be referred at https://www.karnataka.gov.in/hfw/kannada/Documents/Karnataka_Integrated_Public_Health_Policy_2017.PDF.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- The out-of-pocket expenditure ranges from rural to urban areas. It should be brought down by 60% to the current rate for both urban and rural areas. Further the spread/ gap should not differ by a maximum of 5 – 10%.
- For every 1 lakh population (urban area), there should be 1 full fledge air condition clinic per ward by 2025.
- Revival of VHSC, nutritional committee funds may be raised to 25K per year.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- All PHC and CHC to be fully equipped with basic infra and basic staffs by 2025.
- Life expectancy to be improved to 76 by 2025. Currently, life expectancy is 69 for males and 72 for females.
- Immunization to be brought to 90% by 2025. Department is benchmarking with Kerala (91%) and Sri Lanka (98%).
- Death Rate to be brought down to 5% by 2025 from the current 7%.
- IMR to be brought down to 20 by 2025 from the current 28.
- MMR to be 75 by 2025 from the current 100.
- Whether the government ensure to bring the current doctor to patient ratio to XX by 2025?
- Whether government ensures to have XX ambulance per lakhs of population by 2025?

- Whether government ensure to fully equip all primary health care centers and Community health care centers by 2025?
- Can government ensure to bring down the birth rate to 15% by 2015 from the current rate of 18.3%?

Sector: Industries

The industries in Karnataka has a much diversified presence ranging from modern high-tech capital goods and knowledge intensive industries to traditional consumer goods industries. It is also known for its presence in the high-technology industries such as electrical and electronics, manufacturing, etc. The Karnataka State is ranked as 9th state in India in terms of ease of doing business (Survey, 2015). The Government is dedicated in attracting investment from the private sector by making policy level changes and promoting infrastructure development in the state. With 40,000 acres of land notified for industrial development and being the most globalized state with high degree of openness to export trade, the state of Karnataka, the state is poised to become the number investment destination in India. The Department of Industries and Commerce is acting as catalyst for the sustainable growth of these industries.

The Discussion points that emerged out the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- National Manufacturing Policy and National Textile Vision document may be referred.
- Employment figures for last four years is 1.68 lakhs (formal) for large and 12L (Informal) for small & medium sectors. 70% of the jobs are vacant. There is a lot of linkage between large and small industries in terms of auxiliaries, development, technology transfers, R & D. So, the large industries has to enter. Moreover, cluster development is looked at in a big scale.
- For EoDB ranking, labours and Factories & Boilers are very critical department as 80 points of 370 points comes from those departments.
- Commercial Courts Act 2015: Construction permits has come with a model building bylaws from Bangalore. Plan is to have model building bylaw for the state.
- Department is encouraging sectors such as Defense (CoE is being set-up), Electric Vehicle Manufacturing (Separate policy is being prepared), Pharma, Med Tech etc.
- Most Labour intensive industry is Garments. Department is coming up with a vision document for Garment Industry. By 2025, department is targeting to attract 1 lakh crores of investment. For Power loom sector, Karnataka doesn't have high-end looms unlike Maharashtra. Rate of power is also a major constraint. So, 50% subsidy on power has been announced this year.
- Globally, China is No.1 and India is No. 2 exporter of handlooms, however, market share for China and India is 36% and 5% respectively. Government of India is aiming for a market share of 50% by 2024. Karnataka may also align to Gol target.
- Department is encouraging service sector because it provides employment to a large number of people.
- Gol aims to target 25% of GSDP for manufacturing by 2022. The figure for the State of Karnataka currently is 16%. Therefore, Karnataka should align with the target for Government of India.
- For garments and handloom, mega investments should be concentrated. For competing global markets, scale of manufacturing needs to be augmented many folds.
- Government should focus on encouraging "Labour intensive manufacturing". Industry friendly manufacturing policy needs to be prepared.

- Land Reforms/ Land Decision Act: Simplification, Identification and automation of notification of land: Amendment of land reforms is required so that dry barren lands can be identified by remote sensing imaging and those can be notified. The notified ones would come under 109 and no separate permissions from DCs would be required for buying and sailing of the notified lands. Later, Bhumi records would be modified accordingly.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

Components	Targets for 2025	Issues (Broadbased)
Investment	7 lakh crore up to 2025, 25% of GSDP-manufacturing	Policy measures for encouraging sunrise sectors like Aerospace, Defence, Robotics, 3D printing, Evs, IoT, Logistics, Med Tech, Pharma
Infrastructure	New Industrial areas – 30000 acres / Ready to use infra	Node development (funding support)
	24/7 Water supply through tertiary treated water to all major industrial areas near Tier 1&2 cities	Cluster based development
	24/7 Electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure for power	Land acquisition (strengthening of KIADB)/ Land reforms Strengthening of KSSIDC
Employment Generation	3 Lakh per annum	Employment Generation Programs (PMEGP, CMEGP – expansion)
		MSME, Coir, Khadi, Artisan sector
		Skill development on PPP mode
		Focusing on labour intensive sectors
		Inclusive Growth – SC/ ST/ Women/ First Generation Entre
Innovation and R&D	Top state in R&D, Startups and Innovation	IPR Policy
		Startup funding, Venture Capital

		Business Incubators, Centers of Excellence
		Awareness Generation
Ease of Doing Business	Becoming top state in the country and attain global standards in EODB	Cooperation of all stakeholders departments
		E-governance reforms in major regulatory departments
		Strengthening of single window system
		Business process reengineering
		SAKALA expansion

References:

1. <http://kum.karnataka.gov.in/aboutdic.html>
2. Karnataka State Industrial Profile, 2015-16

Sector: Infrastructure

The Infrastructure Development Department is a nodal agency for the development of infrastructure in the state. Through its various agencies, this department is planning, implementing and monitoring various infrastructure across the various sectors such as roads, railways, aviation, ports, tourism, agriculture infrastructure, water supply, sanitation and solid waste.

The Karnataka State is ranked as 9th state in India in terms of ease of doing business (Survey, 2015). With the increased focus on public private partnership through initiative such as Invest Karnataka, the state is poised to become Number 1 State in India. Karnataka is the only state with 2 industrial corridors - CBIC (Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor) and BMEC (Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor) in the country.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- Rehabilitation is a major issue within the state which needs to be addressed.
- All new projects are being designed with the Climate Change perspective.
- Potential available in the state for irrigation coverage is 38 lakh hectare, however the extent achieved till date is 29 lakhs hectare. For minor irrigation, potential available is 10 lakhs hectare.
- Departments aim to complete the flagship projects (namely Upper Krishna Project Stage III including the establishment; LAQ, R&R & BTDA for UKP Stage III; Yettinahole Project; Upper Bhadra Stage I; Sigatalur LIS; Tubachi & Babaleshwara LIS) and other on-going irrigation projects by 2025.
- The intention is to shift the priority from storage of water to restoration of the infrastructure with efficient and effective management of water from sixth year onwards.
- The presumption here is that an amount of Rs. 20,000 crores would be made available to the department from 2017-18 onwards with an annual enhancement of 10%.
- West flowing rivers can be utilized, macro irrigation should be prioritized, wherever we are lifting or using pipes.
- 43 Talukas has been identified that are over exploited in terms of extraction of ground water.
- Ground water is exploited by illegal construction of bore well, which has become a major challenge for the department.

- Tank Filling Projects: Lifting of surface water to tanks (filling of tanks). Schemes are identified and accordingly group of tanks are connected from one river and a permanent structure is constructed at the river.
- Ground Water Conservation and Regulation Act, GWCRA to be enforced in a stricter manner.
- Only citizens with Micro Irrigation should be given facility for bore well. Moreover, all bore wells should be registered.
- Reutilization of used water and then filling the tanks is a major focus for the department. Dedicated budget to minor irrigation department for filling the tanks should be allocated yearly.
- More than 60% of drought condition can be mitigated if surface water is explored.
- Total National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads in the state is ~ 6572 Km, ~ 19,578 Km and ~ 49,909 Km respectively.
- State highways – 5212 is single lane road. Intermediate is 7200. Out of 15K, 50% will be done by 2025.
- Total State Highway in Karnataka is around 120. 19 State Highways have been done by funding from World Banks.
- Department is focusing on increasing the lane width in districts. Core road network (CRN) study is being conducted. Document with Sub: “Implementation of CRN in Karnataka” may be referred for further details.
- Department has identified 13,600 Km as CRN-A and 12,000 Km as CRN-B. Based on major State highways that carries more traffic, a study has been conducted and length of roads for categories CRN-A (Priority) and CRN-B have been identified. Improvement of these roads is done through KRDC and KSHIP.
- National Highways developed through NHAI is tolled.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- How many canals can be improved by 2025 to avoid water seepage?
- How many farmers would be shifted to value added cash crop by 2025?
- XX % of potential utilization created and XX % of actual land irrigated?
- Can government increase the capacity in irrigation to XX%? Presently, only 40% capacity is utilized in irrigation.
- Can Ground Water Conservation and Regulation Act (GWCRA) be modified further to avoid people from exploiting ground water?

- Can 28K tanks be formed and budgetary provision for maintenance of the same would be done in all the Gram Panchayats by 2025?
- Upgradation of 2800 Km of National Highways to 4 lane with Government of India grants and NHAI?
- 7,000 Km of State Highways would be converted to 2 lane through KRDC, KSHIP on Core Road Network Concept by 2025?
- 18,500 Km of major district roads (MDRs) would be converted into intermediate lane through State Budget and CRF grants.
- Asphalted of all the major districts roads by 2025?
- Develop 6 runways across the state
- Develop helipads in every district headquarters
- Undertake 12 railways projects under cost sharing framework
- Undertake new railway lines of 350 KMs and doubling 560 KMs
- Undertake redevelopment of 4 railway stations
- Implement 40 RUB/ ROB projects

References:

1. <http://idd.kar.nic.in>
2. <http://ideck.in/>
3. <http://www.investkarnataka.co.in/>

Sector: Law and Order/ Justice

Karnataka ranks 8th in Crime, Law & Order and 13th in Delivery of Justice as per the Public Affairs Index Report of 2016. In order to ensure the economic and social development of the State, it is important for the State administration to ensure that crime is prevented and law and order is maintained. The Karnataka State has 97 Prisons of various types with an authorized capacity for 9,271 prisoners which indicates towards a focused approach towards this sector for a holistic development of the state.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- The percentage of women police personnel to the total strength of police in Karnataka is low at 5.21. In comparison, this ratio is 6.11 in Kerala), 10.96 in Maharashtra), 12.63 in Tamil Nadu, a ration which is quite high in comparison to Karnataka.
- There are approximately 1290 police stations in Karnataka. And, by end of 2017, all police stations would have women toilets and CCTV.
- Department is focusing on enhancing the citizen centricity of the force.
- Policing should be seen as part of criminal justice system.
- Last year, Department revamped the CNR rules and bought in new disciplines. They have further received sanction of 20 crores to build a new lab, which will have facility for in house trainings, teachings etc. the purpose is to create a cadre of people who are oriented towards forensic sciences.
- Number of Judges per million population: 13.10 (India), 58 (Australia), 100 (UK), 170 (China), 250 (Germany). Taking note of the aforementioned, law commission of India aims for at least doubling the post, which means 26 judges per million population that is not adequate. The numbers of Judges in Indian states are as follows: Mizoram: 57.74, Delhi – 47.33, UP: 10.54, WB: lowest. In Karnataka, there are over 1300 sub-ordinate judges.
- Lower Judiciary population is almost full in the State but it is not so in Karnataka high court.
- Establishment committee consisting of senior judges of high court. They can take an additional court in talukas as per requirement which is monitored very closely by the department.

- Infrastructure for Courts including high court comes under PWD. Central government has stopped financing the state courts infrastructure from 14th finance commission.
- Pending cases: 13, 76,848 as on 30th April 2013; Civil Cases: 7,04,690 and rest are criminal cases. Before Karnataka high court, there are ~ 2,89,000 cases. Civil cases are ~ 2,16,000 and criminal cases are ~ 46,000
- There are 4628 custody matters in Karnataka.
- Vacancy at District Courts is 27% in Karnataka (As on 31st Mar 2016) whereas the figures for state of Kerala is 5%.
- Policy states that there should be 20% women in TSS. Currently, Karnataka has ~ 18.5% of women strength. However, dropout rates are high. Therefore, recruitment drives should be arranged periodically to restore the strength.
- W Rules can be updated for getting a quota to enter into police for Women who are into sports. Moreover, department may also organize Special recruitment for women who are into Sports.
- For police recruitments, the first criterion should be physical tests.
- Recruitment drives only for women may be organized by the department.
- Trainings that is being provided to the police is very ad-hoc and quality and infrastructure needs to be improved. The training components should focus more on intellectual courses, outdoor activities, muscle building etc.
- Department should focus on Remote filing of FIRs and Portability of filing of complaints.
- There should be "Right to Speedy Justice". Justice should be given in a certain define period of time.
- Any jail should not have an occupancy of more than 90% of the capacity at any given period of time.
- Department should focus on Child friendly police stations and on adding more trial rooms in the state.
- Justice Department should focus on convicting the designated sentences.
- Every court must be provided with a separate prosecutor.
- Legal literacy rate to be improved in the state by organizing legal awareness camps, pre-litigation camps etc.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- An arbitration center to be set-up in Karnataka
- The state should have at least 2 women per police station across Karnataka by 2025. Percentage of Women in the total police workforce in the state should increase from 20 to 30 by 2025.

- Number of jails would be set up and all jails would have no more than 90% capacity
- Number of jails would be set-up in the State by 2025.
- Lower Judiciary should double the number of judges from the present number by 2025.
- Maximum limit for under trials should be reduced by 2025.
- Increase no. of courts to 30 per million of population in Karnataka.
- A separate agency to produce accused before the courts would be set-up by 2025.

References:

1. http://home.kar.nic.in/download_files/Annau%20Report%20English.pdf
2. <http://pai.pacindia.org/#/2016>
3. <http://pai.pacindia.org/#/2017/public-affairs-index>
4. <http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2013/Chapters/17Police%20strength,%20expenditure%20and%20infrastructure.pdf>
5. <https://www.karnataka.com/govt/law-and-order/>

Sector: Rural Development

The rural population in Karnataka constitutes around 61% as per the census 2011. This population is spread across 6022 Grama Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. Therefore, the focused approach to promote rural development is the real path to achieve the desired goals in economic as well as human development in Karnataka. The proportion of rural population in total population is declining over the time period and that decline is 4.58 percent for Karnataka between 2001 and 2011. The strategy for rural development should focus on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment. The departments associated with the sector are Rural Development & Panchayat Department, Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL) etc.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- To improve the quality of life in rural areas, it is essential to develop infrastructure, including rural communication, housing, water supply and sanitation, watershed development and minor irrigation.
- Promotion of sustainable sources of renewable energy to meet the energy requirements of rural households may be pursued for rural development.
- The Rural Urban Growth Differential (RUGD) needs to be addressed by providing infrastructure in rural areas, and increasing agricultural incomes by moving up the agricultural value chain, targeted subsidies, skill development, increasing formal financing measures.
- The connectivity between rural and urban areas should be improved
- Wider participation of different stakeholders including the government, panchayats, village personals, researchers, industries, NGOs and private companies would not only help in reducing the imbalance between strategies and effective management programmes, but also have a multiplier effect on the overall economy.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- Whether 90% of rural roads would be converted from Kaccha to Pakka road by 2025? Presently, it is 47%.
- Whether all rural households would have 2 tap connection per house by 2025?
- Whether all rural houses would have a bathing room by 2025? Toilet construction in all houses would be completed by 2020.
- Whether all gram panchayats would become wi-fi enabled by 2025?
- Whether all rural households can be provided 150 days of guaranteed wage employment every year through unskilled labour by 2025?
- What are the alternate source of income generation / livelihoods that can be envisaged for all rural households by 2025?
- Whether the average bank loan per SHGs (Self Help Group) can be increased to 5 lakhs by 2025? Currently, it is ~ 2.5 lakhs per SHGs.
- Whether both identification and completion of a maximum of 325 works per Gram panchayat would be completed by 2025?
- Whether every SHG would be linked through mobile app/ online platform by 2025?
- Whether government would be able to engage people without a livelihood in one or the other employment generating activity?

References:

1. <http://rdpr.kar.nic.in/english/index.asp>
2. <http://kridl.org/aboutus.html>
3. <http://rdpr.kar.nic.in/english/areport.asp>

Sector: Education

In recent years, Karnataka has evolved as one of the global education hubs. According to census 2011, Karnataka has a literacy rate of 75.36% with 82.47% of males and 68.08% of females literate. But with changing environment and transformational phase of India, Karnataka needs a long term plan of action for Education. The state needs an equitable, accessible and high quality education system so that nobody is left behind in development.

With this mission in mind, Department of Higher Education, Technical Education and Medical Education was established in 1984 after bifurcation from the Department of School Education for steering and supporting the development and growth of quality Higher and Technical Education that meets educational and social objectives of the state. Karnataka State Education Policy (KSEP) was also published by Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission) in October, 2016. The policy may be referred at <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/jnanaayoga/Other%20Reports/KJARecommendationonKSEP.pdf>. A specialized task group was also formed for Karnataka state education policy by Government of Karnataka.

The Discussion points that emerged out of the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- There are 1000 villages in Karnataka where there are no graduate.
- Department should focus on making the graduates more employable.
- Department should identify villages where there is no doctor or engineer and also work on bringing at least 1 university in top 200 universities in the world.
- In Government colleges, 45% seats are arts, 35% commerce, 20% is science. Reason being that it is easier to start arts course than other courses. Government should focus on the right balance between arts, science, and commerce.
- In Government colleges, 45% seats are arts, 35% commerce, 20% is science. Reason being that it is easier to start arts course than other courses. However, in private institutions, seats are almost same for Science, arts and commerce courses.
- Government should focus on the right balance between arts, science, and commerce.
- Education should be aligned to the needs of the economy.

- Government should focus on promoting career counselling to all students in Std. 10th/ high school and the education system should be aligned to the needs of the economy.
- Every school should focus on promoting students to participate in District level, State level, national level sports competitions.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- To ensure that all villages (with population more than 200) would have at least 1 graduate by 2025.
- To ensure that every Gram Panchayat should have at least 1 doctor and 1 engineer by 2025.
- To ensure that at least 1 university (apart from IISc.) from Karnataka comes under top 200 universities in the world by 2025.
- XX Number of research papers that are published in international journals.
Or
XX % contribution to R&D from each universities. How much the universities want to devote to R&D and convert these R&D to some product division such as licensing of R&D.
- What % of budget of educational infrastructure would go to R&D?
- XX % GER in SC, STs to be improved geographically by 2025?
- Percentage of post graduates would be increased from XX to XX by 2025 in medical education?
- By 2025, Government should focus to set up more science courses than arts or commerce course to maintain balance among all courses.
- By 2025, the % of science seats to be made in proportion to commerce and arts seats?
- By 2025, all should have at least 10 years or till high school education.
- By 2025, teacher student ratio to be decreased from the current XX to XX.
- By 2025, each higher education would have XX teachers, career counselors, computer teachers etc. on shared basis.
- By 2025, build consensus for enlarging scope of RTE Act to cover education up to class Xth.
- XX % of students from govt. schools to get into professional courses i.e., engineering courses, medical education etc. by 2025.
- Every government school should have a good library, laboratory facility, shared Playgrounds, play equipment, toilets, water supply etc. by 2025.
- Every schools should have active School Development Monitoring Committees, SDMCs by 2025.
- Establishment of State Education Council with XX % of parent participation?

- XX % of budget money should go to school maintenance fund through SDMCs.
- Every toilet in schools should have a running water supply by 2025?
- Every class from V to VIII should have separate teachers for each subjects by 2025.

References:

1. <http://www.karnataka.gov.in/jnanaayoga/Other%20Reports/KJARecommendationonKSEP.pdf>
2. <http://ssakarnataka.gov.in/rmsa/pdf/rmsa/RMSAPerspectivePlan0917.pdf>
3. http://ssakarnataka.gov.in/pdfs/aboutus/edn_profile_state.pdf/

Sector: Information Communication & Technology and Biotechnology

Karnataka ranked 1st in software development industry nationwide. The Information, Communication and Technology Industry in Karnataka is at pioneer position with total 47 IT/ ITeS SEZs, three software technology parks and dedicated IT investment regions. The state has also released its Startup Policy 2016 with the objective of stimulating growth of 20,000 technology startups, creating 6,000 product startups and mobilizing Rs. 2,000 crore (US\$ 293 million) worth of funds. The sectoral industry is also known for its presence in the high-technology industries such as electrical and electronics, information & communication technology (ICT), biotechnology and, more recently, nanotechnology.

Bangalore city is 4th largest Technology Hub the World and largest software exporter in India (with 38% Share in Indian IT Industry), with electronics and computer software exports amounting to US\$ 10.38 billion during 2015-16. More than 60% of the biotechnology companies in India are based in Bangalore and the state holds 50% of the total revenues in India's biotechnology sector. The state had set visions of Brand Bangalore 3.0 Society and 'Bangalore First' Fund, under Karnataka's i4 policy, for promoting Bangalore city along the lines of India Brand Equity Fund. The Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology has implemented various policies for the sectoral development like Millennium Biotech Policy, Startup Policy, i4 Policy, ESDM Policy, etc. In addition to it, the department regularly conducts various events like Bangalore ITE.biz, Bangalore India Bio and Bangalore Nano to keep the technological and scientific behavior in the state upright.

The Discussion points that emerged out the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- Department has Info Tech, Bio Tech, Nano Tech, Science & Tech Vision Groups
- Companies are driving the innovation through in-house activities and through startups. Big companies such as IBM etc. are sourcing their in-house activities to startups.
- Incubators and accelerators are support system for startups.

- Department is focusing on issues related to startups such as number of startups that are able to come, infra requirement for startups, funding requirements, mentoring on market related things and their business model etc.
- Department is stressing on setting up incubators (few with NASSCOM, Indus entrepreneurs, Aisha, Desh Pandey Foundation, spring board). Incubation centers has been set up in 9 colleges and universities in districts called “New End Incubation Network”. Another 11 is approved by the department.
- Department is in the process of identifying & setting up “Technology Business Incubators” for promoting R&D. Dept. has tied up with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) etc.
- Bangalore is known as the city of startups. Ideas created by Startups can be patented.
- Government of India may be proposed to open a patent registering branch in Karnataka.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- By 2025, the State Government can have XX number of Venture Capitalist Funds (VCFs)?
- XX % of talent pool that can be achieved by 2025?
- XX Number of patents registered by the State by 2025?
- What are the strategic interventions planned to double the export figure by 2025 of IT & electronic products from the current figure?
- Although the state has approx. 2.5 Crores internet subscribers in year 2015-16, but still more than 60% of the population has no access to internet. How the state plans to fill out this gap by 2025?

References:

1. <http://itbt.karnataka.gov.in/pages/home.aspx>
2. <http://itbt.karnataka.gov.in/Documents/i4-policy.pdf>
3. <http://www.ictsds.karnataka.gov.in/>

Sector: Urban Sector including Smart Cities

The departments identified under urban development are Traffic Control, Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Infrastructure Development Department, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Bangalore Development Authority, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance & Corporation (KUIDFC) and Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL).

Urbanization is sine quo of economic development. Karnataka is 7th most urbanized State in India. As per Census 2011, 38.6% (i.e. 2.35 crore) out of total population of 6.11 crores reside in urban areas. Urbanization gives rise to various issues and problems such as urban poverty and Slums, Increased pressure on basic services/ civic amenities of housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity, increased demand for urban schooling and healthcare, solid waste management and maintenance of roads, Environmental pollution and degradation etc

The Discussion points that emerged out the departmental meetings are broadly as below:

- More buses, more commuters, increasing lifetime tax on private vehicles, reducing fares by cross subsidy from the operational cost of total fuel sold in Bangalore to BMTC and BMRC will push people from private vehicles to public transport.
- Cold storage facility to be build up near Bangalore airport.
- Ports and waterways should come under infrastructure development department, instead of PWD.
- All the 3 CVDs should have tender sure roads. Focus to be given more on non-motorized transports and footpath roads near all metro stations should be improved.
- School Playgrounds should be kept open and all children should have access to school playgrounds.
- Focus should be on larger green spaces such as Lal bagh, Cubbon Park.
- Models for development of slums should be worked out.
- No smaller roads in the state should have high rise buildings.
- All students should be taught in English medium from Class VI onwards.
- A directorate for Disaster Management should be formed under BBMT.
- All auto rickshaws, taxis should be converted to electric. Charging point's infrastructure should be developed in all government buildings.

- All government building's roof tops can have solar plates.

The Key Questions that may be addressed are below:

- Whether government can bring down death cases from the current rate to 25% by 2025?
- Whether government would be able to increase the share of public transport from the current 30% to 50% by 2025?
- Can government subsidize the rates for public transport to 30% from the current rate by 2025?
- Whether government would be able to develop (4 – 5) satellite cities around Bengaluru or in Karnataka by 2025?
- Whether all households of Bangalore City would be provided 135 MLD of water by 2025?
- Can leakage be reduced from 51% to 31% by 2025?
- Can the need to replace the physical pipes in urban area of Karnataka be brought down to 25 - 30% by 2025?
- 50% of total wastes to be converted to energy by 2025.
- All the lakes of Bengaluru (Bellandur and Varthur) would be fully developed by 2025?
- For every 1 lakh population, there should be 1 set of clinic.
- There should be one Indira canteen every 50 K population.
- For every 1 lakh population, there should be 1 school from pre-school to Class X.
- All govt. buildings should be green building by 2025
- All cities with population more than 5 lakh should have a waste energy plant.
- At least 25% of buses should be AC by 2025.
- At least 30% of commuters should be through public transport by 2025.