

State of Agriculture

Karnataka Factsheet

- Karnataka is one of the pioneering States in the country to have adopted the Model APMC Act mooted by the Government of India to bring in reforms in Agriculture Marketing
- The State ranks 6th and 8th position in marine and inland fish production respectively in the country.
- Karnataka has implemented a special scheme called the Krishi Bhagya Scheme with the primary objective to improve rain fed agriculture scenario with the efficient management of rain water, to enhance the farm productivity. Progress achieved under the scheme from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (up to December-18 end) 2.41 lakh farm ponds and 2460 poly houses are constructed. Totally 2.44 lakh farmers have received the benefits of the scheme.
- 2018 marked the introduction of a number of schemes like Raitha Belaku, Ground nut growing special package, Krishi Prerana programme, Isrel model irrigation programme, Nandini and e-marketing schemes, Integrated Horticulture Development programme through Public Private Partnership (PPP-IHD).

SCALE OF RAINFED AREA IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka is the **5th** most rainfed state in India. **18** out of 30 districts in Karnataka are rainfed

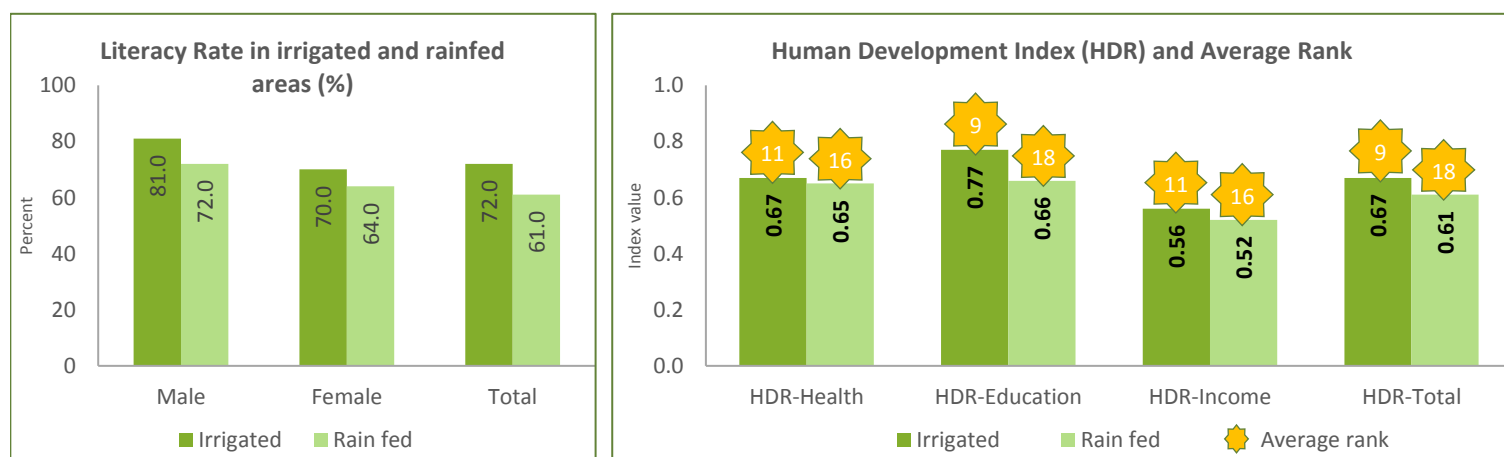
Total Cropped area under rainfed conditions		Gross cropped area under rainfed conditions		Net sown area under rainfed conditions	
Karnataka#	India**	Karnataka*	India**	Karnataka*	India**
78% (2013-14)	66% (2013-14)	68.8%	52.0%	79.0%	54.7%

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF RAINFED REGIONS IN KARNATAKA

Population under rainfed areas			Other Demographic details of rainfed areas in Karnataka	
Population	Karnataka	India		
Total	47%	55%	Number of hut dwellers	831139 (79%)
SC	56%	57%	Total deposits from scheduled commercial banks 2015	144122 Cr. (23%)
ST	72%	78%	Total credits from scheduled commercial banks 2015	109642 Cr. (26%)
			Income (Net District Domestic Product) at Current Prices	1570886 Cr. (48%)

% of Livestock under rainfed areas	% of Poultry under rainfed areas	% of Agri. Labourers under rainfed areas
72.0%	56.0%	73.0%

COMPARISON OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS IN RAINFED & IRRIGATED REGIONS IN KARNATAKA



Source:

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of Karnataka, 2013-14

* Agriculture Census 2011;

** Statistical Yearbook 2018

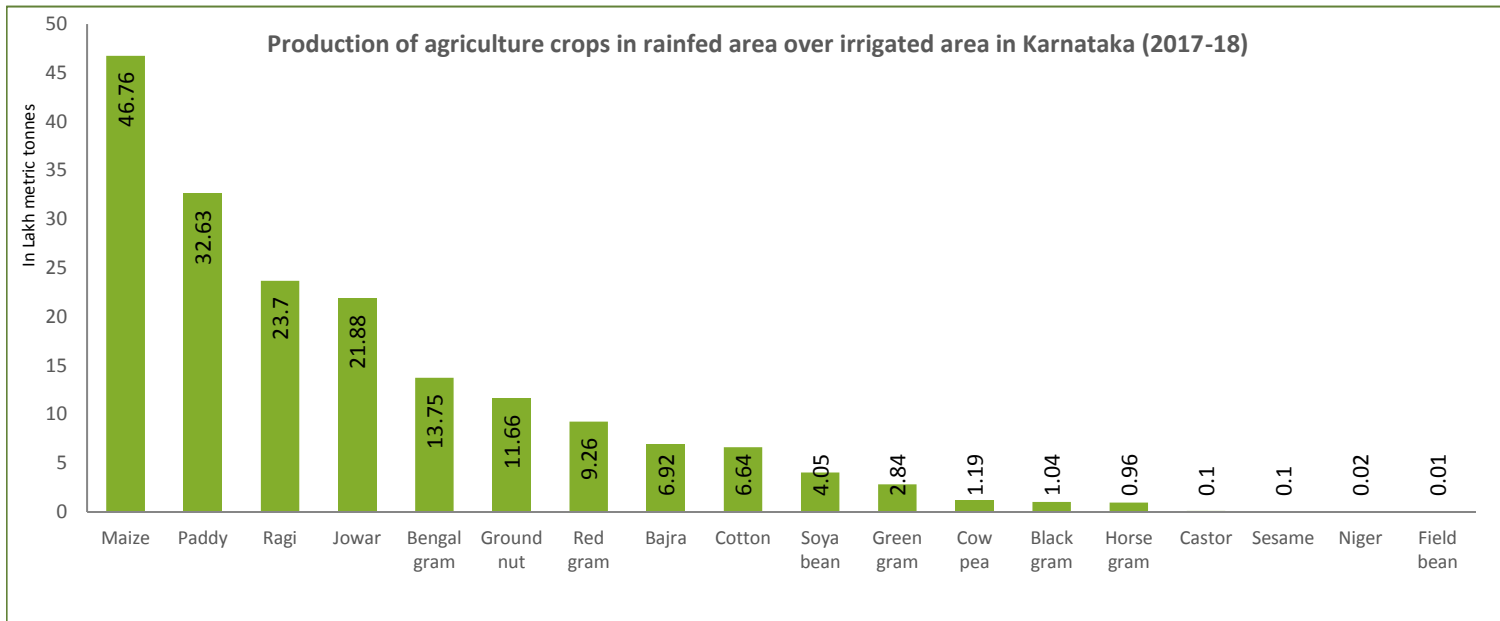
- Economic survey of Karnataka 2015 – 16

- Department of planning, program monitoring and statistics, government of Karnataka 2018

- Karnataka human development report; Registrar general of India, Census 2011

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AGRICULTURE CROPS IN RAINFED AREA OVER IRRIGATED AREA IN KARNATAKA (2017-18)



KEY STATISTICS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE BUDGET IN KARNATAKA`

- Total budget allocation to Agriculture and Allied sector is ₹4085 crores in the year 2018 - 19, which accounts for 8.9% of total budget allocation in the state of Karnataka. Apart from this Department of Horticulture - ₹ 1316; Animal Husbandry - ₹ 1371.24 and Watershed Development ₹ 488 crores.
- Out of the total budget allocation of Rs 4085 crore under Agriculture and Allied sector, around 4% is spent on NFSM (rice,pulses,oilseeds and nutrimillets), 0.38% is allocated for soil health management,0.03% is allocated for rainfed area development, 0.86% is allocated for groundnut promotion in rainfed areas whereas 20% of the allocation is done on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojana (crop insurance scheme).
- Around 88% of the allocation made under Water Resources Department goes to Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikash Yojana.

POLICY CONCERNS RELATED TO RAINFED AGRICULTURE IN KARNATAKA

- Present Agriculture policy benefits the big industrialists, capitalists, multinationals and creates corporate landlordism.
- Infrastructure development was neglected. The policy ignored the importance of involvement of multi stakeholders.
- Policy goals like create a prosperous rural society in Karnataka, promoting efficiency in the use of resources simultaneously protecting environment were not met.
- During the recent years, while farmers in the high potential irrigated regions have increased crop yields by about 5% per annum; those in the rain-fed regions of India could increase agricultural production only less than 1% per annum.
- Water - Need collective-action for efficient use of water and watershed management schemes. Conduct land suitability assessment for newly introduced commercial crops, which demand more water. Re-focus investments on fostering the agriculture enabling environment, such as infrastructure and education in rural areas.
- Address the issue of climate change - Harnessing innovation for sustainable productivity growth and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Increase research intensity and strengthen priority setting processes reform and refocus the extension system on today's challenges.
- Marketing - Promoting collective marketing efforts - reform market regulations and strengthen market functioning to enable farmers to integrate in competitive markets. Policy reorientation need to look at providing access to seasonal crop finance, good physical infrastructure, appropriate technology, dynamic local institutions and processes supporting technological and institutional change.