

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂ:ತೋಇ/176/ತೋಯೋಕಾ/2018

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,

ಬಹು ಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13.03.2019

ಇಂದ,

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಗೆ,

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ,

ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ:- ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವರದಿಯ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂ. ಕೆಇಎ 51 ಎಟಿಆರ್ (ಮೌಅ) 2018; ದಿನಾಂಕ: 5.10.2018

-0-0-0-

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದ ಪತ್ರದನ್ವಯ ಕೋರಿರುವಂತೆ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಿಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ

(ಅಮರೇಶ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 289/4
ದಿನಾಂಕ 13/3/19
ಗಣಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
ದಿನಾಂಕ

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13/3/19

ANNEXURE

1. National Horticulture Mission

Recommendation	Action Taken Report furnished by the Department	Status	Remarks/Comments.
1. Capacity Building			
<p>i. In order to achieve the desirable levels of capacity building, it is recommended that a comprehensive training schedule be prepared and organized at institutes of State Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institutes and Department of Horticulture and at recognized private Organization.</p> <p>ii. The training needs of farmers should be a continues process and training should be a pre-requisite to qualify as a beneficiary under scheme for protected cultivation.</p> <p>iii. Some beneficiaries have been a source of excellence in production of fruit, flower and vegetables recording sustainable productivity and revenues. Such farmers units are to be</p>	<p>In the new guidelines comprehensive training for the farmer beneficiary made compulsory. In which minimum 2 days training cum workshop regarding awareness on protected cultivation, issues related to cultivation, construction and maintenance of poly houses are covered.</p> <p>A certificate (issued by IHR/university of Agricultural Sciences/Horticulture collage or any other authorized centers by State government) shall be produced before</p>	Being Implemented	

	<p>recognized as "Learning centers" so that the new beneficiaries are trained and aided in self learning of techniques and skills need for sustainable management of production under protected Cultivation.</p> <p>v. 10% of the budget of the scheme may be allocated to capacity building programme as this component is pivotal for accomplishment of the scheme objectives to a very large extent.</p>	<p>the release of assistance.</p> <p>Regular trainings on protected cultivation are being conducted in the Center of excellence, Maddur, Shivamogga and Dharwad.</p>		
2. Beneficiary Selection				
i.	ii. The department of Horticulture should initiate action to develop procedure and design format for getting the application of prospective beneficiaries in advance to avail benefits.	Under NHM National Horticulture Mission Programme every year vide publicity on the NHM Programmes are taken up district level and Taluka Level. As per the guidelines it is made compulsory maintain the Seniority list at district level.	Being Implemented	
	<p>iii. A seniority list shall be prepared and kept ready as taluka/district levels before commencement of the year.</p> <p>iv. Action may be taken to give wide publicity for the knowledge of prospective beneficiaries.</p> <p>v. Online registration of applicants may be introduced with all checks and balances.</p> <p>vi. The unsanctioned applications if any, of the previous year being considered in the subsequent years for sanction.</p>	<p>From the year 2018-19 a new software HBMS (Horticulture Beneficiary Management system) is introduced for online registrations, sanction and subsidy release to the beneficiaries.</p>		

		Pending applications of previous year are also being considered in the subsequent years.		
3. Cluster Approach for Marginal Holdings				
i.			Policy Decision	
ii.	Irrigated Districts like Mandya, Mysore m Hassan and Davangere have large number of very small holdings, it is recommended to evolve a pilot scheme to implement poly house based horticulture in single location village cluster which can have all logistic in place.	Action will be taken to implement poly house based horticulture single village cluster by studying their advantages and disadvantages.		
iii.	Similarly, pilot scheme are necessary to try soil less cultivation techniques, like elevated cultivation under poly house in problematic soils like saline and alkaline soil.	Pilots Schemes are taken up soilless cultivations with coco peat & hydroponics.		
iv.	Lastly the tunnel cultivation techniques appear to be highly suitable for short duration vegetable crops and seed production of short duration flowers and vegetable crops.	Regarding tunnel cultivation techniques it is already discussed in the poly house expert committee and asked to submit the specification and cost norms for the tunnel cultivation techniques from IIHR.		
v.	Similarly there are passive solar Green/poly houses that are sturdier affordable that are suited for small farmers. These can be tried on pilot basis.	Action will be taken to study advantages and disadvantages of passive solar Green/poly houses which are sturdier.		

4. Crops and Cultivation Practices	
<p>i. It is recommended that State Agriculture Universities and the IIHR may identify crops that are suitable and profitable for cultivation under all of the protected cultivation structures. However crops like Cabbage, Chilies, Spinach and Cauliflower may also be promoted apart from the present crops grown under protected cultivation viz., capsicum Gerbera, rose, carnation, Tomato, Cucumber etc.,</p> <p>iii. It is recommended that an expert committee comprising of concerned experts from Agriculture/Horticulture universities, Indian Institute of Horticulture Research and officials of department be formed to develop a comprehensive crop cultivation manual covering all aspects.</p> <p>iv. Secondly, a technical unit consisting of crop specialists to provide specialized domain technical know-how to farmers has to be created. This technical unit may be located at two places, one at Bangalore and another at Belagavi, to cater to the needs of farmers. This set up would go a long way in implementation and monitoring of the programme in an effective manner. This may be coordinated through University of</p>	<p>IIHR identified many crops that are suitable and profitable for cultivation under all of the protected cultivation but capsicum Gerbera, rose, carnation, Tomato, Cucumber are the common crops which are farmers are willing to grow.</p> <p>In the Government order HD 327 HCD 2015 Dated:21.10.2015 an expert committee comprising of Scientists from IIHR, UAS Bangalore, Poly house construction companies, progressive farmers and department officials under the chairmanship of Secretary Horticulture Government of Karnataka is formed to finalize the specifications, crops and issued related to poly house and shade nets.</p> <p>Specialized technical information on protected cultivation are being provided in the CoE for protected cultivation at Dharwad, CoE for Precision Farming at Maddur and CoE for Floriculture at Shivamogga,</p>

<p>Horticulture Sciences.</p> <p>v. A pool of experts be empanelled from the experts available with Institution of Agricultural Technologists or in the private sector who are agriculture technologists with special knowledge on protected cultivation, so that farmers can be provided with advisory services as and when required on the lines of Karnataka Milk Federation where fees of such professionals may be made as a part of capacity building component of the scheme.</p>	<p>UHS Bagalkote and also from IIHR Bangalore</p> <p>Private experts and seed company officer are also giving consultancy services to Poly house growers.</p>		
<p>5. Structure Related Issues</p> <p>i.</p> <p>ii. It is recommended to identify all the damaged structures and extend financial support for replacement of plastics and shade-nets and make them functional.</p> <p>iii. It is felt necessary to prepare structural design, specifications along with costs suitable for different agro-climatic zones. In this connection, it is suggested that the “expert services) available with Indian Institute of Science/Indian Institute of Technology be taken advantage of. This helps to avoid all the shortcomings observed hitherto.</p>	<p>A special programme i.e Krishi Uthejana Scheme is already being implemented by the IFSC members department to replace damage poly sheets of poly houses.</p> <p>In the Government order HD 327 HCD 2015 Dated:21.10.2015 an expert committee comprising of Scientists from IIHR, UAS Bangalore, Poly house construction companies, progressive farmers and department officials under the chairmanship of Secretary Horticulture Government of</p>	<p>Policy Decision</p>	

		Karnataka is formed. To finalize the specifications, crops and issued related to poly house and shade nets.		
6. Marketing Issues				
i.	ii. To adopt and indentify area suitable for protected Cultivation and design the scheme implementation in such a way that a pool of beneficiaries are located in clusters (not scattered) and provide integrated cluster marketing or on a farmer produce organization model or even on KMF model of procurement, processing and marketing	A study report has been requested from UHS Bagalkote on creating value chain and cold chain for the horticulture crop clusters.	Policy Decision	
	iii. Hence, in order to study and develop a workable marketing model, it is suggested to constitute a committee of expert drawn from concerned institutions/organization and model be put into operation on priority.	Presently 50-60 poly houses are constructed in clusters only.		
7. Recommendations Requiring Change in policy				
i.	ii. To amend the land reforms act to facilitate a long term leasing of lands for agriculture/horticulture purposes with ease of process, for hi-tech cultivation practices/protected horticulture with high investments. This encourages private investments and productivity in the sector.	There is a no provision of subsidy for units under leased land.	Policy Decision	
	iii. The system of release of subsidy could be	Under the NHM as per GOI assistance is being provided as back ended and also direct beneficiary	Being Implemented	

<p>made similar to that of National Horticulture</p> <p>iv. Interest subvention needs to be considered for the project undertaken by farmers with bank loans availing scheme subsidy.</p> <p>v. Adoption of rain water harvesting technology and installation of solar power generation units to augment power shortage be made part of the project and the investments other than structure and drip irrigation should also be considered for incentivizing.</p>	<p>transfer.</p> <p>Bank Loan is made not mandatory because to get loan from a bank is difficult for small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>In Krishi Bhagya scheme water harvesting pond and solar power generation units are included with protected cultivation Structures.</p>		
<p>8. Convergence of other Scheme</p> <p>Government of India and State Government have launched several programmes for development of agriculture, Horticulture over years. Focused development of horticulture received attention only in recent years. The objectives and scheme guidelines issued have shown variability so much so that the yardsticks/parameters prescribed in different schemes often led to confusion and criticism at farmers level. It has also hampered implementation.</p>	<p>Many Schemes are already being implemented in Convergence with MGNREGA scheme. Regarding protected cultivation action will be taken based on the decision of expert committee.</p>	<p>Policy Decision</p>	

<p>Multiplicity of the schemes to achieve the board objectives would no way help in achieving set goals. In this direction, it is felt necessary to simplify the guidelines/ procedures and rationalize cost and subsidies to be provided to beneficiaries.</p> <p>Therefore, it is recommended to prepare a comprehensive horticulture development plan for Karnataka with an emphasis on protected cultivation by merging ongoing schemes and their components. In order to achieve this, it is suggested that a team of experts from development departments and other stake holders be constituted to study all the ongoing schemes and merge the components so as to have a comprehensive plan in place.</p> <p>The Technical team of Institution of Agricultural Technologists, Bangalore strongly feel that the scheme is very important to drive the rural economy and shall be continued with necessary mid-course corrections recommended in the report.</p>			
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Drip Irrigation

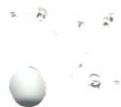
Sl.No.	Recommendation	Action taken report furnished by the Department	Status	Remarks/ Comments
1	2	3	4	5
1	Strengthening of District Micro Irrigation Committee (DMIC) and creation of Taluk MICs.	Now DMIC is not in force. In place of this a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) is constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to the Govt. The SLSC is responsible for approving the State Irrigation Plan (SIP) and District Irrigation Plan (DIP). District Irrigation Plan (DIP) is prepared at district level headed by CEO of respective districts and implementation is going on hassle free. DIP, showing the contribution of various funding streams and programmes toward specific outputs and outcomes and seek approval of the SLSC for the same.	District Irrigation Plan (DIP) for the district which will include mapping existing water resources of the district created by various sources of irrigation, measures of identify the water risk status of the district, to identify the new source of water to enhance physical water availability at the farm level, measure to improve water use efficiency and water distribution. State guidelines also stated that annual action plan should be based on DIP.	
2	Negative aspects of efficiency in processing of claims and disbursement of subsidy and e-governance:	The processing of claims and disbursement of subsidy is done very systematically due to the introduction of online registration and processing of the applications. Disbursement of subsidy is made directly to the bank account of the beneficiary through NEFT OR to Miro-Irrigation Component manufacturers' Company account, with consent of beneficiary.	As of now beneficiary register in Farmers Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUTIS) for availing of subsidy. Horticulture Department enveloped Software application for Scheme Implementation and Regulating Utilization of Benefit (HASIRU). The installation of Micro-irrigation system will be confirmed through Geo tagging by means of GPS co-ordinates. The concerned officer will inspect and certify the installation made in the field. Photos of pre and post installation of micro-irrigation system in the field will be uploaded by the software	

			maintained by the Department. Disbursement of subsidy is through online (KHAIJANE-2) made directly to the beneficiary bank account OR to Miro-Irrigation manufacturer Company's account, with consent of beneficiary.	
3	Lacunae in scheme guidelines and field implementation: a. Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in selecting beneficiaries:	a. The Department officers will give awareness about the programme / Scheme, its benefits to the farmers in Gram Sabha (Gram panchayat meetings). Wide publicity will be also given by distributing leaflets, handouts, posters, brochures etc., and identification/selection of eligible beneficiaries will be made by Department officers including Panchayat Raj institutions.	Department guidelines clearly stated that more publicity should be given for seeking of eligible applications for programme. The Department should also involve Panchayat Raj for selection of beneficiary. More emphasis should be given for SCSP & TSP beneficiaries and should encourage those beneficiaries for availing subsidy.	
	b. Inclusion of seasonal crops such as vegetables and flowers for grant of subsidy under MIS.	b. As per Departmental guidelines, all Horticultural crops (except coffee, Tea, Rubber) are covered for extending the subsidy of 90% upto 2.00 hectares for all the categories of farmers. Above 2.00 hectares and upto 5.00 hectares according to the Government of India Norms subsidy is extended. For vegetables and flowers crops the subsidy is extended only upto 2.00 hectares.	All Horticulture crops (except coffee, Tea, Rubber) are eligible for the subsidy under PMKSY-MI. Especially for vegetables and flowers crops the maximum subsidy is extended only upto 2.00 hectares. According to the operational guidelines of PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop – Micro-Irrigation, it is recommended for promoting micro irrigation technologies in water scarce, water stressed and critical ground water blocks/districts. As small farm holdings may not have individual source of water, it would be preferable to encourage a group of farmers to avail the benefits of drip irrigation through a common water source. A beneficiary having	

		<p>farms located at different places and having different water source may avail the subsidy as per the guidelines. However, a beneficiary cannot split area at one location into small pockets of the same crop for claiming assistance under the scheme. If a beneficiary has more than one crop with different crop spacing being grown separately in his/her land holding, assistance will be available for installing the drip irrigation system as per the individual crop spacing, the combined area of which will not exceed 5 ha per beneficiary.</p>	
<p>C. Extending subsidy to farmers not having irrigation resources:</p>	<p>c. As per State Departmental Guidelines, subsidy is also extended to the farmers who do not have Borewells/ openwells on their own if in case the neighbour farmers are willing to share the water sources (The letter of consent from the neighbour farmer should be provided during claiming of subsidy).</p>	<p>Subsidy is also extended to the farmers who do not have Borewells/ openwells on their own if in case the neighbour farmer are willing to share the water sources (The letter of consent from the neighbour farmer should be provided during claiming of subsidy).</p>	

Under Secretary to Government,
Horticulture Department

Am
12/10/19
13/3/19





ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂ: ತೋಅನಿ(ತಾಬೆಯೋ)/ಸತೋನಿ(ಜೇಕ್ಯು)/09/13-14

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ

ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-4.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26.12.2016.

ರವರಿಗೆ,

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ

ನಂ.542, 5 ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ

ಬಹು ಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ;

ವಿಷಯ : ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : 1. ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ತೋಅನಿ(ತಾಬೆಯೋ)/ಜೇಕ್ಯು/ /2015-16/123, ದಿ:27/30-05-2016.

2. ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದ ಪತ್ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಕೆಇಎ/275/ಇವಿಎನ್/ 2016, ದಿ:15.11.16.

3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ತೋಇ 40 ತೋಯೋಕಾ 2016, ದಿ:5.12.16

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ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪೂರ್ಣ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಸದರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

1. ಅಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

1. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ರೈತರ / ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಲು/ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುದಾನ

ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಭೇಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.


2. ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮಧುವನಗಳನ್ನು (Apiary) ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಜೇನು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
3. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ / ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೇನು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಜೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹಾ ಜೇನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಹಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜೇನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು

1. ವಿವಿಧ ಜೇನು ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಜೇನು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ಉಳಿಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,


ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನಂ-403, 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.



Government of Karnataka
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Authority

542, 5th Floor, 2nd Stage, MS Building

Dr Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru - 560 001

Phone No: 080 22353938, 22032561; Fax: 22283541

E-mail: keapd2011@gmail.com, Website: kea.karnataka.gov.in



Email Id: keagok@karnataka.gov.in

ಸಂ:ಕೆಇಎ/275/ಇವಿಎಸ್/2016

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15-11-2016

ಗೆ,

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಪುಂಟ್ ರೋಡ್,

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 004.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ
ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಡಿ / (ಒಪಿಡಿಪಿ) ಎಪಿಐ / 2015-16/123
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27/30-05-2016.

ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ
ಸಮಾಲೋಚಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ
ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

ಆದರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಯು
ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ.

1. ಅಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು:

1. ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಣೆಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು
ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ರೈತರ ಭೇಟಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಜೇನುಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರ ನಡುವೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾದ ನೆರವಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು
ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಆದಾಯೋತ್ಪನ್ನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಸದರಿ
ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರಿಗೆ, ವಿಮಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು
ಮಾಡಿಸುವ (ಜಾಗೃತಿ) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು
ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2.ದೀರ್ಘ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ- ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು:

1. ಆಸಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಧುವನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಜೇನುಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3.ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು:

1. ಜೇನುಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಂದ/ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ/ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ(PPP) ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಸಹಾಯ ಧನದ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಜೇನುಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರ ಮೂಲಕ ಜೇನುನೋಣಗಳ ಸಹಿತ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡಲು ಜೇನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು (Action Taken Report) ಪುನರ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಿ, ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ,

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,



ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ.

5

ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಸಿಂಗ್

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, #403, 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಹಗಾಹನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

o/c

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54



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
Department of Horticulture

No./AD(OPDP)/Api/ /2015-16
123

Directorate of Horticulture
Lalbagh, Bangalore
Dated: 27-05-2016
30

To,

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority
No.542, 5th Floor, 2nd Stage
M.S.Building,
Bengaluru-1

Sir,

Sub:Regarding implementation of the recommendations/ suggestions
given by the Evaluation Consultant Organisation with regard
to evaluation of Madhuvana and Apiculture Scheme.

Ref :Your office letter KEA 16 EVN 2014, dated: 23.04.2016.

With reference to the above, the information on the over all action
initiated/taken by the Department of Horticulture on the recommendations /
suggestions given by the Evaluation Consultant Organisation with regard to
implementation of Madhuvana and Apiculture Scheme is enclosed with this letter
for your kind information.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Director of Horticulture

Copy to Joint Director of Horticulture ,Planning, Lalbagh for information.

1509

My Computer/D:/Jenukrushi1/Dr.Hema/2015-17/Letter /Action taken for Scheme evaluation by TECSOK

01.06.2016

3/6/2016

Action initiated by the Department of Horticulture on the recommendations / suggestions given by the Evaluation Consultant Organisation

Short Term measures

1. Exclusive training programmes on bee keeping is imparted to farmers/beneficiaries interested in bee keeping under both Central Sector, State Sector and District Sector schemes by involving the resource persons from Universities, K.V.K's, experts in the field and also progressive bee keepers of the area. During the training, special emphasis is given on bee keeping techniques, migratory bee keeping and pollination services by bees as pollination services provided by honey bees are more relevant to horticulture rather than honey production. Apart from training, interested bee keepers are also taken to exposure visits to bee keeping potential areas and also to Bee Keepers Co-operative Societies in Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Chickmagalur etc. *① across the country*
2. Bee keeping training is imparted to the departmental officers through bee keeping scientists of Agriculture and Horticulture Universities. Around 400 officers are trained in bee keeping since last two years.
3. For promotion of bee keeping activities in the field level, availability of sufficient number of bee keeping staff is very important. Since, the existing number of bee keeping staff is less, the bee keeping development activities are carried out by field level staff at RSK level who are well trained bee keeping and also by out sourcing the persons who have under gone 3 months bee keeping training at Bee Keeping Training Centre at Bhagamandala, Kodagu. *Uttara
Kannada
Kendra*
4. To develop entrepreneurship among bee keepers assistance is given for establishment of apiaries/madhuvanas where bee keeping can be taken up as sustainable income generating activity. *details are to be provided*

Long Term measures

5. To facilitate the formation of network among bee keepers, 29 Farmer Interest Groups were created in different districts and these Farmer Interest Groups were given Revolving Fund of Rs.50,000/- to carry out bee keeping related activities and **Farmer Producers Organisation** with bee keeping as the lead activity is created in 3 bee keeping potential districts of Kodagu, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. This will help in making the bee keeping activity more viable and income generating group activity for the members.
6. Uniform guidelines are followed in different apiculture programmes of the department.

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7. Measures have been taken to develop "Honey Park" in Bhagamandala of Kodagu district. The existing Beekeeping Training Institute at Bhagamandala, Kodagu district is upgraded in-order to impart training to the interested bee keepers as well as departmental officers. 3 months certificate course on bee keeping was conducted to farmers sons during 2015-16.

Budget provision is also made for developing bee museum at Bhagamandala for showcasing different bee keeping equipments, different species of bees, their biology and bee hive products, different bee keeping practices, to screen documentaries on bees etc. and the work is in implementation.

Screening, selection, breeding and mass multiplication of bee colonies/nucleus stock and development of bee forage resources in all the madhuvanas Kodagu district has been undertaken through bee keeping wing of the **M/s. Forestry College Ponnampet** and the work is in progress. It is also planned to develop the existing dormitories in the coming year.

Bhagamandala Bee Keepers Co-operative Society is situated very next to the department Bee Keeping Training Centre at Bhagamandala. The Society has a good honey processing unit and the society is procuring honey from the local bee keepers, processing and marketing the honey in its brand name. The society is helping the local bee keepers in processing and marketing of the honey.

8. Bee keeping development schemes in the department are right now monitored by Additional Director of Horticulture, Oil Palm. Providing adequate funds for bee keeping development activity is not a problem in the department, as funding is given under State Sector, District Sector as well as National Horticulture Mission schemes. National Bee Board is also funding for bee keeping development activities in the State.

Policy issues

1. In the scheme budget provision is made for activities like management of madhuvanas. The concept of Honey Park is to provide common facility centre for the bee keepers.
2. Beneficiaries who wish to avail the subsidy should purchase Bee boxes along with bee colonies. Beneficiaries can purchase the bee boxes and colonies through progressive bee keepers also.
3. Across the different schemes of apiculture in the department, uniform guidelines are followed.


Director of Horticulture

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂ.ತೋಇ/ತೋಅಪನಿ/ತಾಬೆಯೋ/ಸತೋಅ-2/42/2008-09

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ,
ಲಾಲ್ ಬಾಗ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18.05.2016

ರವರಿಗೆ,

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾದಿಕಾರ,
ರೂಮ್ ಸಂ.542, 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ,
ಬಹು ಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಡಾ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವೀದಿ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. 560 001

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ:- ತಾಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು
ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹಾ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- ಸಂ.KEA/110/EVN/2012 (1) ; ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.04.2016

-0-0-0-

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ Evaluation
Consultant Organization (ECO) ಯಾದ Centre for Symbiosis of Technology Environment &
Management (STEM)- Bangalore ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹಾ
ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ,
ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ ವಾರು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ
ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

1492
25.05.2016

26/5/16

(32)

Action taken and initiated by Department of Horticulture on the Suggestions / Recommendations specified by Evaluation Consultant Organization (ECO) with regard to Evaluation of Oil Palm Development Programme in Karnataka.

Sl.No.	Suggestions / Recommendations	Action Taken / Initiated.
Short Term Recommendations		
1.	The incentives through subsidies should be regulated and develop a system to ensure these incentives are reaching the right people at the right time.	The Department of Horticulture has initiated a soft ware project to computerize the process of extending various subsidies to the farmers through various schemes / programs. Oil Palm Development Program is also included in this process. Once the program is computerized it will automatically ensure that the incentives will reach the right people at the right time.
2.	Ensure adequate and timely supply of quality planting material, fertilizers and enhance subsidy limit for area expansion.	Adequate and timely supply of quality planting material and fertilizers is being ensured through close monitoring of the activities of the oil palm companies operating in specific zones by the oil pam nodal officers, who are appointed and posted specifically for this project. There is no subsidy limit for planting material, entire planted area will be eligible for planting material subsidy, however for input subsidy the subsidy limit has been fixed at 15.00 ha. per beneficiary.
3.	Decentralizing the planning process to local levels to undertake effective extension work through demonstrations, group meetings, supply of technical literature in local language, regular field visit by the field staff to provide technical advice to reduce the risk and increasing the productivity.	The program planning and implementation has been decentralized. The respective taluk officers and technical officers at Raitha Samparka Kendras (RSK) have been vested with planning and implementation of the program. Night meetings are being conducted jointly by the private companies in association with departmental officers to identify eligible farmers. Progressive oil palm farmers themselves give training and provide extension support. The oil palm plantations of the progressive oil palm growers are itself taken as demonstration blocks to demonstrate various aspects of oil palm cultivation. Technical literature (ತಾಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ - ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ) in local language (Kannada) have been published and circulated among farmers.

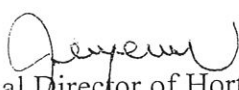
4.	The view of the farmers, officials from Department and company is that growers should be given a fixed price for a term of atleast five years. Another view is that the Government has to find a way to sustain the grower's interest through some additional payment.	<p>The price of FFBs are fixed as per the formula recommended by Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) and this price is paid by the companies. The difference between the price paid by the company and the minimum assured price is being paid by the State Government.</p> <p>The State Government has provided this minimum support / assured price for oil palm farmers for the last 7 years consecutively. The scheme has ended on March-2015. A proposal has been submitted to State Government for extending assured price for oil palm from 2015-16 for next three years i.e. till 2017-18.</p>
5.	Enhance the price of FFBs and ensure a minimum price of Rs.12/- per ton of FFBs will help the existing oil palm farmers to continue and encourage others to take up oil palm cultivation.	For the year 2015-16 it is proposed to extend assured price of Rs.9500/- per M.T. of Fresh Fruit Bunches with an increment of 3% for the next 2 years. The proposal is under the consideration of the State Government.
6.	<u>Improved harvesting machinery</u> : At present crop height is a serious problem for harvesting in adult plantations of more than 10 years old trees, Harvesting is done either by climbing the tree or through an aluminium pole attached to sickle.	<p>A mechanical harvesting tool is not the solution of harvesting oil palm fruits from tall palms. Harvesting of fruits from palm is an art, which is executed by skilled labour. The Department of Horticulture is extending training to oil palm farmers for harvesting fruits from tall palm with the help of light weight aluminium poles.</p> <p>Further, since skilled labour are too expensive, the farmers are being extended an assistance of Rs.600/- per M.T. for harvesting fruits from such plantations where the height of the palms are more than 20 ft.</p>
Long Term Recommendations.		
1.	The most important suggestion is to avoid adhoc approach and framing of a long term strategy with full involvement of State Department of Horticulture. It is emphasized the need for	In Karnataka State there is exclusive staff for planning, implementing and monitoring oil palm development program. But, unfortunately, the central government does not provide funds for staff salary. Hence, the entire financial burden towards staff salary is being met out from the

	<p>strengthening the organizational set-up at the district level by recruiting full staff required for the field work.</p>	<p>State share of funds. This is affecting the financial sharing pattern between central and state government. Therefore, thin staff strength is being maintained under the project, so that it would not affect the sharing pattern. This problem could be solved if the staff component is transwerved to state non-plan head.</p> <p>Hence, attempts have been made to transwer the entire staff under oil palm development program to the state non-plan head. The State Government is yet to take action in this regard, as transwer of staff from plan head to non-plan head requires approval from the Finance Commission.</p> <p>Once the transwer of staff component from plan head to non-plan head is completed it would be possible to recruit full strength of staff for proper and effective monitoring of the project.</p>
2.	<p>Oil Palm requires constant irrigation at constant intervals through protective watering. Concerted efforts must be made to bring large irrigated area under the Oil Palm Development programme.</p>	<p>A proposal had been submitted to Revenue Department of the State Government for declaration of oil palm as 'Plantation Crop', because once it is declared as Plantation Crop, then private companies would be able to purchase or take vast land on lease and start 'Captive Plantation'.</p> <p>The Revenue Department after examining the proposal has replied that the Government of Karnataka has the power and rights to relax the clauses under Karnataka Land Reforms Act of 1961 column 109 (1A) and grant permission to private companies / investors to take up oil palm cultivation in large and wider area. The interested companies / processors / investors need to submit proposals to the State Government through proper channel. The proposals will be examined by a special high power committee chaired by Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka and then upon approval of the Cabinet, the company / processor / investor can be given permission for taking up oil palm cultivation in large scale as a commercially viable enterprise.</p>

3.	Evolving high-yielding dwarf varieties of oil palm is of utmost importance for increasing the area under oil palm cultivation and yield. Research Centres should be activated and infrastructural facilities should be strengthened to this effect.	<p>Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research, an exclusive research centre for oil palm has been established at Pedavegi, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. The Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research is conducting research on developing dwarf high yielding varieties of oil palm.</p> <p>The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, through National Mission for Oil seeds and Oil Palm is providing funds for strengthening the infrastructural facilities of the research centre, to enable them to come out with the result at the earliest.</p>
4.	Implementation of crop insurance scheme should be considered and sensitize commercial banks and NABARD for promotion of oil palm cultivation.	<p>Crop insurance is not of much importance to oil palm as it is least affected by drought or floods. Instead, the crop requires price security as the farmers are not able to get good price for their produce. The State Government has taken appropriate measures for providing price security.</p> <p>As far as extending loans to the farmers is concerned, the oil palm nodal officers operating at the district level have already upraised the bank managers of the respect district lead bank about the implementation of the oil palm project in PPP (Public Private Participation) mode, which is ideal for requiry of loan extended to the farmers.</p>
Policy Level Suggestions.		
1.	Unstable import policy should be addressed seriously. Domestic prices of oil palm are significantly affected by cheaper imports from Malaysia and Indonesia, hence fluctuates considerably. The policy of allowing duty-free import of crude vegetable oils is affecting oil palm growers.	<p>Letters have been addressed from State Horticulture Minister to Central Agriculture Minister and Commerce Minister to increase the import duty on Crude Palm Oil to atleast 45%, so that the domestic price of Crude Palm Oil will increase and the farmers would be able to get competitive price for their produce.</p> <p>But, the Central Government has increased the import duty from zero percent to 12.50% only, which is not sufficient.</p>

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2.	Inadequate financial support by Government, resource and security related issues viz., credit from commercial Banks and NABARD, implementation of crop insurance schemes, enactment of legislation should be looked into seriously.	Though several requests and letters have been addressed to NABARD and district lead banks for extending financial support to oil palm farmers, very few farmers have availed financial assistance, as the banks and other financial institutes are under the influence of bitter experience from a severe set back in the past, which has imparted a kind of negativity among bankers on the project. Further, the farmers are usually financial defaulters, which in turn as affected the extension of financial assistance to the oil palm farmers.
3.	Formulate some legal provisions to recover govt. assistance / subsidy provided if oil palm is up-rooted / diverted without justification.	<p>The State Government in the year 2013 has enacted The Karnataka Oil Palm (Regulation of cultivation, Production and Processing) Bill. As per rule 19 of the oil palm bill, provisions have been made to recover govt. assistance / subsidy if the farmers willfully uproot oil palm.</p> <p>The dues shall be recovered from the farmers as if it were an arrears of land revenue.</p>
4.	The Centre can utilize the duty collected from imports of vegetable oils for subsidizing oil palm and other oilseed growers.	<p>The Central Government has been requested during various meetings and forums to increase the import duty to atleast 45% and a small portion of the amount collected from importers as import duty, can be diverted to "Price Stabilization Fund", which can be utilized to provide support / assured price to the oil palm growers.</p> <p>The Govt. of India is yet to take any decision in the matter.</p>


Additional Director of Horticulture
Oil Palm project

DK
18/5



Department of Horticulture

No.DH/AD/OPDP/SBY/TA1/14/2012-13

Office of the Commissioner
Horticulture Department,
Lalbagh, Bangalore
Dated: 07-11-2016.

To,
**The Chief Evaluation Officer,
Karnataka Evaluation Authority,
MS Building, Bengaluru-01.**

**Sub: Action taken report on the study of Evaluation of Suvarna
Bhoomi Yojane-reg.**

Ref: Your office letter no. KEA 275 EVN 2016, dated: 05-10-2016.

* * * *

With reference to the above subject an evaluation report from your organization on "**Suvarna Bhoomi Yojane**" has been received. But, the Suvarna Bhoomi Yojane scheme was implemented in the Department for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 only. The said scheme was not continued after 2012-13, hence it was not been possible to adopt the recommendations of the report.

This is for your kind information.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Horticulture

1883

16.11.2016



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2014-15

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ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಸಂ: ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ(ತಾಬೆಯೋ)/ಸತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ(ಜೇಕೃ)/09/13-14

ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ
ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-4.
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26.12.2016.

ರವರಿಗೆ,

✓ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ನಂ.542, 5 ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ
ಬಹು ಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1
ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ;

ವಿಷಯ : ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ
ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : 1. ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ(ತಾಬೆಯೋ)/ಜೇಕೃ/ /2015-
16/123, ದಿ:27/30-05-2016.
2. ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದ ಪತ್ರಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಕೆಇಎ/275/ಇವಿಎನ್/ 2016, ದಿ:15.11.16.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ತೋಇ 40 ತೋಯೋಕಾ 2016, ದಿ:5.12.16

* * * * *

ಮಧುವನ ಮತ್ತು ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ
ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಪೂರ್ಣ
ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಸದರಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ
ಕೆಳ ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

1. ಅಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

1. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ರೈತರ / ಜೇನು
ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಲು/ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುದಾನ

ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಭೇಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

2. ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಮಧುವನಗಳನ್ನು (Apiary) ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಜೇನು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸಹಾ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
3. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ / ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೇನು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಜೇಷ್ಠತಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹಾ ಜೇನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಹಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜೇನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು

1. ವಿವಿಧ ಜೇನು ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಜೇನು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಜೇನು ಸಾಕಣೆದಾರರ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ಉಳಿಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,


ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನಂ-403, 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ,
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಂ: ತೋಟ/ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ(ಬಿಎಂ)/ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ-3/26/2016-17

ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ

ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-04,

ದಿನಾಂಕ:-26.01.2018.

ರವರಿಗೆ,

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ:- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ INRIMT ರವರಿಂದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ
ವರದಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:-1. ಅ.ಸ.ಪ.ಸಂ: ಕೆಇಎ/275/ಇವಿಎನ್/2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29.12.2016

2. ಸಂ: ತೋಇ 40 ತೋಯೋಕಾ 2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12-01-2017

34/14
27.1.18

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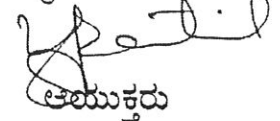
ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (1)ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ 2007-08ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ
ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು 2011-12ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ INRIMT ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರಿಂದ
ಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ
ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ವರದಿ ನೀಡಲು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ INRIMT ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ನೀಡಲಾದ
ಸಲಹೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Sl. No.	Suggestions	Action taken
1.	Strengthening of District Micro Irrigation Committee (DMIC) and creation of Taluk MICs.	Now DMIC is not in force. In place of this a state Level committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to the Govt. District irrigation plan is prepared at district level headed by CEO of respective districts and implementation is going on hassel free
2.	Negative aspects of Efficiency in Processing of claims and disbursement of subsidy and e-governance:	The processing of claims and disbursement of subsidy is done very systematically due to the introduction of online registration and processing of the applications. Disbursement of subsidy is made directly to the bank account of the beneficiary through NEFT OR Miro-Irrigation Component manufacturers' Company account, if beneficiary request for it.

<p>3. Language in scheme guidelines and field implementation:</p> <p>a. Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in selecting beneficiaries:</p> <p>b. Inclusion of seasonal crops such as vegetables and flowers for grant of subsidy under MIS.</p> <p>c. Extending subsidy to farmers not having irrigation resources:</p>	<p>a. The Department officers will give awareness about the programme/Scheme, its benefits to the farmers in Gram Sabha (Gram panchayat meetings). Wide publicity will be also given by distributing leaflets, handouts, posters, brochures etc., and identification/selection of eligible beneficiaries will be made by Department officers including Panchayati Raj institutions.</p> <p>b. Subsidy pattern is revised. As per Departmental guidelines, all Horticultural crops (except coffee, Tea, Rubber) are covered for extending the subsidy of 90% upto 2.00 hectares for all the categories of farmers. Above 2.00 hectares and upto 5.00 hectares according to the Government of India Norms subsidy is extended. For vegetables and flowers crops the subsidy is extended only upto 2.00 hectares.</p> <p>c. Subsidy is also extended to the farmers who do not have Borewells/ openwells on their own if in case the neighbour farmer are willing to share the water sources (The letter of consent from the neighbour farmer should be provided during claiming of subsidy).</p>
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ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆದ್ಯ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,



ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

1. ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕೊ.ಸಂ.305, 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 4ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರುರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಡಾ. ರಜನೀಶ್ ಗೋಯೆಲ್, ಭಾಷಣ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆರವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.