



Tourism Finance In Karnataka: A Critical Evaluation Of Fund Allocation And Utilization

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to highlight the trend, patterns of domestic tourist visits and growth, prospect, challenges of tourism industry in Karnataka. Karnataka as one of the best tourist destinations in India. It has more opportunities for Pilgrimage tourism, medical tourism, rural tourism, heritage tourism etc. The state is not only exploring its historical and cultural heritage but also experiencing the natural beauty that abounds. This state tourism industry is a prominent player in India's domestic tourism, with a significant number of domestic tourist visits and it has the potential to yield significant positive economic impacts on a nations GDP, employment opportunities, national income and international trade. This paper seeks to explore the fund allocation and utilization for promotion and detailed analysis on different aspects of tourism in Karnataka.

Keywords: Domestic Tourist Visits, Pilgrimage, National Income, Fund Allocation, Karnataka Tourism

Introduction

Karnataka, a state in South India, is renowned for its diverse and captivating tourist attractions, making it a prime destination for travelers. Nestled between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats, Karnataka's geographical diversity offers a rich tapestry of experiences, ranging from lush forests and pristine beaches to historic temples and modern cities. The state's vibrant culture, distinctive traditions, and architectural marvels entice visitors from all over the world. With a history dating back to ancient times, Karnataka has been home to several dynasties and empires, each leaving an indelible mark on its heritage and landscapes.

Tourism in Karnataka is not only about exploring its historical and cultural heritage but also experiencing the natural beauty that abounds. The state boasts an array of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and hill stations, making it an ideal destination for eco-tourism and wildlife enthusiasts. Moreover, Karnataka is renowned for its modernity, with cities like Bangalore emerging as technology hubs and vibrant cosmopolitan centers. Visitors can savor the best of both worlds, combining urban sophistication with the state's rustic charm.

The introduction merely scratches the surface of Karnataka's tourism potential. In the following sections, we will delve deeper into the various facets of tourism in the state, exploring funding, revenue generation, visitor statistics, and conservation efforts, all contributing to the state's dynamic and growing tourism industry.

Review of Literature

Several studies conducted all over the Karnataka have focused on different aspects of tourism. Some of these studies focusing on the challenges, opportunities, fund allocation and utilization these economic aspects of tourism are summarized below,

The paper 'Assessment of opportunities and challenges of tourism industry in Karnataka' by **Anitha and Chandrashekhara (2018)** discusses the contribution of tourism to the economy of Karnataka and also the potential of tourism industry in Karnataka to attract foreign and domestic tourists. It is notable that the tourist arrivals to the state have continuously increased between 2009 and 2015. As pointed out in the study, some of the positive economic benefits of tourism in Karnataka are – Contribution to state's income generation, expansion of employment opportunities, higher tax revenue, transformation of regional economy, generation of foreign exchange, conservation of national heritage, development and expansion of basic infrastructure facilities etc. The paper also highlights the untapped tourism potential of different districts and that they could be developed by drafting a suitable tourism policy. The major challenges to tourism in Karnataka include lack of hygiene and basic sanitation in most tourist destinations, waste management, poor marketing and promotional strategies, lack of trained tour guides, bad roads and slow progress of village tourism.

The study 'Problems and Prospects of tourism industry in Karnataka' by **Ahmad (2009)** analyzes the problems faced by tourism industry in Karnataka and the reasons behind Karnataka, in spite of having greater tourism potential, failing to attract large tourists compared to states with lesser tourism potential. Three sets of data were collected from Tourists, tour operators and service providers. The study made use of techniques like percentages, correlation and chi-square to analyze the data. The findings revealed that the trend of tourism business is growing and is expected to grow further in the years to come and the information required by the travellers is available only at few places and that there is a shortage of modes of transport to visit tourist places in Karnataka. It is suggested that any policy change should be undertaken after taking the opinion of all stake holders involved in tourism and related activities.

‘An Analysis of Problems of Tourists with Infrastructure Facilities at Bangalore Tourism’ by **Rajeswari and Bai (2019)** analyze the problems and prospects with Bangalore tourism. 400 domestic tourist and 200 foreign tourists at Bangalore were selected by convenient sampling method. The results of one-way ANOVA revealed that there is no significance difference between monthly income and No of places visited in case of foreign tourists whereas in case of domestic tourists there is a significance difference between monthly income and No of places visited. The results of one sample t test showed that accommodation, guide service, shopping facilities, banking service, insurance service, power & water supply, environment, visa availability, custom formalities and culture, heritage & tradition are above average level and that culture, heritage & tradition play a vital role whereas transport, boarding, local transport, medical service, communicating and network service, safety & security, educational & research institutions and foreign exchange facilities are below average level.

The paper ‘Tourism and Employment: Opportunities and Challenges in Karnataka- Special Reference to Kodagu District’ by **Dayananda KC (2014)** aims to study the tourism development policy of the state and also examine the causality between tourism and economic growth and employment growth in Karnataka and Kodagu. The study also aims to discuss the nature and quality of Employment in Tourism Sector in Kodagu District especially in home stays. The study identified that Growth of tourism industry in Kodagu has good linkages with other sectors and provides employment directly as well as indirectly and improves income and standard of living of the people. The challenges to Kodagu tourism as pointed out in the study are - Pollution, Density of population and vehicle, Deforestation, Shortage of rented houses, Lop sided development, higher crime rates and Naxalism and Terrorism, Expensive livelihood, lack of interest in Agricultural sector and Loss of valuable Culture.

The paper ‘Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Tourism Development in Sub-Regions: A Case Study of T. Narasipura, Mysore, Karnataka’ by **Likith, Konikar and Kumara (2021)** focuses on sustainability approaches and cultural responses to heritage and sustainability in T. Narasipura sub- region of Mysore district. Major sustainable indicators and sub-indicators like Economic viability, visitor fulfilment, cultural richness, environmental purity, local prosperity and physical infrastructure- derived from the UNEP and UNWTO guidelines were used to analyze the data. The performance on all these indicators was found to be satisfactory. The study found that there was a need for creation of additional recreational activities such as boating, horse riding etc., and that there is much scope for further augmentation of infrastructure facilities like boarding, better road connectivity, increasing frequency of public transport, providing market outlets, e-toilets, solar harnessing, better parking facilities and solid waste management. In order to increase awareness, installing tourism hoardings in prospective places and giving information pamphlets to tourists etc were suggested.

The paper ‘An Empirical study on Tourism Policy in Karnataka’ by **Lakshmi and Manjunath (2014)** analyzes the tourism policy 2009 – 2014 of Karnataka state in respect of marketing and developing the tourism products and aims to offer suggestions to make tourism policy of the state more effective. The policy of 2009 incorporated an “outside-in” view to cover larger market. The new policy aimed at allowing private participation to attract massive investments into the “destination-creating projects”. Also addressing issues

like shortage of tourist cost-effective accommodation and road connectivity problems will promote new products and improve existing products, facilitate streamlining of procedures. Another aspect of the policy that is highlighted is that all issues concerning land acquisition including government clearance have been addressed. The policy also emphasize on new vistas like Heli Tourism, Health and Wellness Tourism, Cruise Tourism for which private participation is desired. The core areas identified by the tourism policy include Cultural/Heritage Tourism, Rural Tourism, Home stay, Bangalore Tourism, Exhibition Complexes, Theme and Entertainment Parks, Wayside Amenities and Safety and Security.

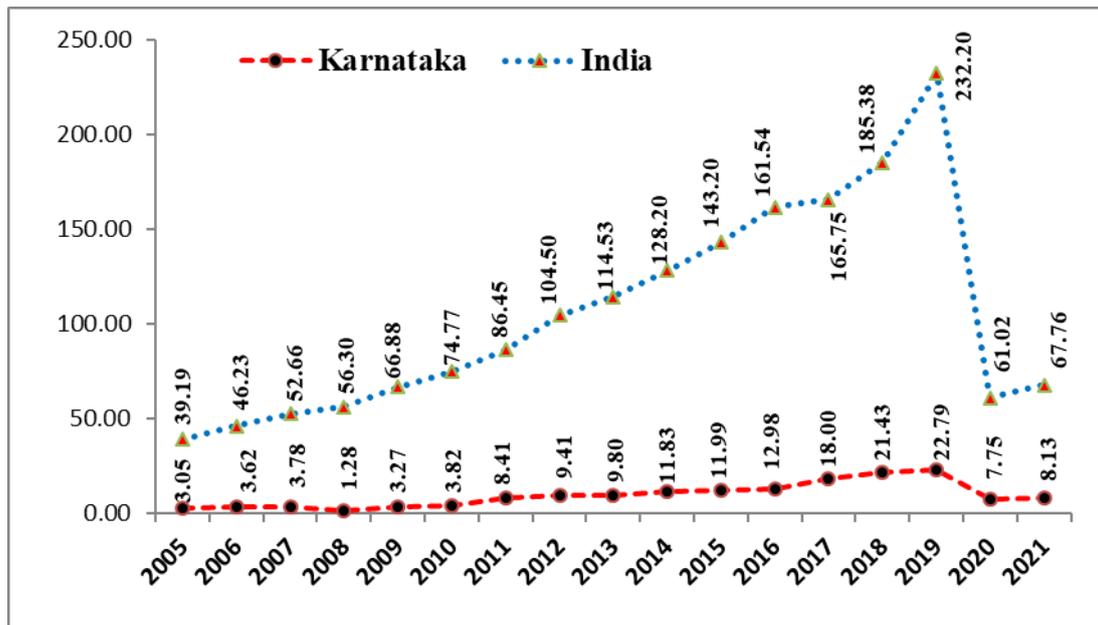
Tourism Trends in Karnataka

The data presented in the previous analysis demonstrates the trends in domestic tourist visits in Karnataka over the past decade. The state has seen steady growth in domestic tourism, with some fluctuations due to factors like the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding these trends is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and stakeholders to plan for the future and promote sustainable tourism in the state.

The figure 1 shows the distribution of domestic tourist visits in Karnataka and India from 2005 to 2021. The data is provided in crore (10 million) visitors. Karnataka's domestic tourist visits increased gradually from 3.05 crore in 2005 to 22.79 crore in 2019. The highest number of tourist visits in Karnataka was recorded in 2019, with 22.79 crore visitors. However, there was a significant drop in 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with only 7.75 crore visitors. In 2021, the number increased to 8.13 crore visitors, but it's still lower than the pre-pandemic level of 2019.

India's domestic tourist visits also increased over the years, from 39.19 crore in 2005 to 232.20 crore in 2019. Similar to Karnataka, there was a significant drop in 2020, with only 61.02 crore visitors. In 2021, the number increased to 67.76 crore visitors, but it's still below the levels of the previous years. Karnataka's share of domestic tourist visits in India increased over the years. In 2005, Karnataka accounted for about 7.8% of India's domestic tourist visits, while in 2021, it accounted for approximately 12%. The percentage of domestic tourists in Karnataka compared to India was relatively low in the early years but showed consistent growth in the later years.

The most notable feature in the data is the significant drop in tourist visits in 2020, attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. Both Karnataka and India saw a sharp decline during that year. While there was a partial recovery in 2021, the numbers have not yet reached the pre-pandemic levels. In summary, the data illustrates the growth in domestic tourist visits in Karnataka and India, with a clear impact from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. It's essential to continue monitoring these numbers to understand the recovery and the future trends in domestic tourism.

Figure 1: Distribution of Domestic Tourist Visits in Karnataka (2011 to 2021) (In Cr)

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 1 analysis the revenue generated under the public sector by tourism in Karnataka for the years 2010-2011 to 2014-2015, with values given in lakh rupees. In 2010-2011, the Directorate of Tourism generated revenue of 119.7 lakh rupees. The revenue significantly dropped in 2011-2012 to 35.61 lakh rupees but showed improvement in the subsequent years. It increased to 89.21 lakh rupees in 2012-2013, further to 101.63 lakh rupees in 2013-2014, and finally to 104.5 lakh rupees in 2014-2015. Jungle Lodges and Resorts contributed significantly to the revenue. In 2010-2011, they generated 3298.74 lakh rupees, which increased in the following years. The highest revenue in this category was in 2013-2014, with 4524.16 lakh rupees. However, there was a decline in revenue in 2014-2015, which amounted to 3907.68 lakh rupees.

Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation also played a substantial role in generating revenue. They generated 5240 lakh rupees in 2010-2011 and consistently increased revenue over the years. The highest revenue in this category was in 2013-2014, with 6583.74 lakh rupees. It slightly increased to 6811 lakh rupees in 2014-2015. The total revenue generated under the public sector by tourism in Karnataka increased over the years. In 2010-2011, the total revenue was 8658.44 lakh rupees, and it reached its peak in 2013-2014 at 11209.5 lakh rupees. There was a slight decrease in total revenue in 2014-2015, which amounted to 10823.2 lakh rupees. The overall trend suggests that revenue increased during this period, indicating the growth and importance of tourism in Karnataka.

While there were fluctuations in the revenue generated by the Directorate of Tourism, Jungle Lodges and Resorts, and Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation, the total revenue showed an increasing trend until 2013-2014.

The data reveals the revenue generated by different organizations under the public sector in Karnataka's tourism industry for the specified years. The growth in revenue highlights the significance of tourism in the state's economy and underscores the contributions made by various organizations involved in promoting and managing tourism activities.

Table 1: Distribution of Revenue Generated under Public Sector by Tourism in Karnataka (Rs. in Lakh)

Organization	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Directorate of Tourism	119.7	35.61	89.21	101.63	104.5
Jungle Lodges and Resorts	3298.74	4268.21	4093.72	4524.16	3907.68
Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation	5240	6256	6684.2	6583.74	6811
Total	8658.44	10559.8	10867.1	11209.5	10823.2

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 2 provides data on the share of the top ten states in the number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) in Karnataka in the year 2022. The data is presented in millions of tourists and percentage share. In 2022, Karnataka attracted 182.41 million domestic tourists, contributing to 10.54% of the total domestic tourist visits in India. This data indicates that Karnataka is a significant tourist destination within India, with a substantial share of the country's domestic tourism.

The top ten states, including Karnataka, collectively received 1467 million domestic tourists in 2022, representing 84.75% of the total domestic tourist visits in India. This data suggests that a considerable majority of domestic tourism is concentrated in the top ten states, with Karnataka being one of them. The "Others" category includes states and union territories not among the top ten, and they accounted for 264.01 million domestic tourists in 2022, contributing to 15.25% of India's total domestic tourist visits. This category reflects the diversity of tourist destinations across India, outside of the top ten states.

In 2022, India had a total of 1731.01 million domestic tourist visits, which includes the data for Karnataka and the "Others" category. The data represents the overall domestic tourism activity in India for the year. The data underscores the importance of Karnataka as a domestic tourist destination, with a substantial share of the country's total domestic tourism. It also highlights that the majority of domestic tourist visits in India are concentrated in the top ten states, indicating the significance of these states in promoting domestic tourism.

The data shows that Karnataka is a prominent player in India's domestic tourism, with a significant number of domestic tourist visits. It is part of the top ten states that collectively account for the majority of domestic tourism in the country, emphasizing the role of these states in India's tourism industry.

Table 2: Share of Top Ten States in Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) in Karnataka-2022

State	Domestic Tourist Visits (In Millions)	% age Share
Karnataka	182.41	10.54
Total of Top 10 States	1467	84.75
Others	264.01	15.25
India	1731.01	100

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Fund Allocation and Utilization in Karnataka

Fund allocation and utilization in Karnataka, as in any state, involves the allocation of financial resources to various sectors, departments, and programs to support the state's development and welfare activities.

Table 3 the distribution of budget allocation and expenditure for the tourism sector in Karnataka for the years 2011-2012 to 2014-2015, with values in lakh rupees. In 2011-2012, the budget allocation for the plan expenditure in the tourism sector was 8552.05 lakh rupees, with actual expenditure being 5721.34 lakh rupees. The budget allocation increased to 8774 lakh rupees in 2012-2013, with actual expenditure exceeding the budget at 8647.79 lakh rupees. There was a significant increase in the budget allocation in 2013-2014 to 11339 lakh rupees, but the actual expenditure was 10454 lakh rupees. In 2014-2015, the budget allocation further increased to 11823 lakh rupees, but the actual expenditure was 6246.97 lakh rupees, showing a substantial variance between the budget and actual expenditure.

In the non-plan expenditure category, the budget allocation was relatively smaller compared to plan expenditure. The budget and actual expenditure figures were relatively close in most years, with slight variations. Capital outlay represents the investment in infrastructure and long-term assets. It saw a substantial budget allocation and expenditure in the years analyzed. In 2011-2012, the budget allocation for capital outlay was 13660 lakh rupees, with actual expenditure being 7760.59 lakh rupees. The trend continued in subsequent years with significant budget allocations and expenditures.

The total expenditure in the tourism sector includes both plan and non-plan expenditures, along with capital outlay. The total expenditure exceeded the budget allocation in most years, indicating that the state government was spending more than initially budgeted for the tourism sector.

The plan expenditure represents investments in projects and programs for tourism development. While budget allocations increased over the years, there were variances between the allocated budget and actual expenditure, particularly in 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. This suggests that the state may not have fully utilized the allocated budget in these years.

Non-plan expenditure, which typically covers administrative and maintenance costs, remained relatively stable with small variations between budget allocations and actual expenditures. Capital outlay, indicative of infrastructure investment, saw a substantial budget allocation and actual expenditure. This reflects the government's commitment to developing and improving tourism infrastructure in Karnataka.

The total expenditure exceeded the budget allocation in most years, indicating that the state government was making additional investments in the tourism sector beyond what was initially budgeted. In conclusion, the data reflects the budget allocation and expenditure for the tourism sector in Karnataka, showing varying levels of allocation and actual expenditure in the plan, non-plan, and capital outlay categories. The variance between budget allocation and actual expenditure in the plan category in some years suggests a need for improved financial planning and utilization.

Table 3: Distribution of Budget Allocation and Expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) for Tourism Sector in Karnataka (Rs. in Lakh)

Accounts	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
Plan	8552.05	5721.34	8774	8647.79	11339	10454	11823	6246.97
Non-Plan	326.9	187.6	343.43	339.63	372.14	371.39	410.66	264.4
Capital Outlay	13660	7760.59	13205	13071.83	20340	19522.3	27677	8192.37
Total	22538.9	13669.53	22322.4	22059.25	32051	30377.69	39911	14703.74

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 4 presents the budget allocation for promotional activities in Karnataka's tourism sector for the years 2019-2020 to 2021-2022, with values in crores. In 2019-2020, the Karnataka government earmarked a budget of 48.02 crore rupees for promotional activities within the tourism sector. This allocation signifies the financial resources dedicated to initiatives like advertising, marketing, and promotional campaigns aimed at luring tourists to the state.

However, in the subsequent fiscal year of 2020-2021, the budget allocation decreased to 44.9 crore rupees. This reduction in budget allocation might have been influenced by a variety of factors, including the prevailing economic conditions, shifting government priorities, and the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry. The pandemic year, 2020-2021, saw travel restrictions and a substantial decline in tourism activity, leading to a reduction in promotional spending.

In a notable turn of events, the budget allocation for 2021-2022 witnessed a substantial increase, reaching 95 crore rupees. This significant uptick in allocation suggests a strong government commitment to revitalize the tourism sector following the challenging year of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021. The government appears to be directing its financial resources towards the recovery and growth of the tourism sector, aiming to recapture the momentum that was temporarily lost during the pandemic.

It is important to underscore that the budget allocation for promotional activities within the tourism sector is a pivotal component in attracting tourists, stimulating the state's economy, and showcasing its distinctive offerings. The budget figures are closely linked to the state's objectives for the tourism sector and are influenced by a dynamic interplay of economic factors, government priorities, and external events, such as the disruptive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In summary, the allocation of budget resources for promotional activities in Karnataka's tourism sector is emblematic of the government's dedication to promoting and nurturing tourism. These budget figures are subject to fluctuations and are responsive to a complex interplay of factors, including economic conditions, governmental focus areas, and external events, as evidenced by the varying allocations over the specified years.

Table 4: Distribution of Budget for Undertaking Promotional Activities of Tourism in Karnataka

Year	Budget (Rs. in Crore)
2019-2020	48.02
2020-2021	44.9
2021-2022	95

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 5 provides an overview of the allocation, release, and utilization of funds for various tourism projects in Karnataka, categorized by the respective years and projects. The data paints a dynamic picture of the financial progress in these projects:

In 2012, Karnataka's government sanctioned funds for multiple tourism projects. Several projects, including Tourist Infrastructure at Vanivilas Sagar Dam in Chitradurga, Infrastructure at Pilikula Nisargadhama in Mangalore, Magadi Fort in Bangalore Rural, Almatti Dam Area in Bijapur, and Adventure and Water Sports at Tonnur Lake in Mandya, managed to utilize both the sanctioned and released funds effectively. This indicates successful execution and financial management in these projects.

The subsequent year, 2013-14, saw the sanction and release of funds for various tourism projects. However, the utilization of these funds varied widely. Some projects, like Development of Roadside Facilities near Manjarabad Fort, received the sanctioned amount but didn't report any utilization, possibly due to project execution delays. Other projects received funds but reported zero utilization, suggesting potential challenges or altered project priorities. Importantly, a significant portion of the sanctioned and released funds in this year went unutilized, as several projects reported zero utilization.

In 2014-15, a noteworthy project, "Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Karnataka," received a substantial budget allocation of 5000 lakh rupees but reported zero utilization. This indicates that despite a significant budget allocation, the project did not utilize the allocated funds during that fiscal year.

The data underscores that while funds were allocated and disbursed for various tourism projects, the actual utilization of these funds showed considerable disparities. Some projects efficiently put the allocated resources to use, whereas others reported minimal or no utilization, possibly due to delays, administrative challenges, or evolving project priorities.

In summary, this data highlights the significance of effective project planning, execution, and financial management in ensuring the successful implementation of tourism projects. Timely utilization of allocated funds is pivotal for the development and enhancement of tourism infrastructure and activities in Karnataka. Projects with unutilized funds should be carefully examined to identify specific challenges and potential solutions to ensure optimal resource utilization.

Table 5: Distribution of Amount Sanction, Released and Utilization Certificate Received for Tourism Projects in Karnataka (Rs. in Lakh)

Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
2012			
Tourist Infrastructure Vanivilas Sagar Dam in Chitradurga State in karnataka	500	400	400
Development of Infrastructure at Pilikula Nisargadhama Mangalore in D.Kannada	500	400	400
Development of Magadi Fort, Bangalore Rural	486.79	389.43	389.43
Destination Development of Almatti Dam Area in Bijapur State as a Tourist Destination in Karnataka	470.23	376.18	376.18
Development of Adventure and Water Sports Tourism Activities at Tonnur Lake, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya State in Karnataka	238.79	191.03	191.03
2013-14			
Development of Roadside Facilities Near Manjarabad Fort, Karnatak	274.69	54.94	0.00
Development of Roadside Amenities in Chitradurga State Karnataka	239.9	47.98	0
Development of Devanahalli Gummanayakana, Palya, Ghati Subramanya and Shivgange Circuit in Chikkaballapur Region, Karnataka	800	160	0
Dev. of Eco-tourism in the Northern Circuit (Bhadra Phase-II)	500	100	0
Dev. of Tourist Infrastructure at Sreekshehtra Kanakagiri Chamarajnaraga State	390.62	78.12	0
Dev. of Tourist Infrastructure facilities at Mysore Palace	498.5	99.7	0
Dev. off Eco-Tourism Resort at Apsarakonds in Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada State	500	100	0
Organizing Hampi Festival at Hampi in Bellary State, Karnataka	25	25	0

2014-15			
Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Karnataka	5000	1000	0

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 6 analysis of the estimated cost of various tourism projects for the promotion of tourism in Karnataka for the year 2014-15, with values in lakh rupees. The estimated cost for the Mega Cauvery Tourism Circuit Development project is 5000 lakh rupees. This is a substantial allocation and suggests a major investment in developing a key tourism circuit.

The estimated cost for introducing a tourist train to Kukke Subrahmanya via Sakaleshapura is 2500 lakh rupees. This project involves enhancing transportation infrastructure for tourism purposes. The estimated cost for the development of the Jog Tourism Circuit is 800 lakh rupees. This project focuses on enhancing tourism infrastructure around the Jog Falls area. The estimated cost for "The Great Canara Trails" project by Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd. is 800 lakh rupees. This likely involves the development of trekking or nature trails to promote tourism. The estimated cost for developing tourism infrastructure at Sira in Tumkur is 500 lakh rupees. This project aims to improve tourism facilities in the Sira region. The estimated cost for developing tourism infrastructure at Kittur in Belgaum is 500 lakh rupees. The project likely involves the development of tourist amenities and attractions in Kittur. The estimated cost for developing an Eco Tourism Park and Crocodile Park at Dandeli in Uttara Kannada is 500 lakh rupees. This project aims to create eco-tourism and wildlife-related attractions.

The estimated cost for developing wayside amenities between Sadashivagada and Kumata is 300 lakh rupees. This project focuses on enhancing traveler amenities along the designated route. The estimated cost for developing roadside amenities near Malkhed in Gulbarga is 300 lakh rupees. The project aims to improve traveler facilities in the Malkhed area. The estimated cost for developing roadside amenities near Basavakalyana in Bidar is 300 lakh rupees. This project aims to enhance amenities for travelers in the Basavakalyana region. The estimated cost for developing rural tourism at Molakalmuru Handicrafts Village in Chitradurga is 70 lakh rupees.

The project is likely focused on promoting rural tourism and handicrafts. The estimated cost for developing rural tourism in Bijapur City is 70 lakh rupees. The project aims to enhance tourism-related activities in Bijapur City. The total estimated cost for all the tourism project in Karnataka for the year 2014-15 is 11640 lakh rupees. This total reflects the significant financial commitment by the government to develop and promote tourism in the state. In conclusion, the data highlights the substantial financial allocation for a diverse set of tourism projects in Karnataka in 2014-15. These projects encompass a wide range of tourism development initiatives, from major circuits to infrastructure improvements, eco-tourism, and rural tourism promotion. The budget allocation underscores the government's commitment to the growth and promotion of tourism in the state.

Table 6: Estimated Cost of Various Tourism Projects for Promotion of Tourism in Karnataka-2014-15
(Rs. in Lakh)

Projects	Estimated Cost
Mega Cauvery Tourism Circuit Development	5000
Introduction of Tourist Train to Kukke Subrahmanya via Sakaleshapura	2500
Development of Jog Tourism Circuit	800
The Great Canara Trails by Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd.	800
Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Sira, Tumkur State	500
Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Kittur, Belgaum State	500
Development of Eco Tourism Park and Crocodile Park at Dandeli, Uttara Kannada State	500
Development of Wayside Amenities Between Sadashivagada and Kumata	300
Development of Roadside Amenities Near Malkhed, Gulbarga State	300
Development of Roadside Amenities Near Basavakalyana, Bidar State	300
Development Rural Tourism at Molakalmuru Handicrafts Village, Chitradurga	70
Development Rural Tourism at Bijapur City	70
Total	11640

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 7 provides a scheme-wise breakdown of the funds provided for the promotion of tourism in Karnataka for the years 2019-20 to 2022-23 (Budget Estimate - BE), with values in crore rupees. In 2019-20, funds allocated for Tourism Circuits/Swadesh Darshan amounted to 565.93 crore rupees.

This allocation decreased to 560.76 crore rupees in 2020-21 but then saw a substantial reduction to 261.36 crore rupees in 2021-22. However, in 2022-23, there was a significant increase to 1181.3 crore rupees. The allocation for this scheme appears to have experienced fluctuations, with a major boost in 2022-23, indicating a potentially significant investment in tourism circuits and development. In 2019-20, the funds allocated for the National Mission for Beautifying Pilgrimage Centre/PRASHAD were 144.71 crore rupees. This allocation decreased to 124.79 crore rupees in 2020-21 but then increased to 150 crore rupees in 2021-22. In 2022-23, it remained stable at 235 crore rupees.

The allocation for this scheme suggests a focus on beautifying pilgrimage centers, with a notable increase in 2022-23. In 2019-20, the funds allocated for the Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity were 312.04 crore rupees. This allocation decreased significantly to 108.09 crore rupees in 2020-21, followed by a further drop to 9.42 crore rupees in 2021-22. However, in 2022-23, it increased to 341 crore rupees. The allocation for this scheme experienced significant fluctuations, with a substantial increase in

2022-23, indicating an emphasis on overseas promotion and publicity. In 2019-20, the funds allocated for Domestic Promotion and Publicity, including Hospitality, were 99.63 crore rupees.

This allocation decreased to 33.89 crore rupees in 2020-21 but then increased to 40 crore rupees in 2021-22. In 2022-23, it saw a further increase to 75 crore rupees. The allocation for domestic promotion and publicity, including hospitality, displays fluctuations, with an upward trend in recent years.

The data reveals notable variations in fund allocations for different tourism promotion schemes in Karnataka over the specified years. 2022-23 stands out as a year with substantial budget allocations for several schemes, suggesting a potential increase in focus on tourism promotion and development. In conclusion, the data highlights the changing financial commitments to various tourism promotion schemes in Karnataka. The fluctuations in allocations may be indicative of shifts in priorities and investments in different aspects of tourism promotion, both domestically and overseas.

Table 7: Scheme -wise Details of the Funds provided for Promotion of Tourism in Karnataka from 2019-20 to 2022-23

Scheme/Head (Revenue)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(BE)
Tourism Circuits/Swadesh Darshan	565.93	560.76	261.36	1181.3
National Mission for Beautifying Pilgrimage Centre/PRASHAD	144.71	124.79	150	235
Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity	312.04	108.09	9.42	341
Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	99.63	33.89	40	75

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, GOK

Table 8 presents a detailed analysis of the financial support provided to various cultural schemes in Karnataka by the Ministry of Culture for the fiscal years 2020-2021, 2021-2022, and 2022-2023. It includes information on the number of individuals/organizations supported and the quantum of financial assistance allocated. In 2020-2021, the "Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)" scheme supported 529 individuals/organizations with a substantial financial assistance of 3480.15 lakh rupees. The following year, 573 entities were supported with 4248.58 lakh rupees, indicating steady growth. In 2022-2023, this scheme experienced significant expansion, supporting 1213 individuals/organizations and allocating 8622.75 lakh rupees.

The "Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence (including R.K. Mission, West Bengal)" scheme provided support to 6 entities in 2020-2021 with a financial allocation of 930.46 lakh rupees. Although the number of supported entities remained at 6 in 2021-2022, the financial assistance decreased to 758.24 lakh rupees. However, in 2022-2023, the number of supported organizations increased to 15, and the financial support reached 1160.4 lakh rupees, signifying significant growth. The "Cultural Function and Production Grant" scheme exhibited consistent growth over the years. In 2020-2021, 1471

individuals/organizations were supported with 1651.9 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, this number increased to 1615 entities, receiving 2330.35 lakh rupees. The growth continued into 2022-2023, with 2135 individuals/organizations being supported, and the financial assistance reaching 3275.21 lakh rupees. The "Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas" scheme supported 128 individuals/organizations in 2020-2021 with 336 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, this scheme expanded to 203 entities, receiving 473.47 lakh rupees. The growth persisted in 2022-2023, with 225 individuals/organizations being supported and financial assistance amounting to 468.73 lakh rupees.

Under the "Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture & Art" scheme, 276 individuals/organizations were supported in 2020-2021, receiving 1607.99 lakh rupees. The following year, 366 entities were supported, with a financial allocation of 2251.17 lakh rupees. In 2022-2023, this scheme expanded further, supporting 401 individuals/organizations with 2601 lakh rupees. The "Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres" scheme supported 29 individuals/organizations in 2020-2021, with a financial allocation of 193.46 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, the number of supported entities decreased to 22, and the financial assistance was 133.05 lakh rupees. In 2022-2023, 21 individuals/organizations were supported with 123.48 lakh rupees.

The "Scheme for the Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in The Field of Culture" scheme consistently supported a significant number of individuals/organizations. In 2020-2021, 982 entities were supported with 888.6 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, the number of supported entities increased to 1001, receiving 1634 lakh rupees. In 2022-2023, 980 individuals/organizations were supported, with a financial assistance of 1362.6 lakh rupees. The "Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields" scheme supported 1265 individuals/organizations in 2020-2021 with a financial allocation of 379.5 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, 1293 entities were supported, receiving 390.3 lakh rupees. However, in 2022-2023, the number of supported entities decreased to 395, and financial assistance was 118.5 lakh rupees.

The "Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research" scheme supported 7 individuals/organizations in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, with financial allocations of 28.25 lakh rupees and 52.25 lakh rupees, respectively. However, in 2022-2023, this scheme did not provide any financial assistance. Under the "Financial Assistance for construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes" scheme, 1 individual/organization received 596 lakh rupees in 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, the number of supported entities increased to 2, with a financial allocation of 349.02 lakh rupees. In 2022-2023, 1 individual/organization was supported with 500 lakh rupees.

The "Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists" scheme supported 2000 individuals/organizations in 2020-2021 with a financial allocation of 871.31 lakh rupees. In 2021-2022, the number of supported entities significantly increased to 3029, receiving 1542.17 lakh rupees. In 2022-2023, 453 individuals/organizations were supported with 296.5 lakh rupees. The "Seva Bhoj Yojana" scheme consistently supported 3 individuals/organizations in all three years, with varying amounts of financial assistance: 169 lakh rupees in 2020-2021, 154 lakh rupees in 2021-2022, and 143 lakh rupees in 2022-2023. In summary, the data illustrates

the varying levels of support and financial assistance provided under different cultural schemes in Karnataka by the Ministry of Culture. Some schemes displayed steady growth, while others experienced fluctuations in the number of supported entities and the quantum of financial assistance. Overall, it reflects the Ministry's commitment to promoting and preserving cultural activities and heritage

Table 8: Scheme-wise Number of Individuals/Organizations Supported and Quantum of Financial Assistance Provided under Ministry of Culture in Karnataka (Rs. in Lakh)

Schemes	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
	Number of Individuals /Organizations Supported	Quantum of Financial Assistance Provided	Number of Individuals /Organizations Supported	Quantum of Financial Assistance Provided	Number of Individuals /Organizations Supported	Quantum of Financial Assistance Provided
Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	529	3480.15	573	4248.58	1213	8622.75
Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence (including R.K. Mission, West Bengal)	6	930.46	6	758.24	15	1160.4
Cultural Function and Production Grant	1471	1651.9	1615	2330.35	2135	3275.21
Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas	128	336	203	473.47	225	468.73
Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture & Art	276	1607.99	366	2251.17	401	2601
Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	29	193.46	22	133.05	21	123.48
Scheme For The Award Of Fellowship To Outstanding Persons in The Field of Culture	982	888.6	1001	1634	980	1362.6
Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	1265	379.5	1293	390.3	395	118.5
Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research	7	28.25	7	52.25	-	-
Financial Assistance for construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes	1	596	2	349.02	1	500
Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists	2000	871.31	3029	1542.17	453	296.5
Seva Bhoj Yojana	3	169	3	154	3	143

Source: Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 9 presents data on the allocation and expenditure of funds for the conservation and development of protected archaeological monuments in Karnataka. This information is categorized by various circles or branches within Karnataka, and it also provides the national figures for India. The Bangalore Circle/Branch allocated 527.00 units of currency for this purpose, and the expenditure amounted to 526.95 units. The Hampi Circle/Branch allocated 910.00 units of currency, and the expenditure precisely matched the allocation, standing at 910.00 units. The Dharwad Circle/Branch allocated 640.00 units of currency, with the expenditure coming very close at 639.99 units.

The total allocation for the conservation and development of protected archaeological monuments was 26,090.00 units of currency, and the expenditure closely mirrored the allocation, amounting to 26,083.41 units. Across the various circles/branches in Karnataka, there is a remarkable alignment between the allocated funds and actual expenditures. This indicates efficient financial management practices and effective fund utilization. Notably, both the Bangalore and Dharwad branches demonstrated nearly identical allocation and expenditure figures, underscoring their judicious and efficient use of funds.

The Hampi branch achieved a 100% expenditure rate, utilizing its entire allocation, highlighting a strong commitment to the preservation and development of protected archaeological monuments in that region. The national-level figures for India also showcase efficient financial management, with minimal disparities between the allocation and expenditure. Overall, the data reflects a high level of dedication and effectiveness in managing funds for the conservation and development of protected archaeological monuments, both at the state and national levels. These practices demonstrate a clear commitment to preserving and enhancing the cultural heritage and historical significance of these monuments.

Table 9: Funds allocation and expenditure for conserving and developing protected archaeological monuments in Karnataka

State	Circle/Branch	Allocation	Expenditure
Karnataka	Bangalore	527.00	526.95
	Hampi	910.00	910.00
	Dharwad	640.00	639.99
India		26090.00	26083.41

Source: Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 281

Table 10 provides data on the revenue earned from centrally protected ticketed monuments under the Archaeological Survey in Karnataka, as well as the national figures for India. The data is presented for various locations and monuments over a span of ten years. Aihole Durga Temple generated revenue starting from 0.16 crores in 2013-14 and reaching 0.54 crores in 2022-23. There was a fluctuation in revenue over the years, with notable increases in some years.

Badami Jaina & Vaishnava Cave started with revenue of 0.3 crores in 2013-14 and consistently increased over the years, reaching 1.16 crores in 2022-23. This monument saw continuous revenue growth. Pattadakal Group of Temple witnessed revenue growth from 0.48 crores in 2013-14 to 1.35 crores in 2022-23, with fluctuations in between. Vijayapura Gol-Gumbaz experienced revenue growth from 0.55 crores in 2013-14 to 2.09 crores in 2022-23. This monument consistently generated more revenue each year.

Vijayapura Ibrahim Rauza had relatively stable revenue over the years, ranging from 0.12 crores to 0.48 crores. Lakkundi Temples & Sculpture Shed saw revenue increase from 0.01 crores in 2013-14 to 0.2 crores in 2022-23. Kamalapuram Hampi Group of Monuments had significant revenue generation, with fluctuating numbers, from 1.06 crores in 2020-21 to 5.82 crores in 2013-14. It reached 4.01 crores in 2022-23.

Bellary Fort had a small but consistent increase in revenue, from 0.01 crores in 2013-14 to 0.04 crores in 2022-23. Srirangapatna Dariyadaulathbagh showed revenue growth from 0.17 crores in 2020-21 to 2.18 crores in 2016-17. It was 0.98 crores in 2022-23. Somanthpur Keshava Temple had revenue fluctuations, ranging from 0.13 crores to 0.84 crores over the years. Bangalore's Palace of Tippu Sultan had steady revenue growth from 0.08 crores in 2018-19 to 0.68 crores in 2017-18. It reached 0.62 crores in 2022-23. Chitradurga Fortress and Temple Chitradurga Fort showed revenue growth from 0.21 crores in 2013-14 to 0.93 crores in 2022-23. In India, the total revenue from centrally protected ticketed monuments increased significantly over the years, from 96.7 crores in 2013-14 to 252.85 crores in 2022-23.

The data indicates variations in revenue generation among different monuments, with some consistently increasing their earnings, while others experienced fluctuations. The overall trend in India reflects substantial growth in revenue from these ticketed monuments, indicating a potential increase in tourism and interest in historical and cultural sites.

Table 10: Location-wise Revenue Earned from Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments under Archaeological Survey in Karnataka (In Crore)

State	Location	Monument	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Karnataka	Aihole	Durga Temple	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.43	0.59	0.6	0.55	0.17	0.29	0.54
	Badami	Jaina & Vaishnava Cave	0.3	0.31	0.34	0.82	1.1	1.1	1.09	0.4	0.59	1.16
	Pattadakal	Group of Temple	0.48	0.5	0.56	1.19	1.65	1.37	1.25	0.46	0.68	1.35
	Vijayapura	Gol-Gumbaz	0.55	0.58	0.06	1.52	1.81	2.04	2.06	0.65	1.02	2.09
	Vijayapura	Ibrahim Rauza	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.33	0.47	0.42	0.41	0.13	0.23	0.48
	Lakkundi	Temples & Sculpture Shed	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.04
	Kamalapuram	Hampi Group of Monuments	5.82	1.48	1.56	3.38	4.91	4.38	3.97	1.06	1.75	4.01
	Bellari	Bellary Fort	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.22	0.04

	Srirangapatna	Dariyad aulathbagh	0.71	0.71	1	1.71	2.18	2.12	2.03	0.17	0.28	0.98
	Somanthpur	Keshava Temple	0.22	0.2	0.28	0.58	0.84	0.71	0.67	0.13	0.15	0.4
	Bangalore	Palace of Tipu Sultan	0.11	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.95	0.94	0.08	0.21	0.62
	Chitradurga	Fortress and Temple Chitradurga Fort	0.21	0.23	0	0.68	0.72	0.63	0.87	0.29	0.44	0.93
India			96.7	93.3	99	216.4	266.5	308.1	322.3	48.3	102	252.85

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2978

Table 11 presents data on the number of protected monuments and sites, ticketed monuments, and the revenue collected from the sale of entry tickets in Karnataka and India for the fiscal years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. The state had a total of 506 protected monuments and sites. Out of these, 12 were ticketed monuments, which means visitors had to purchase entry tickets to access these specific sites. In 2020-2021, Karnataka collected 3.59 crore rupees in revenue from the sale of entry tickets for these monuments. This revenue increased to 6.05 crore rupees in 2021-2022.

The country had a significantly larger number of protected monuments and sites, totaling 3,696. Out of these, 143 were ticketed monuments. In 2020-2021, India collected 48.28 crore rupees in revenue from the sale of entry tickets for these monuments. This revenue increased to 101.49 crore rupees in 2021-2022.

The data indicates that Karnataka has a substantial number of protected monuments and sites, with a smaller subset being ticketed monuments where entry tickets are required. The revenue from entry tickets in Karnataka more than doubled from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022, indicating increased tourism activity or potentially adjusted pricing. At the national level, India has a large number of protected monuments and a significantly larger number of ticketed monuments. The revenue collected from entry tickets at the national level also showed substantial growth from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022, reflecting a potentially increased interest in visiting these historical and cultural sites.

The increase in revenue for both Karnataka and India suggests that these monuments continue to be a popular tourist attraction and a significant source of income for cultural preservation and maintenance.

Table 11: Number of Protected Monuments, Ticketed Monuments and Revenue for Sale of Entry Tickets in Karnataka

State	Protected Monuments and Sites	Ticketed Monuments	Revenue Collected (Rs. in Crore)	
			2020-2021	2021-2022
Karnataka	506	12	3.59	6.05
India	3696	143	48.28	101.49

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Conclusion

A comprehensive examination of diverse dimensions within Karnataka tourism landscape encompassing financial aspects, revenue generation, visitor demographics, and conservation endeavors. Funding and Expenditure highlight the budget allocations and expenditures for tourism projects in Karnataka. Effective financial management is evident in the close match between allocations and expenditures. The revenue generated through tourism in Karnataka. There's a consistent increase in revenue over the years, reflecting the growth in the tourism industry. The fund allocation, release, and utilization of funds for tourism projects. Effective utilization is crucial for successful project implementation. These projects play a significant role in promoting tourism in the state. It's essential to track revenue generation to assess the impact of tourism initiatives. The data offers a glimpse of funds allocated to different schemes aimed at promoting tourism. These allocations reflect the government's commitment to tourism development.

The number of approved like tour operators, tourist transport operators, and travel agents. A robust network of operators contributes to tourism growth. The support provided to individuals and organizations for cultural promotion. It's essential for preserving cultural heritage.

The allocation and expenditure for conserving archaeological monuments and the revenue generated from ticketed monuments. These results reveal Karnataka's commitment to tourism development, preservation of heritage, and financial efficiency in project implementation. The state's diverse tourist locations attract a range of visitors, both domestic and foreign, contributing to its tourism revenue. Day tourism plays a crucial role, particularly in destinations with limited overnight visitors. The data highlights Karnataka's growing tourism sector and the need for sustainable development, infrastructure enhancement, and effective financial management to ensure continued growth and success in the industry.

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