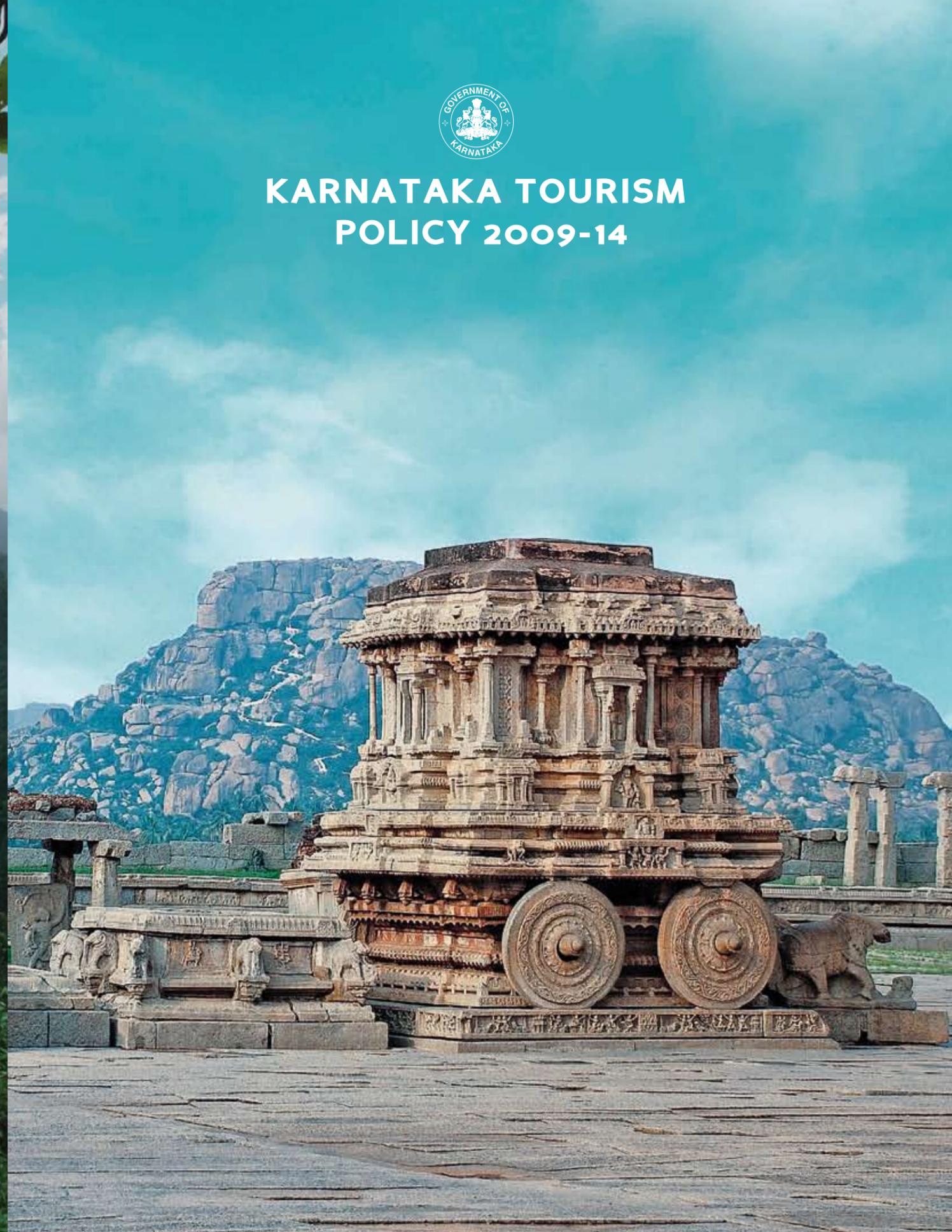
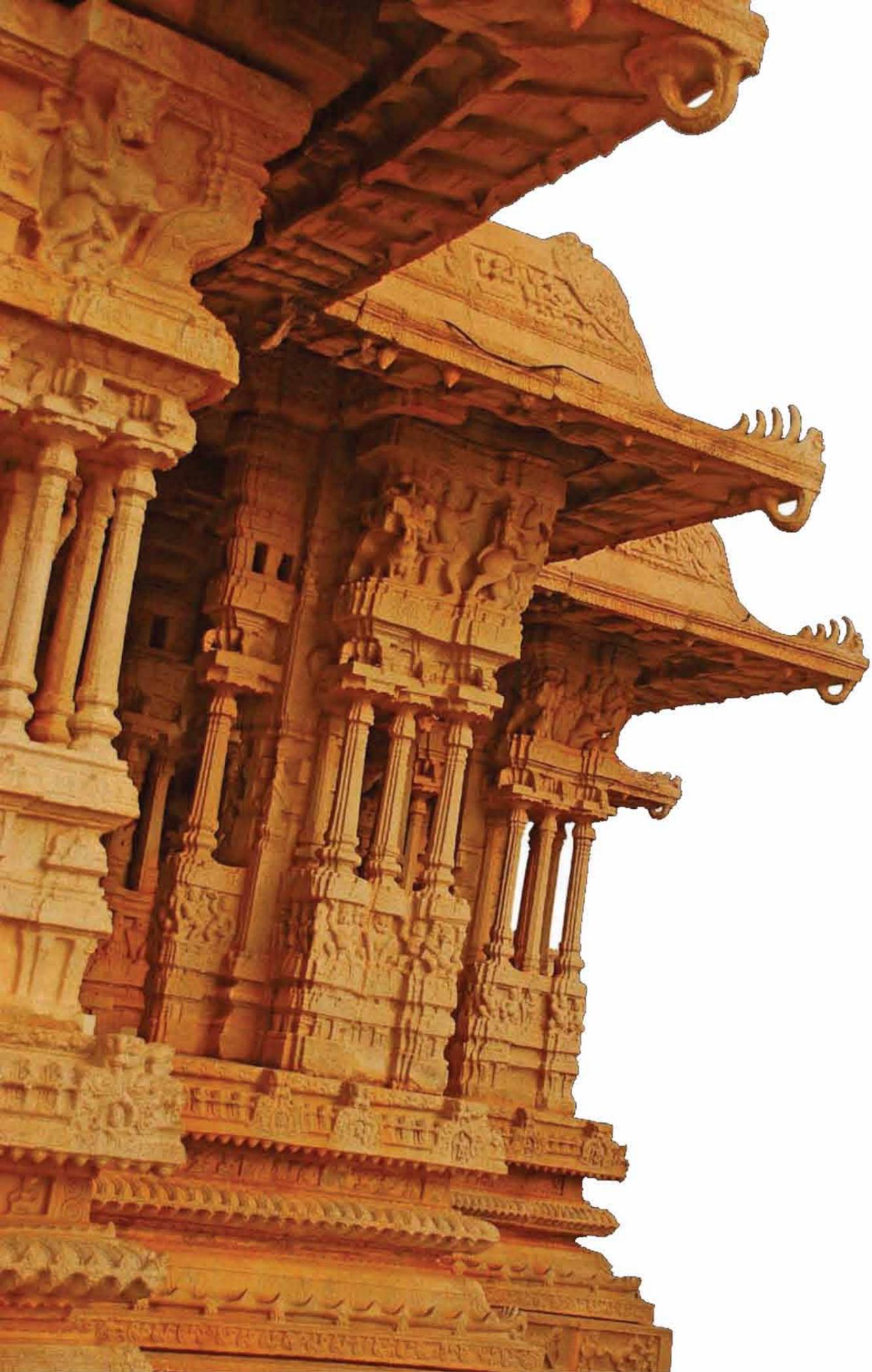


Jog Falls



KARNATAKA TOURISM POLICY 2009-14





KARNATAKA TOURISM POLICY 2009 –14

Department of Tourism
Government of Karnataka

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: implementation of tourism Policy 2009-14.

- Read: (1) Letter No DTR/ 1/ 07-08, dated 05-06-2007 of the Commissioner, Department of Tourism.
- (2) Letter No. PraE/Neethi-1 / 08-09 / 896, dated 22-5-2008, of the Director, Department of Tourism.
- (3) Letter No. PraE / PraNi / 1/ 2009-10, dated 13-10-2009, of the Director, Department of Tourism.

Preamble:

Karnataka State possesses attractive spots of natural beauty and rich cultural heritage. Karnataka State stands in the forefront in the fields of information technology and bio technology. In this background, there are ample opportunities for tourism in Karnataka having traditional tourist spots, temples with good sculptural glory, religious places, seashores with spectacular beauty Malnad area and good climatic conditions. Due to this, tourists from neighbouring states, foreign countries and local areas are visiting the state in more number and hence it is necessary to give priority to develop tourism. Tourism is an industry which creates more job opportunities and fetches more income to the State, and hence this field has been considered as an industry.

In view of the necessity of developing the tourism comprehensively in the state the tourism policy has been published from time to time so as to apply for a period of 5 years. Earlier Karnataka Tourism Policy 2002-07 was published vide G.O no ITKC 296 TTT 2000, dated 20-1-03. the said policy has closed by May 2007. having felt the necessity of framing and publishing Tourism policy for further period, the department of Tourism submitted the proposal to the Government vide letters referred at (1) and (2) above and requested to prepare draft policy and publish the same with the concurrence of the Departments connected with tourism policy.

In order to include "Athithi Karnataka Home stay" scheme implemented through the G. O No kaSamVaPra 32 PraVaE 2007, dated 12-7-2007 in the tourism policy and to effectively include the said scheme with prescribed minimum eligibility and criteria by considering the willing owners and the rooms available in their guest house of the same will be classified as per the criteria framed for this scheme. This scheme facilitates local people. Foreign tourists and foreign tourist agencies. The order of this scheme is enclosed with the present policy. Apart from this, the Department of Forest, ecology and Environment as per G. O No FEE 60 FAP 2003, dated 28-8-2004 has adopted the wild life tourism policy introduced in the limits of protected / reserved forest areas in the State as a supplement to the current tourism policy and enclosed with the same to current policy.

In order to take up tourism infrastructure projects in all tourist spots in the state and to take up projects in view of tourism development in these spots, this field has been divided into four zones in Tourism Policy. Along with capital investment, equipping human resources divided accommodation for tourists and security aspects, certain concession and incentives have been included in the field of tourism. After taking the opinion of Finance Department, Public Works Department, Ports and Inland Water Transport department, Home Department, Revenue Department, C and I Department, the approval of the cabinet has been obtained to the proposal.

In this direction the Director, Tourism Department in the letter referred at (3) above has reclassified the Taluks in the state of Karnataka. He has informed that in the said classification, the backward Taluks as reported in Nanjundappa report have been classified in to D and E group and after preparing the final classification list of other Taluks classified as ABC on the basis of their development he has submitted the details for further action to include in the Tourism Policy. In order to formulate and Publish the Tourism Policy by including the above said details / aspects in the Tourism Policy, Order is made as below:-

Order No KaSamVaPra 231 PraVaYo 2007, Bangalore dated 20th October 2009.

In the light of the aspects explained in the proposal, the Government has given approval to prepare the Karnataka Tourism Policy 2009-2014 as per the annexure of this order and to implement along with concessions and incentives mentioned in the said policy the above said policy will be in force for a period of 5 years from 20-10-09 to 19-10-2014.

The facilities and concessions given under the provisions of industrial Policy 2009-2014 will be in force co terminus with the said policy in respect of projects related to Tourism.

This order is issued as per the concurrence/ opinion given in FD Note No FD / 1325/ EXP/5/2007, date 12-9-2007, Public Works Department note No LooE/357/CRM/07, date: 10-1-2008. Home Department UO note No. OE/418/SST/2007. date 29-03-2008. Revenue Department note No. KamE / 147 / MuNooMu / 2008, date 19-3-2009 and C and I, UO note No CI/ 120/ SPI/ 2009, date 26-6-2009 and as per the approval given in the meeting held on 17-7-2009 by the cabinet.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,
Sd /-
(K. Jothiramalingam)
Principal Secretary to Government,
Department of Tourism.

To,
The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette, Bangalore – for publication in the next issue.

Copy to:

1. Accountant general (Accounts), Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. Principal Secretary to the Government, Finance Department Vidhana Soudha.
3. Principal Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, port and inland Water Transport Department, Vikasasoudha.
4. Principal Secretary to the Government, Home Department, Vidhana Soudha.
5. Principal Secretary to the Government Revenue Department, M.S. Building.
6. Principal Secretary to the Government, C and I Department, Vikasasoudha.
7. Director, Department of Tourism, Kanija Bhavan, Bangalore.
8. Managing Director, Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation, Khanija Bhavan, Bangalore.
9. Managing Director, Jungle Lodges & Resorts. Shrungar Shopping complex, M.G. Road, Bangalore.
10. Deputy Commissioners of all the districts in the state.
11. Chief Executive officer, Karnataka exhibition Authority, Mysore.
12. All districts Heads of the Districts Tourism Development Committee
13. PS to Chief Secretary to the Government (Cabinet), Vidhana Soudha.
14. Private Secretary to Honorable minister for Tourism and Infrastructure Development, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
15. Section Guard File / Extra Copies.

INTRODUCTION

The current National Tourism Policy by the Government of India has recognized the power of “Brand Positioning” and “Source Marketing” as part of the “Incredible India” strategy. The Karnataka Tourism Policy is significantly aligned with it to ensure international, national and regional focus in attracting foreign and domestic tourists in large numbers, for extended stay and higher share of their wallet.

The Unique Selling Proposition of Karnataka Tourism is that it is a “Mini Incredible India” in its tourism offerings. One state encompassing the spectrum of many worlds of tourist interest under one roof - be it the heritage and pilgrim centres of the old world, or the Hi-tech IT and Bio-tech of the modern world. At one end it is recognized as the “Cradle of stone architecture” of the old civilization and contrastingly on the other, as the “Silicon Valley of India” of the modern e-civilization. While foreign tourists may be charmed by the culture and heritage of Karnataka and enjoy adventure tourism, it is the hill-stations, pilgrim centres and wildlife sanctuaries which hold the interest of domestic tourists.

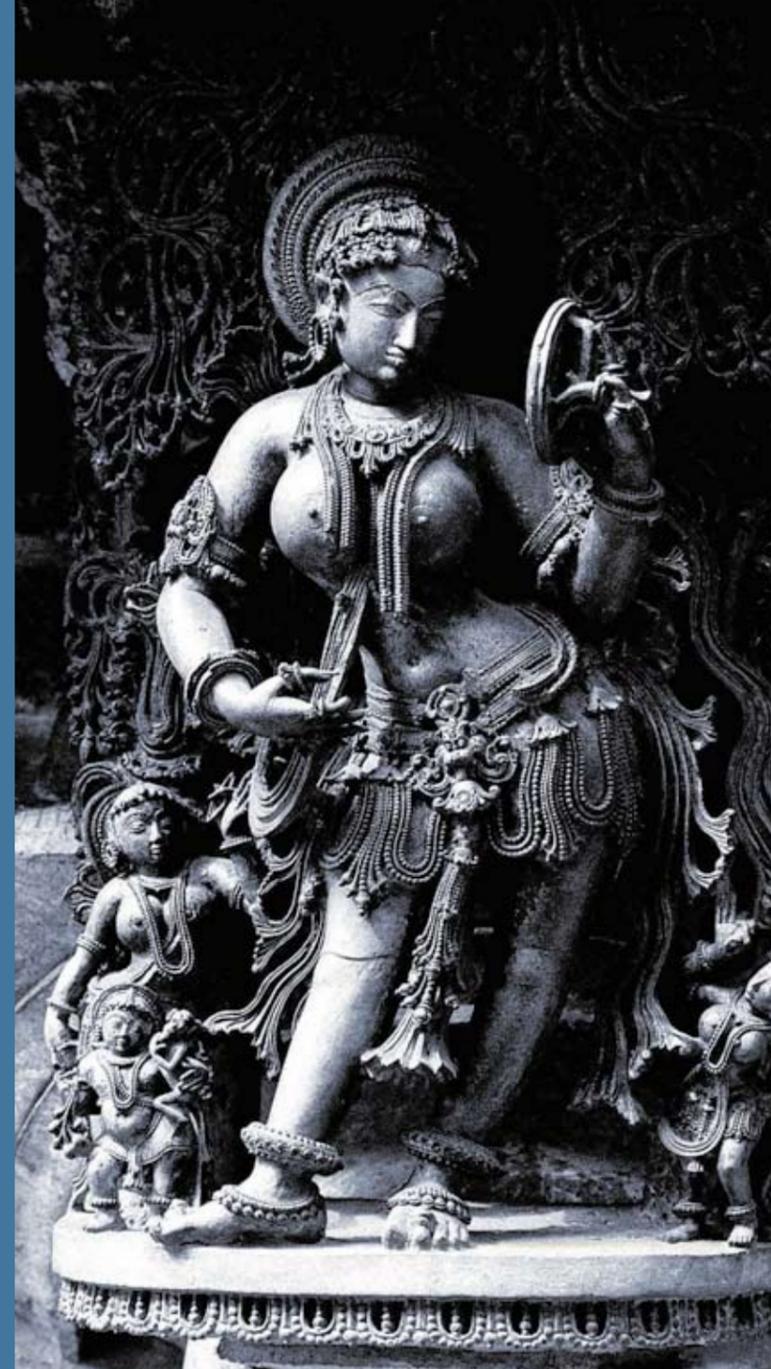
The previous Tourism Policy (2002-2007) with an “inside-out” view began the development of tourism in Karnataka with a congenial environment for private investors. The present Karnataka Tourism Policy reshapes the same by incorporating an ‘outside-in’ view to cover larger markets and higher share of the tourist’s wallet. This necessitates listening to the “Voice of the Tourist” and working towards “Exceeding tourist expectations”. Accordingly, the emerging trends of MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Health tourism, Wellness tourism, Cruise tourism, Adventure tourism, Heli-tourism, Wilderness tourism, etc., should be understood and developed meaningfully. At the same time, the present policy would reinforce the good aspects of the earlier policy.

Strategic Objectives

1. Create an enabling condition to make Karnataka India's leading tourism destination with focus on the customer (tourist), brand strategy and positioning and source marketing.
2. Focus on the tourist through segmented customer approach.
3. Create a culture of tourism in Karnataka with active involvement of all the relevant stakeholders.
4. Disperse growth across the state to spread the economic and community benefits of tourism.
5. Tap effectively the full potential of employment, revenue-generation and growth prospects of tourism in Karnataka.

Operational Objectives

1. Create the institutional framework to oversee and execute the policy; including integrated inter-ministerial and inter-departmental mechanisms to realize policy targets and smooth implementation. This will cover people, processes and 'Real-time MIS' to ensure development, growth and governance in a sustainable manner.
2. Create Public Private Partnerships (PPP) that will drive massive investments into 'destination-creating projects' as well as into regular projects through appropriate structuring and innovative financing.
3. Facilitate the private sector (both international and national) to develop world-class, world-scale projects that will be sub-destinations on their own and bring in huge tourist flow.



Overall Strategy Framework

The salient features of the present Tourism Policy of the Government of Karnataka are as follows:

1. The strategic thrust of the policy follows the objectives, which flow from the Vision and Values.
2. The policy is in line with the future strategy evolved under the National Tourism Policy of the Government of India.
3. The strategy is inter-disciplinary and covers multiple perspectives with focus on 'Outside-in' view.
4. The policy recognizes the power of brand positioning and source marketing.
5. The policy keeps in view the need for phasing of short and medium term actionable plans with focus on 'Close looping'.
6. The policy draws upon the 'Best practices' of other Governments, both within the country and abroad.
7. The policy leads the way for actionable plans with success criteria and identified Key Performance Indicators (KPI) that can be measured, monitored and managed using Real-time MIS.



Basic Elements of Future Strategy

The basic elements of future strategy which are effectively addressed and accordingly in-built to achieve the strategic and reinforced operational objectives are:

1. **Diversifying the principal source market for both foreign as well as domestic tourists.**
 - a. Tap attractive large sources as well as high spenders.
 - b. Tap into countries from where inbound tourists are low.
 - c. On the domestic front, create world-class infrastructure, improve logistics and air connectivity.
 - d. Increase air connectivity where inbound tourists are expected.
2. **Addressing the shortage of cost-effective accommodation for tourists. Promoting innovative Home Stay schemes for which Karnataka has been the pioneer*.** (GO No. KCIT32:TTM2006 Dt. 12.07.2007) – Annexure I
 - a. Increasing the availability of rooms in government-operated guest houses.
3. **Road Connectivity.**
 - a. Increase in road connectivity between heritage and tourist sites.
 - b. Development of roadside amenities.
4. **Development of tourist destinations and circuits.**
 - a. Development of tourist circuits.
 - b. Development of infrastructure for these circuits.
5. **Promoting new tourism products and improving existing tourism products.**
 - a. Promotion of Rural tourism, MICE, Adventure tourism, Beach tourism, Cruise tourism, Heli tourism, Wilderness tourism, Health tourism and Wellness tourism.

**The twin strategy for exponential growth of tourism espoused in the National Tourism Policy revolves around diversifying tourism products and services in line with the emerging trends and all-season prospects, as well as achieving quantum expansion in cost-effective tourism infrastructure.*



6. **Development of quality manpower.**
 - a. Development of additional institutes for hotel management.
 - b. Involving IHMs (Institutes of Hotel Management) and FCIs (Food Craft Institutes).
 - c. Development of a new category of skilled guides that will cater to the upper echelon of tourists.
 - d. Crafting schemes for capacity building.
7. **Promotion and publicity.**
 - a. Development of promotional and publicity schemes through multiple media, including electronic media.
 - b. Develop promotional activities through events, conferences, road shows and various exchange programs.
8. **Streamlining procedures.**
 - a. Increasing the flexibility of applications of rules and regulations for exotic locations on the coastal belt.
 - b. Rationalizing taxes for road connectivity and transport.

In addition, the Karnataka Tourism Department will adopt appropriate strategies to address the regional issues through:

1. Drawing a larger share of tourism traffic to the southern region from the favoured Golden Triangle tourism circuit of Delhi-Agra-Jaipur, at the first instance by activating the South India Tourism Council.
2. Effectively promoting the USP (Unique Selling Proposition) of all its tourism offerings under one roof: Karnataka – Experience mini-India.



Phasing: Short-term

The important perspectives which are in-built in evolving the short-term strategy are as follows:

Customer Perspective

1. Effective customer reach and contact based on :
Online marketing through web media, as it is cost effective and has wide reaching effect.
2. Interactive website. Emphasis on cross-selling; road shows, electronic and print media.
3. Requisite Customer Protection
Safety and protection of tourists in various tourism destinations of Karnataka in line with the Government of India policy.
4. Setting the groundwork for customer management lifecycle, starting from customer selection to retention and growth.

Partner Perspective

1. Catalyze 'Assisted Sector' (Government participation through Land Bank) to catalyze smaller projects under tourism related activities.
2. Extend Public Private Partnerships (PPP) even on promotional measures such as road shows, trade fairs, etc.

Internal Perspective

1. Spread tourism education in Karnataka, using Train-the-Trainer model as the launching pad.
2. Improve connectivity to link railways, roadways and tour operators, particularly for inter-state services.
3. Emphasize on Wilderness tourism i.e., educational slant of Eco-tourism.

Phasing: Medium Term

The important perspectives which are in-built in evolving the medium-term strategy are as follows:

Customer Perspective

1. Customer selection and acquisition keeping in line with the positioning of brand Karnataka and source marketing for foreign and domestic tourists.
2. Customer retention through customer feedback, creating value-for-money products and improving services.
3. Customer growth by targeting more markets and creating focused marketing campaigns.
4. Branding and selling based on customer segmentation i.e.:
 - a. Foreign tourists for Wellness, Adventure and Heritage tourism.
 - b. Domestic tourists for Hill stations, Pilgrim centres, Beaches, etc.
5. Develop and promote new destinations: wellness, wilderness, undeveloped hill stations, unexplored beaches, etc.
6. Achieve customer satisfaction in terms of:
 - > Best quality services
 - > Innovative products
 - > Experiential tourism



Partner Perspective

1. Adopt PPP model even for HRD training institutions (skills development at all levels).
2. Similar to The Golden Chariot, partner with roadways in running The Silver Chariot to focus on the middle class and The Bronze Chariot for cost-conscious tourists.
3. Development of world-class tourism related infrastructure with appropriate scale to attract major international events to Karnataka, preferably using PPP models.

Internal Perspective

1. Training of Guides who are comfortable with foreign languages at site (to facilitate foreign tourists), with the assistance from specialized language institutes like Max Mueller Bhavan, Alliance Francaise, etc. for learning foreign languages.
2. Ensure active involvement of various Industry Associations, KTF for promoting training in hospitality and tourism services and ensuring adoption of Minimum Standard Operating Procedures (MSOP) by providing incentives and awards for good performance.



Oversight of the Tourism Policy

Oversight of the Tourism Policy will be at the highest level(s) as below:

1. The District Tourism Development Committee to oversee regional development in the districts and functioning of special tourism zones. It is to be chaired by the concerned Deputy Commissioner (GO NO ITY/152/TTE 2003, Bangalore Dt 15.11. 2003).

For each of the important tourism destinations such as Srirangapatna, Badami, Hampi, etc. there should be Development Authorities.



Project Delivery of Tourism-related Projects

The Project Delivery Policy significantly relies on Public Private Partnerships (PPP) model for tourism related programmes and projects as follows:

1. Exponential increase in investments for tourism related infrastructure will be through Public Private Partnerships (PPP), with the Government acting as a facilitator and enabler, and the private sector being encouraged to invest in opportunities. Such a collaborative mechanism will be evolved by the KSDTC.
2. Karnataka will strengthen the Project Monitoring Unit with a PPP Division that will identify and list all government lands in major tourist centres which will be available for tourism projects. These lands will be made available to investors or will be made available as the Government's equity component in major joint ventures.

Tourism Zones

For development purposes, Karnataka will be classified into 4 tourism zones as follows:

1. Zone 1: Within Local Planning Area limits (BDA). This zone will be a low priority zone with few tax benefits.
2. Zone 2: B.M.R.D.A. limits. This zone will be a priority zone for attracting destination projects and act as a national hub for global events and activities. Extensive Government support, including large project-specific clearances and tax breaks, etc. will be available.
3. Zone 3: Mysore, Coorg, Hampi, Pattadakal – Badami – Aihole, Bijapur, Bidar, other heritage centres and the coast from Ullal to Karwar. This zone will be notified for priority development in an integrated manner with Integrated Tourism Development Master plans (ITDM). Comprehensive tax breaks and benefits, including comprehensive clearances for large projects will be made available.
4. Zone 4: All other tourist destinations in Karnataka and wayside facilities in approved locations on National and State Highways. This zone will enjoy benefits and tax incentives as specified.



Mission

Exponentially enhance and tap the tourism potential of Karnataka; coordinate to deliver a leisure experience that is engaging and gives value for money to the tourists. This is to be ensured in an effective, efficient and outcome-based manner.

Vision

Make tourism Karnataka's principal and largest economic activity, as an employer, revenue-generator and engine of growth, by being among the top two tourism destinations in India by 2016-17.

Values

The values of "Punniya Koti" enshrined in Karnataka's culture will form the hallmark to ensure hospitality services to foreign and domestic tourists i.e., "Promises Made and Kept".

Thrust Areas

1. Standardization and Classification

- a. To ensure that quality standards are established across major categories of tourism assets, the following will be classified under:
 - i. Health and Wellness Centres
 - ii. Hotels and Resorts
 - iii. Home Stays
- b. The existing Star categorization will be maintained, but an additional sub classification of Heritage Hotels and Resorts will be developed for properties that are over 50 years old and/or display the traditional and architectural characteristics of Karnataka.
- c. Health and Wellness Centres will be classified and accredited.
- d. Categorization and classification will be preferably done by a rating agency. Classifications are voluntary.

2. Culture / Heritage Tourism

- a. Culture and heritage will form the cornerstone of Karnataka Tourism with the tourism and Culture Departments working closely.
- b. Heritage zones will be formed around the heritage sites of Hampi, Pattadakal, Badami, Aihole, Bidar, Bijapur, etc. which will be developed according to master plans.
- c. Integrated Tourism Management plans will be developed for cities like Mysore, Bijapur and Bidar, as well as other smaller towns with heritage value.

3. Home Stays (GO No. KCIT/32/TIE/2006 Date 12/7/2007)

- a. The "Athithi" Home Stays will be encouraged to develop across the state and aggressively marketed.
- b. The Home Stays will be minimally regulated and will be treated as a non-commercial venture.
- c. Up to 5 rooms will be considered as a Home Stay.
- d. A minimal standardization and classification program will be established.
- e. Any inspection of a Home Stay by any Government agency will have to be authorized by the District Magistrate.

4. Bangalore Tourism

- a. Karnataka Tourism will work with the BBMP and BDA to develop the Bangalore Tourism Master Plan to ensure that the city re-generates itself into one of India's best tourist destinations.
- b. The Bangalore Tourism Master Plan will be jointly implemented by the Department of Tourism, BDA and BBMP through a joint committee.

5. Public Accommodation

- a. All accommodation available with the Government which is not exclusively meant for the use of Government officials will be consolidated from the PWD, Irrigation, Forests and Tourism Departments into a Public Accommodation Network.
- b. The rooms will be made available to tourists as per availability. The rooms and their availability will be made known over the internet to ensure fairness in allotment.

6. Exhibition Complexes

- a. Adequate number of world-scale, world-class exhibition and convention complexes through appropriate PPP model will be promoted and established in Bangalore and other important cities in Karnataka.
- b. Private enterprise, in collaboration with international exhibition companies, will be encouraged through appropriate PPP model to establish these exhibition complexes with strong Government support and incentives.

7. Exhibition and Convention Complexes

- a. Adequate number of world-scale, world-class exhibition and convention complexes will be promoted in Bangalore and in other important cities in Karnataka.
- b. Private enterprise will be encouraged to establish these complexes with strong government support and incentives with appropriate PPP model.

8. Theme and Entertainment Parks

- a. Theme and Entertainment parks will be promoted and established in Bangalore and other places in Karnataka.
- b. Private enterprise will be encouraged to establish such entertainment parks through appropriate PPP model.

9. Cruise Tourism

- a. Mangalore and Karwar will be developed into major Cruise tourism hubs through the development of international standard dedicated cruises on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiative.



10. Wayside Amenities

- a. Wayside amenities including gender distinct toilets, cafeteria, mini store/ pharmacy and an information / souvenir booth will be established at an intervals of about 150 km along the highways leading to major tourist destinations. This will be developed through private entrepreneurs / franchisees.
- b. Available Government land will be leased out to franchisees at reasonable lease rentals. In areas where land is not readily available, the Government will acquire land and lease out.
- c. The amenities will be promoted on the Karnataka Tourism website as well as through other media.

11. Eco Tourism

- a. Eco Tourism will be developed and promoted as a core activity and could also be done through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). This will be done in close collaboration with the Forest Department.
- b. An eco-tourism zone stretching from Coorg to Karwar will be declared and a chain of nature camps will be established and branded as Jungle Trails.
- c. Locations suitable for development will be identified and mapped, including excess land available with the Government. The Wilderness Tourism Policy of 2004, issued by the Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Government of Karnataka, vide GO. No FEE 60 FAP 2003 Dt. 28.08.2004 shall form a part of this policy. (ANNEXURE II)
- d. Private sector players will be invited to develop themed projects that will have minimal impact on the environment and on projects that will help nurture the existing environment.

12. Health and Wellness Tourism

- a. Karnataka will be positioned and promoted as India's premier Health and Wellness destination.
- b. A virtual Healthcare and Wellness City will be developed in the form of a grid that links all major existing facilities with international standards. The proposed Health City will be integrated into the grid and the major facilities will be inter-linked through high speed transit systems.
- c. Karnataka's potential in traditional systems of wellness and medicines like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Yoga, etc. will be leveraged and the state will be projected as a unique destination for spiritual healing.
- d. Accreditation guidelines will be issued in consultation with the National Board of Hospitals and Ayush, and certification will be done with two or three levels of classifications. Only certified centres will be eligible for incentives that are available for tourism projects. (GO No. KTIC/231/TTT2007 Dt 7-10-2009 (ANNEXURE III))

13. Adventure Tourism

- a. The Government will rope in national and international adventure tourism and activities operators to establish a presence in Karnataka.
- b. Renowned operators will be invited to establish themselves in Karnataka, especially for activities such as trekking, mountaineering, rappelling, angling, river rafting, para-gliding, water sports, scuba diving, nature walks, etc., and will be provided long-term utilization rights in designated areas.

14. Heli-Tourism

- a. The Government will rope in national and international Heli-Tourism operators for establishing and promoting tourism in Karnataka.
- b. Special incentives will be worked out to promote Heli-Tourism.

15. Tourism Education

- a. The Department of Tourism will bring together various institutions in Karnataka that offer programs in tourism and tourism related programs, including language centres such as Alliance Francaise, Max Mueller Bhavan, etc. Syllabus will be developed for a comprehensive range of programs and contact classes will be held in affiliated educational / training institutions. Degrees and Diplomas will be awarded by accredited institutions and universities.

16. Safety and Security

- a. Working closely with the State Police, the Tourism Police Force will be established for visible policing in key tourism areas.
- b. The Tourism Police will be provided with adequate training program to equip them with the sensitivities required for proactive tourism policing. Use of Real-time MIS would be considered.
- c. The Tourism Police will act closely with the local police in case of tackling cases of offences against tourists and also to facilitate quick responses.



Norms And Conditions For Getting Approval For Projects

Hotels

1. Site: The site of the hotel should be in a suitable location and should be easily accessible. Minimum requirement of the site is 6000 sq. ft.
2. Rooms/Bathroom sizes (Carpet area)
 - a. Double Room – 150 sq. ft.
 - b. Bathrooms – 40 sq. ft.
3. Facilities
 - a. Rooms: Minimum of 10 rooms with 20 beds capacity and all rooms should be with attached bathrooms.
 - b. Restaurant with kitchen: All hotels should have a restaurant with kitchen.
 - c. Conference Hall: A conference hall is a must for hotel projects put up in District Headquarters.
 - d. Shops: At least one shop and a maximum of two.
 - e. Parking area: Minimum parking area should be 1000 sq.ft.
 - f. Lift: Lift is essential if it is more than ground + two floors.
4. Documents required
Before commencing the project work, approval has to be obtained from the Department of Tourism, which will make sure that it will fit into the overall development plan of the tourist destination. For getting approval for the hotel project, the following documents have to be submitted along with the application to the concerned competent authority.
 - a. Project Report.
 - b. Original Plan approved by the Gram Panchayat / Municipality / Corporation.
 - c. Estimates of the project prepared by an authorized registered engineer.
 - d. License obtained for construction of the hotel from the Gram Panchayat / Municipality / Corporation.
 - e. Title Deed of the land.
 - f. Registered Partnership Deed if the project is with partners.
 - g. Latest Khata extract.
 - h. Encumbrance Certificate.
 - i. No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Fire Force Department is required if the building has more than four floors, i.e., ground floor + three floors and above.



Norms and Conditions for Getting Completion Certificate

After completion of the Tourism Project and opening the same for tourists, the promoters should get a Completion Certificate from the Department of Tourism. To obtain this certificate, the following documents have to be submitted along with the application:

1. Occupancy / Completion Certificate obtained from the Gram Panchayat / Municipality / Corporation.
2. Copy of the approval letter issued by the Department of Tourism.
3. Copy of the first bill of lodging and restaurant.
4. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) bill.

Construction

The construction of all Tourism Units should be as per the approved plan. If any changes have to be made in the approved plan, approval has to be obtained from the Department of Tourism. In the event of making any changes in the interior utilization of the hotel project, special permission has to be obtained from the Department. Otherwise, Completion Certificate will not be issued.

Obligation on the part of promoters

- a. The promoter should recycle water.
- b. The promoter should tap non-conventional energy resources like solar energy, bio-gas energy, etc.
- c. The promoter should use vermi-compost technology.
- d. The promoter should co-operate with the Department of Tourism in its promotion and publicity activities.
- e. The promoter should legibly write “Approved by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka” in the hotel sign boards.

Approval Authority

- a. Tourism Projects with investment up to Rs.3 Crores (Rupees Three Crores):
Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, No.49, Second Floor, Khanija Bhavan, Race Course Road, Bangalore - 560 001.
- b. Tourism Projects with investment up to Rs.50 Crores (Rupees Fifty Crores):
The state-level Single-Window Agency under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Industries to Government of Karnataka and Karnataka Udyog Mitra shall be the nodal agency.
- c. Tourism Projects with investment of more than Rs. 50 Crores (Rupees Fifty Crores):
The High Level Committee chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka. Karnataka Udyog Mitra shall be the nodal agency.

Incentives and Concessions

Stamp duty / Registration charges

1. 50% exemption on stamp duty for investment below Rs. 50 Crores.
2. 75% exemption on stamp duty for projects of Rs. 50 Crores and above.
3. 75% exemption on stamp duty for projects of over Rs. 10 Crores in Zone 3 and Zone 4.
4. Registration charges shall be allowed as provided in the Industrial Policy 2009 -14.
(As per ANNEXURE IV)

Conversion Fee

1. Concession under Conversion Fee as applicable under the Industrial Policy 2009-14.
(As per ANNEXURE V)

Entertainment Tax

100% exemption for all cinema theatres newly constructed, including any new I-Max or Multiplex theatres situated within the limits of the local authority other than the Corporation of the City of Bangalore, for a period of three years is allowed as provided under Notification No. FD: 48:CEX: 96 dated 30-10-1996 and subject to the conditions stipulated therein.

Entry Tax as exempted in the Industrial Policy 2009-14. (As per ANNEXURE V)

Note: All tax concessions will be as per notifications issued under the relevant Acts and subject to such conditions and procedures as prescribed in the notification.

Investment Subsidy

Category A: 10% of the fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs

Category B: 15% of the value of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs

Category C: 25% of the value of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.25 lakhs

Category D: 35% of the value of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.35 lakhs

Category E: 30% of the value of fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs.30 lakhs

(As per ANNEXURE VI)

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Formulating and enforcing Home Stay project in view of Tourism Development in the State.

- Read: 1. Letter No D.O> No TH. 1 (3)/05, date 1-7-2006 of Sri Athul Chaturvedi, Director, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. letter No DTR/2006-07 / 1932, date 30-12-2006 and 2-1-2007, of the Commissioner, Department of Tourism.
3. Proceedings of meeting held on 17-4-2006 chaired by chief Secretary.
4. Letter No PraE/ Prachara/Home stay. 2006-07 / 259, date 17-5-2007, of the Commissioner, Tourism Department.

Preamble:

The Karnataka State has major tourist spots of the country and yearly 5.50 international tourists and more than 275 lakh Indian tourists visit these places. The number of tourists visiting these places is continuously increasing, due to which existing hotels and lodging facilities are not sufficient for accommodation. Increase in number of tourists is expected in future and demand for more hotel building for stay of tourist has increased, but there is acute shortage of the same.

Many posh residential buildings, bungalows, heritage homes, farm houses and vacant houses are available in the state and many families are coming forward to give them for tourist stay. Tourism department has already registered some home stay units and has given information in this regard to the tourists through its website. There is ample scope for environmental tourism in kodagu, Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts. In this background, the Department of Tourism has proposed to enforce "Atithi" home stay Project. Under this project it is proposed to frame the outlines of home stay projects on the lines of bread and breakfast pattern home stay projects formulated by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (HR Division) inclusive of the aspects such as the facilities offered by such buildings and facilities to be acquired and the maintenance facilities of such units etc, treating these home stay units as non-commercial units.

Regarding the above said details as per the letter dated 1-7-06 mentioned at Ref (1) above, of the Ministry of Tourism, government of India, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has prepared and sent the guidelines as regards approval and registration of bread and breakfast units. Towards this, has per the letters dated 19-12-2006 and 2-1-07 mentioned at ref(2), the commissioner, tourism Department after preparing the guidelines regarding registration and classification of home stay projects has submitted the same to the Government for approval and sought the approval of the government informing that these guidelines were prepared and modified keeping in view the feed back (interaction) obtained from the delegates who attended the workshop on 20-12-06. in the letter dated 17-05-07 read at ref. (4) he has referred to the proceedings of the meeting dated 17-4-06 held in the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary that home stay facilities having maximum 5 units must be registered at District Administration/ Tourism Department level and that a notification must be issued by finance Department regarding getting exemption from luxury tax on these facilities and has requested Revenue department to Ensure that these facilities are not converted to commercial purpose and has requested to issue order to that effect.

After considering the above details as well as the draft home stay project prepared and submitted by Tourism department the following order is issued:

**Government Order No KasamVaPra 32 PravaE 2006
Bangalore, date 12-07-2007**

After examining in the light of the aspects explained in the proposal, the Government has formulated Athithi Karnataka Home Stay Project in the state along with guidelines, classification, sub-classification and connected criteria as per the annexure of this order including the following conditions and has issued order to this effect:

1. Home stay Project shall be considered only if the owner of Home Stay facility resides in the place of Home Stay facility.
2. The Number of rooms provided by the owner of Home Stay facility shall not exceed 5.
3. the Home Stay Units being run by the families having ownership shall be treated as non-commercial activities.
4. Registration and classification is compulsory to avail the facility under this project.
5. Since the place of home stay units stands as a part of household and comes within agricultural and plantation area in western ghat districts, the position of home stay places continues as it is. The house owners of home stay Project shall not alienate the land other than the purpose for which it is being used at present.
6. Home Stay Units shall not be subjected to inspection any regulatory authority without permission of the district magistrate.
7. The Home Stay Unit categorized under gold guest class shall pay Rs. 15,000 (Fifteen thousand only) per annum and those categorized under silver class shall pay Rs. 10,000 (Ten thousand only) per annum.
8. Tourism department shall encourage this project in all tourist spots throughout the state.

This project comes into effect from the date of issue of this order.

By Order and in the name of the Governor
Of Karnataka,
Sd /-
(S. Narayanappa)
Under Secretary to Government,
Information, Tourism and Youth Services Departments.

ANNEXURE I

Home Stay Policy of Government of Karnataka

Introduction:

1. Karnataka is the one of major tourist destinations in the country with over 5.50 lakhs international and over 275 lakhs domestic tourist arrivals per year.
2. As a result of sustained promotional activity of the Department, the tourist inflow is expected to increase substantially in the coming years. As a result, the demand for hotel Rooms is expected to go up sharply and supply would fall short.
3. Eco-tourism in Western Ghat districts like Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Shimoga is an important component of Karnataka Tourism. In order to preserve the serene atmosphere of these locals, it is important not to encourage construction of large hotels and to encourage home stay facilities in different parts of these districts. Thus, in order to meet the supply and demand gap of hotel rooms and to maintain serene atmosphere in the Western Ghats, the Department firmly believes in encouraging home stay facilities. This is the scheme for promoting Athithi Karnataka Home Stay facility.

1. ATHITHI – Karnataka Home Stay Scheme

Karnataka has large numbers of well constructed houses in which there are unused rooms for converting into tourist accommodation with minimal improvements including estate bungalows, heritage homes, farm houses and vacant houses. Already many families are coming forward to share their homes with tourists as home stays and there are some excellent home stays offered to the tourists in the State. Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka has already enrolled some home stays in the State and published in the Department Website. But the guidelines for the approval were not clearly defined to make the program a success.

Department of Tourism now intends to bring out a new scheme for Home Stays called 'Athithi'. Home Stays will be minimally regulated and will be treated as non-commercial activity. Home Stays will be classified by bringing out clear guidelines on the required facilities, procedures for classification, benefits to operators, benefits to the community and the tourists etc. and to encourage the locals for participating in the scheme to increase the room capacity in the state with minimal investment.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

- To increase the room capacity to accommodate tourists without compromising the quality of facilities, service and traditions through home stays by introducing classification system for the home stay units.
- To help the tourists to have a first hand experience of the rich culture and heritage of the State of Karnataka.
- To encourage the locals in earning some additional income other than his/her regular income and sustained employment by optimally utilizing the infrastructure they have already developed.
- To allow penetrating the benefit of tourism directly to the local population and empowering the common man in promotion of tourism in the state by minimizing it's negative impacts.

3. TARGET

- 1500 classified home stay units with approximately 5000 rooms in the next 3 years.

4. BENEFITS

Benefits to the Tourism Sector

- Creation of 5000 quality rooms for tourist accommodation with minimal investment.
- Effective way of cultural exchange and promotion of the traditions and heritage to the tourists.
- Dispersal of the tourism activity into the rural areas and penetration of the benefit of tourism directly to the common man.
- Sustained direct employment to about 7500 persons.
- Investment of about Rs.75 Crores from the local people in tourism.

Benefits to the Home-Stay operators

- Earning an additional income other than his/her regular income and sustained employment.
- Use of Karnataka Tourism Brand for marketing.
- Support from the Government in Capacity building.
- Facilitation by Government in getting loans from the financial institutions for the improvement of the existing houses for its conversion into home-stay.

5. ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHEME

- Individuals or families who own a house of good quality in the state and can spare at least 2 rooms for tourist accommodation.
- The classification will be given only in those cases where the owner / promoter of the unit along with his/her family is physically residing in the same unit.
- A Police Clearance certificate from Local Station House Officer shall to be submitted along with the application.
- Maximum number of rooms for offering to the tourists shall be limited to 5.
- At least one of the family members should be able to communicate in English.
- The houses in areas of tourism importance will get priority.

6. PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION

Selection of the home-stays from among the applicants will be done by a committee appointed by Government for the purpose, based on the following criteria;

- Location of the house
- Quality of house and surrounding areas in terms of facilities & hygiene for offering to tourists.
- Access
- Educational and professional background of the applicant and family members.
- Tourist attraction of the area.

The committee for classification of Home stays units constituted by Government for the purpose will visit the unit and if found satisfactory with the facilities recommend to Department of Tourism for the classification of the unit. The order on classification will be issued by Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka.

The Regional Classification Committee will consist of the following:

1. Principal Secretary (Tourism) State Government
2. Regional Director, India Tourism
3. Representatives from IATO

4. Representatives from TAAI
5. Local India Tourism Office
6. Representative from State Tourism Department
7. Commissioner of Police / Superintendent of Police of the District or his representatives.

Note: In case the Principal Secretary is unable to chair the committee, the Regional Director India Tourism will chair the classification committee.

7. DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR THE CLASSIFICATIONS / RECLASSIFICATION OF KARNATAKA HOMESTAY UNIT

- Classification will be only for operational home stay.
- Once the unit applies for classification / re-classification, it has to be ready for inspection by the committee. No requests for deferment of inspection will be entertained.
- Classification will valid for 3 years from the date of issue of orders or in case of reclassification from the date of expiry of the last classification provided that the application has been received at least 3 months before the expiry of the last classification.
- The classification for home stay units will be given only in those cases where the owner/promoter of the unit along with his/her family is physically residing in the same unit.
- A certificate from local authority should be submitted along with the application.
- A Police Clearance certificate from Local Station House Officer shall to be submitted along with the application.
- All applications for the classification or reclassification must be complete in all respects including application form, application fee, prescribed clearances, NOCs, certificates, checklist, etc. The incomplete application is liable to be rejected.
- The application fee payable for classification or reclassification will be as follows. The Demand Draft may be payable to Commissioner, Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, payable at Bangalore. The fee is not refundable in case of rejection or classification or considering for classification in lower classes.

Category of Classification	Classification/Reclassification Fee (in Rs.)
Class A	3000
Class B	2000

- In case of dissatisfaction with the decision on the classification, the unit may appeal to the Commissioner of Tourism, Government of Karnataka within 30 days of receiving the communication regarding classification / reclassification.
- The presence of facilities and services will be evaluated against the checklist and marks-sheet by the Committee. The check list should be duly filled in and signed on all pages and submitted to Department of Tourism with the application.
- The classified units are expected to maintain required standards at all times. The Classification committee could inspect the same at any time without previous notice. Any serious deficiencies will be reported to Department of Tourism and department is free to take any action including cancellation of the classification.
- Any deficiencies/rectification pointed out by the committee will have to be complied within stipulated time. Failure to do so will result in rejection of the application.
- The Committee may recommend a category either higher or lower than the one applied for. In case of higher than the one applied for, the applicant will have to deposit the required fee for the recommended category. However in case of lower category, there will be no refund of extra fee.
- Any changes in the facilities of the unit shall be reported to the concerned Assistant Director of Tourism within 30 days. If any violation of this comes to the notice of the Committee then the classification will stand withdrawn/terminated.
- All the classified units shall submit Form C (registration book as maintained in hotels) with passport details to the police station as done by the hotels while accommodating foreign nationals.
- Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka reserves the right to modify the guidelines/terms and conditions from time to time.

8. DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE APPLICATION (IN DUPLICATE)

- Prescribed application form duly filled in.
- Proof of ownership/lease of the building.
- Location plan showing access to the building from the major roads (need not be to scale).
- Plan and elevation of the existing building.
- Plan and elevation of the building incorporating the proposed alteration, if required, certified by a qualified engineer.
- Photographs of the building, including interiors.
- Police clearance certificate from Local Station House Officer.

Checklist for approval & registration of home stay Establishment

General	Standard	Premium
Well maintained and well equipped house and guest rooms with quality carpets / area rugs / tiles or marble flooring, furniture, fittings, etc. in keeping with the traditional lifestyle.	N	N
Sufficient Parking	D	N
Guest Rooms: Minimum one lettable room and maximum 5 rooms (10 beds) All rooms should be clean, airy, pest free, without dampness and with outside window/ventilation.	N	N
Minimum floor area in sq. ft. for each room	120	200
Comfortable bed with good quality linen & bedding preferably of Indian design.	N	N
Attached Private Bathrooms with every room along with toiletries	N	N
Minimum size of each bathroom in square feet	30	40
Western WC toilet to have a seat and lid, toilet paper	N	N
24 hours running hot & cold water with proper sewage connection	N	N
Water saving taps / shower	D	N
Well maintained smoke free, clean, hygienic, odour free, pest free kitchen	N	N
Dining area serving fresh Continental and / or traditional Indian breakfast	N	N
Good quality cutlery and crockery	N	N
Air conditioning/heating depending on climatic conditions with room temp. between 20 to 25 degrees C	N	N
Iron with iron board on request	N	N
A 15 amp earthed power socket in the guest room	N	N
Internet Connection	D	N
Telephone with extension facility in the room	D	N
Wardrobe with at least 4 clothes hangers in the guest room	N	N
Shelves or drawer space in the guest rooms	N	N
Complimentary aqua guard/RO/mineral water	N	N
Good quality chairs, working table and other necessary furniture	N	N
Washing Machines/dryers in the house with arrangements for laundry /dry cleaning services	D	N
Refrigerator in the room	D	N
A lounge or seating arrangement in the lobby area	D	N
Heating and cooling to be provided in enclosed public rooms	D	N
Garbage disposal facilities as per Municipal laws	N	N
Acceptance of cash/cheque/DD	N	N
Message facilities for guests	N	N
Name, address and telephone number of doctors	N	N
Left luggage facilities	N	N
Assistance with luggage on request	D	N
Safekeeping facilities in the room	D	N
Smoke/heat detectors in the house	D	N
Security guard facilities	D	N
Maintenance of register for guest check-in and check records	N	N

Note: The grading in the various categories will depend on the quality of accommodation, facilities and services provided.

Scoring Sheet

Criteria	Max Marks	Comments
Location	12	Places of tourist attraction 8, Located at scenic place/farm / estate 4
Exterior & surroundings	10	Exterior environment 4 / Approach 1/Landscaping 2 /Exterior lighting 2/Parking 1
Type of Building	08	Heritage building, Farm houses, Estate bungalow 8, New construction in traditional architecture 6, Normal RCC structure 4, Old tiled houses without much heritage value-4.
Guest Rooms	12	Furniture 6/ Furnishing 2/ Decor 2/ Room facilities and amenities 2
Bathrooms	08	Facilities 2/Fittings/Linen2/Toiletries 2.
Public Areas	04	Furniture and Furnishings 2/ Décor 2
Food	06	Traditional cuisine 2/ choice of cuisine 2/ food quality 2
Kitchens	06	Cleanliness 2/ State of repair 2/ Food storage 2
Cleanliness	10	Overall impression
Hygiene	10	Overall impression
Safety & Security	04	Public area and room security 2/ signage 2
Communications	02	Phone service 1/ internet access
Eco-friendly practices	08	Waste management, recycling, no plastics 4/ Water conservation, Harvesting 1/pollution control-air, water, sound, light 1/alternative energy usage 1
	100	

Class A – 75 and above
Class B – 50 – 74
Not qualified – Less than 50

Sd/-
(S.Narayanappa)
Under Secretary to Government
Kannada & Culture, Information & Tourism Dept.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Wilderness Tourism Policy to be followed in the forest and wildlife areas - reg.

Read: Letter No: B/Wajee/CR-120/2001-2002,

Dated:7/14-3-2003 and 10/13-10-2003 of the

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Bangalore.

PREAMBLE:

In the meeting of the State Level Advisory Committee of Department of Tourism presided over by the Chief Secretary held on 23-4-2003 discussion was held regarding the facilities to be provided by the Forest Department in implementing the New Tourism Policy for developing wilderness tourism in the forest and wild life areas in the State under the guidelines of National Forest Policy and to formulate rules for eco-tourism in the meeting presided over by the Principal Secretary of Forest, action to formulate rules and regulations of eco-tourism in the State under guidelines of New Eco-Tourism and Eco-Tourism Policy of the Government of India as there are no specific rules and regulations for development of Eco-Tourism in the State. As per the decision taken in the meeting, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) in the letter read above has forwarded the wilderness Tourism Policy to be followed in the forest and wildlife areas to the Government.

The Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services have given their concurrence to the Wilderness Tourism Policy to be followed in the forest and wildlife areas. The Department of Finance has given its concurrence subject to the conditions that the amount required for the development of Wilderness Tourism shall be borne out within the budget provision made to the Department and no additional grant shall be sought for this purpose under any circumstances.

The proposal is examined in detail. The Government has decided to implement the wilderness Tourism Policy to be followed in the forest and wildlife areas, hence this order:

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO.FEE 60 FAP 2003 BANGALORE DATED:28-8-2004

The Proposal is examined in detail. The Government has accorded sanction to formulate the Wilderness Tourism Policy to be followed in the forest and wildlife areas in the manner provided in the annexure enclosed to this order.

It is ordered that the amount required for the development of this wilderness Tourism Policy shall be borne out within the budget provision made to this Department and no additional grant shall be sought for this under any circumstances.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka

Sd/-
(S.R.VATSALA)
Under Secretary to Government
Department of Forest,
Environment and Ecology

ANNEXURE II

(G.O.No.FEE/60/FPA/2003 dated 28-8-2004)

Wilderness Tourism Policy in National Parks, Sanctuaries, Reserve Forests and other forests of Karnataka

Preamble

Karnataka's total land area is 1,91,79,100 ha of which forest area covers 38,28,439 ha. Within this, there are 5 National Parks and 21 Sanctuaries, together constituting 6,31,933 ha.

Environmental benefits apart, the forests of Karnataka have been so far looked at as a source of timber and minor forest produce for meeting the demands of the people of the State. Of late, the recreational and educational aspects of the forests have gained importance. General public are seeking to visit the forests and appreciate their splendor and imbibe their values, which is a form of non-consumptive use of forest resources. This activity is "wilderness tourism", a constituent of eco-tourism.

As wilderness tourism is gaining importance, it has become necessary to formulate a policy to encourage, guide, direct and regulate it in such a manner that it grows in the desirable way. This document spells out the Karnataka Government's policy towards wilderness tourism.

Wilderness Tourism Policy

1. Objectives of wilderness tourism:

The cause of conservation of forests and wildlife can be furthered if they are appreciated, respected and enjoyed by the public. The Forest Dept. Shall encourage and permit wilderness tourism in specified areas of the National Parks/Sanctuaries/forests, as a conservation tool.

It is necessary that tourists desirous of entering wilderness areas should have interest in the flora and fauna. Casual tourists shall be discouraged.

2. Activities permissible for wilderness tourists:

One or more of the following activities are permissible:

- i. Safari in vehicles or on elephant-back to observe wildlife along designated paths.
- ii. Trekking/nature walk through designated paths.
- iii. Overnight camping in designated camping sites.
- iv. Bird watching and study of flora & fauna.
- v. Boating to view wildlife.
- vi. Any other activity as may be specifically permitted.

3. Facilities for wilderness tourists:

The following facilities may be created for the purpose:

a. Interpretation centres and guide facilities

Nature Interpretation Centres may be established wherever necessary. Staff and guides may be trained to assist wilderness tourists during safari, trekking, nature education and other permitted activities.

b. Nature camps

A limited number of nature camps with basic facilities may be established to serve the student community and the general public to enable them to get the feel of the forest.

c. Forest Rest Houses

Some of the existing forest Rest Houses may be thrown open in a limited manner to wilderness enthusiasts.

4. Restrictions on the tourist capacity:

The wilderness areas are sacrosanct, and should continue to sustain themselves in pristine state. Therefore, the entry of the number of tourists permissible shall be kept within limits.

5. Wilderness tourism operators:

Wilderness tourism may be operated through the following agencies:

- a. Jungle Lodges & Resorts Ltd.
- b. Adventure groups like Youth Hostels Association of India.
- c. Direct entry where Departmental facilities exist.

Private resorts will not be permitted to operate within National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries or their enclosures.

6. Benefits to local community:

Wilderness Tourism should benefit the local community, especially tribal. The Dept. shall work out ways and means by which such benefits are accrued.

It is expected that this Wilderness Tourism Policy results in better conservation of forest resources and education to the general public, while benefiting the local community.

Sd/-

(S.R.Vatsala)

Under Secretary to Government,
Forest, Environment & Ecology Dept.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub: Approval to Ayurveda/ panchakarma Centers in the state to get registered as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tourism Government of India-Reg.

- Read: 1. File No PraE/Yo-2 / 94/2009-10 of the Director, Department of tourism.
2. D.O. Letter No KCIT Prs-133/2009, date 11-8-2009 addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Preamble:

In the file read at (1) above, the Director, department of tourism has requested to recommend to the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India informing that action would be taken to implement the scheme in the state directing the Ayurveda/ Panchakarma centers established by AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy of Central Government to get registered as per the guidelines framed by Ministry of Tourism, Government of Karnataka after obtaining the guidelines framed by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in this regard before establishing Ayurveda/ panchakarma Centers under wellness tourism in the state.

It is informed in the letter read at (2) above that the Government of Karnataka proposes to adopt accreditation guidelines framed by the Government of India in principle under wellness tourism as per the provision made in tourism policy 2009-2014 as regards the establishment of Ayurveda/ Panchakarma centre in the state and it is also proposed to adopt them as it is or modify them as per requirement and the guidelines adopted will be brought to the notice of Ministry of Tourism of the Central Government. As such, having decided to take action by issuing.

Government order as regards adopting these guidelines, order is made as below.

After considering the proposal order is made as below:

ORDER NO. KASAMVAPRA 231 PRAVAYO 2007 (PART) BANGALORE, DATE 07TH OCTOBER 2009

As per the contents of the proposal, Government has given its approval to adopt the guidelines for the establishment of Ayurveda/ panchakarma Centre in the state as found in the annexure of this order, which are prepared on the basis of Accreditation guidelines given by AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga& Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy), Government of India.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,
Sd/-

(M.K. Bharmarajappa)

Under Secretary to Government,
Department of Kannada and Culture, information and tourism

To,

1. Accountant general (Accounts), Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. Director, Tourism Department, Khanjia Bhavan, Bangalore directing to send copy of this Government order to KTF, FKCCI and all other institution involved in WELLNESS IN TOURISM.
3. PS to the Honorable Minister. Tourism and Infrastructure Development Department, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.
4. Section Guard file/ Extras.

ANNEXURE III

Guidelines for Accreditation of Wellness Centres (Ayurveda, Holistic, Naturopathic)

Accreditation of Wellness Centres in Karnataka

Resurgence of interest in Ayurveda has provided impetus to medical tourism in India. There has been a phenomenal increase in the demand for specialized therapies of Ayurveda not only for treatment of diseases but also for rejuvenative healthcare. As a result many health centres and tourist resorts providing Ayurveda therapy have come up in various parts of the country and in Karnataka with or without adequate facilities.

Over the years, Karnataka has had a number of excellent wellness centres operating in the Wellness Tourism space. This activity of Tourism is also being highly promoted by the Tourism Department of Karnataka.

But, it has been observed that many Wellness centres being run in the name of Ayurveda are actually not providing for authentic Ayurveda but in a form that has deviated from original concepts and practices. Many of these centres are manned by unqualified persons without basic knowledge of Ayurveda, thereby subverting the real purpose of these therapies. Many aspects of administration of Ayurvedic medicines & therapies like climatic & constitutional considerations, selection of oils etc. are often neglected. Body relaxation procedures such as massaging, fomentation, steam bath etc. based mainly on western approach are practiced in deviation from the classical form. Even therapeutic and preventive procedures are done in the wrong way without observing basic requisites for such procedures.

This kind of activities will harm the growth of Wellness Tourism in the state and affect the credibility of Karnataka as a Wellness destination. Thus, there is a need to prevent deviations or misuse of therapies provided from Wellness Centres. It is important to ensure that Ayurveda therapy is administered as per standard operating procedures and there should be some minimum pre-requisites of infrastructure that must be complied with by every Wellness center. The following guidelines are a step to prescribe minimum requirements of Wellness centers to be established or being established in private sector.

Categories and Classification

Under these circumstances, Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka has worked out a scheme for the Accreditation and Classification of Wellness centres in order to promote Wellness Tourism in a way that is safe and secure for tourists.

The centres will broadly be classified into Rejuvenative Wellness Centres and Curative Wellness Centres:

- Rejuvenative Wellness Centres that combine a holiday/leisure experience with Rejuvenative treatments
- Curative Wellness Centres that purely address health problems; with or without leisure settings

Classification of these two types of Centres will be as follows:

- Rejuvenative Wellness Centres • Gold Leaf • Silver Leaf • Curative Wellness Centres
- Platinum Leaf - Based on quality of services and facilities provided for consumers, the Platinum Leaf Category will have two further classifications:
- Premium Platinum • Standard Platinum

Certain Minimum Qualifications are required to get classified as Silver Leaf centre. If certain additional qualifications that are listed below are maintained, the Centre will get a classification of Gold.

A separate set of requisites are required for a Platinum Leaf certification, where if the prescribed minimum qualifications/ facilities are made available, then a Standard Platinum certification will be accorded and if additional requisites as prescribed are made available, then, a Premium Platinum certification will be accorded.

It is essential for all these facilities to be attached to a residential tourism establishment like a resort or hotel for qualifying for classification process.

Rejuvenative Wellness Centres – Silver Leaf / Criteria for Silver Leaf certification

For obtaining Silver Category certification, Wellness centres should observe the following criteria.

I. Technical Personnel:

- a. The treatments/therapies should be done only under the supervision of a qualified physician with a recognised degree in Ayurveda
- b. There should be at least two numbers of masseurs (one male and one female) having sufficient training from recognised Ayurveda institutions by the Government.
- c. Males should be massaged by male masseurs and females by female masseurs.

II. Quality of Medicine and Health programme:

- a. The centre will offer only those programmes, which are approved by the approval committee.
- b. The Health programmes offered at the centre should be clearly exhibited. The centre should also exhibit the time taken for normal massage and other treatments. The generally approved minimum time for a massage is 45 minutes.
- c. Medicines used should be from an approved and reputed firm. These medicines should be labeled and exhibited at the centre.

III. Equipments: The Centre should have at least the following equipments.

- a. One massage table of minimum size 7 feet x 3 feet in each treatment room, made up of good quality wood/fibre glass.
- b. Gas or electric stove
- c. Medicated/hot water facility for bathing and other purposes
- d. Facilities for sterilisation.

All equipments and apparatus should be clean and hygienic.

IV. Facilities:

- a. Minimum two numbers of treatment rooms (one for males and one for females) having minimum size of 100 sq.ft with width not less than 8 feet. The rooms should have sufficient ventilation and it should be with attached bathroom of size not less than 20 sq.ft. The toilets should have proper sanitary fittings and floors and walls should be finished with proper tiles.
- b. One consultation room having minimum size of 100 sq.ft with width not less than 8 feet. The room should be equipped with equipments such as BP apparatus, stethoscope, examination couch, weighing machine etc.
- c. The general construction of the building should be good. Locality and ambience, including accessibility, should be suitable. Furnishing of rooms should be of good quality. The entire building, including the surrounding premises, should be kept clean and hygienic.

Rejuvenative Wellness Centres – Gold Leaf Criteria for Gold Leaf certification

Those Wellness Centres that satisfy all requisites mentioned for Silver Leaf certification, and in addition, the following conditions, will be accorded Gold Leaf certification.

- I. General standards of construction including architectural features and the like of the building should be of very high. Comfort hardware like curtains, linen, furniture, cutlery, and the like should be of high standards; Use of Eco friendly materials in construction as much as practically possible
- II. Treatments/therapies should be done only under the supervision of a qualified physician with a recognised degree in Ayurveda who is available at all times
- III. Separate Treatment Rooms for males and females with two therapists in each room are required
- IV. Steam bath facility should be made available
- V. Upkeep of the Wellness Centres to excellent standards of Hygiene Maintenance is extremely important for a Gold Leaf certification (broken tiles, wash basin, leaking taps, scratches/ oil stains on massage table)
- VI. Unique uniform for therapists and therapy centre staffs are required

The following are additional desirable conditions to for Gold Category.

- I. Separate halls for meditation/yoga
- II. Wellness Centres should be located at picturesque locations with greenery in abundance and a quiet atmosphere
- III. It will be ideal to have a herbal garden in the Centre
- IV. It will be ideal to have separate resting rooms of minimum size 100 sq.ft with width not less than 8 feet
- V. Heaters/ Air Conditioners as applicable depending on the location of the Centre

Curative Treatment Centres – Platinum Leaf

Criteria for acquiring PLATINUM LEAF Certificate: (Holistic, Ayurvedic, Naturopathic, medical establishments)

A Curative Treatment Centres is one that is an Ayurvedic, Naturopathic, Clinical Establishment - hospital, or an institution by whatever name called that offers services, facilities with beds requiring diagnosis, treatment (whole range of ayurvedic and naturopathic treatments) or care for illness, injury, deformity or abnormality in Indian/ Holistic system of medicine established and administered or maintained by any person or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

For hospitalized management of patients/ tourists, provision of a Resident Medical Officer and inpatient ward with adequate number of beds is necessary.

To have a clear demarcation of Curative Wellness Centres with basic and high end, luxury facilities for different categories of clientele, a sub classification will accorded as mentioned previously and as per prescribed guidelines given below:

The following minimum facilities and services should be made available to qualify for a Standard Platinum certification under Platinum certification:

1. Minimum number of beds should be 25
2. The entire facility should be a completely No smoking, Non alcoholic zone
3. Consultation rooms: should be equipped with BP apparatus, Stethoscope, torch, examination couch/table, weighing machine, Height & Weight chart, screen...
4. Pharmacy: for out patients
5. Waiting area of 100 sft. area
6. In-patient rooms: should be spacious enough to accommodate a patient and a by-stander; furniture and all utensils should be comfortable for the patient; should be properly ventilated but without chances for direct wind blow; there should be an attached bath-cum-toilet; all accesses should be disable-friendly
7. Treatment rooms: either attached or as proximal as possible to the in-patient facility so as to minimize physical exertion for patients and their exposure to external environment; should be equipped with all necessary items to offer classical ayurvedic, Naturopathic treatments; there should be one treatment room for every 5 – 6 patients; should have bath and toilet, with hot and cold water supply.
8. Doctor's and nurse's station in each wing/floor
9. Therapists station with facility to display schedules and duties for the therapists
10. Medicine kitchen: to prepare instant medicines, and treatment necessities like poultice, vastidrava, potala for svedana etc.
11. Dispensary: to mix and dispense medicines as per doctors prescription to patients/tourists
12. Laundry: separate for patients/ tourists and others
13. Kitchen: preparation, handling, storage and distribution of only vegetarian food separately for patients/tourists and others;
14. Recreation, reading, library e-mail facilities
15. Lab services should be available directly or outsourced.

Personnel

1. Doctors: minimum of 3 male and lady doctors; should have a qualification as specified by the regional medical council (DAM/BAMS/MD-Ayu) with minimum of 3 years' experience at a reputed institution or under a reputed expert; the responsibilities will include consultation, diagnosis, treatment planning and implementation, in-patient rounds, patient education programs etc; there should be a resident medical officer;
2. Therapists: minimum of 10 therapists should possess a course completion certificate/experience certificate from a reputed institute; preferably having experience to prepare basic essentials for treatments at the medicine kitchen and to dispense medicines; male therapists for male patients and female therapists for female patients; they should be able to perform ayurvedic treatments under the supervision of a physician; they should have training in handling vulnerable patients; ideal patient-therapists ratio to be decided
3. Nurses: should have training/experience/certificate in basic nursing course; should have the expertise in administering simple ayurvedic, Naturopathic treatments/medicines in the room of the patients

Maintenance of records

1. Documentation: all cases treated at the hospital should be properly documented to meet accepted standards
2. All patients/tourists should have a daily observation sheet to record vitals and other routine observations
3. Discharge summary: all patients should be provided with a discharge summary which will have the details of the condition treated, medicines and treatments given etc

Essential Medicines for Wellness Centres

Kwatha Churnas

(Reference: Ayurvedic Formulary of India Vol. 1 is the reference for all the medicines below)

1. Gandharvahastadi Kwatha Churna
2. Dasamoola Kwath Churna
3. Rasnadi Kath Churna
4. Aragwadhadi Kwath Churna

Tailas

- > Dhanvantara Taila > Prasarini Taila > Karpasasthy adi Taila > Kottamchukkadi Taila
- > Sahacharadi Taila > Ksheerbala Taila > Balaguluchyadi Taila > Mahanarayana Taila
- > Mahamasha Taila > Prabhanjana Vimardana Taila > Lakshadi Taila > Saindhavadi Taila
- > Chandana bala lakshadi Taila > Dasamoola Taila > Chandanadi Taila > Shadbindu Taila
- > Anu Taila > Eranda Taila Ayurvedic Formulary of India

Churnas/Avleha

1. Kottamchukkadi churna, Reference Sahasrayoga
2. Jatamayadi Churna, Reference Ashtanga Hridaya
3. Upanaha Chuna, Reference Ashranga Hridaya
4. Madanphaladi Churna, Reference Charak Sanhita
5. Kalyanakavaleha
6. Icchabhedi Ras
7. Aviqattikara Churna

Reference: Ayurvedic Formulary of India Vol. 1 is the reference for all the medicines listed above barring for those at Sl. No. 1-4 under Churnas / Avleha, for which reference is separate and listed against each medicine.

Curative Treatment Centres – Platinum Leaf (Premium)

Those Wellness Centres under that satisfy all requisites mentioned for Standard Platinum certification under Curative Treatment Centres, and in addition, abide by the following conditions, will be accorded Premium Platinum certification.

1. Minimum number of beds should be 50
2. Medicinal gardens should be a part of such facilities
3. Doctor: one doctor for every 10 beds subject to a minimum of 3 doctors with the following qualification as specified by the regional medical council (DAM/BAMS/MD-Ayu) with minimum of 3 years' experience at a reputed institution or under a reputed expert; the responsibilities will include consultation, diagnosis, treatment planning and implementation, in-patient rounds, patient education programs etc; there should be a resident medical officer;
4. Therapist: minimum of 2 therapists per treatment room;

Maintenance of records:

1. All procedures undertaken at the Curative Wellness Centre should be properly documented

ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE

The Owner of the Wellness center shall apply to the Director of Tourism as per enclosed application format along with prescribed fee to seek accreditation.

The State Tourism Directorate will consider the applications for approval of Wellness Centres (Ayurvedic/Panchakarma, Holistic, Naturopathic) and after verification of the application by a site visit etc. may issue the accreditation certificate. The accreditation will be for 3 years, renewable with assessment of the infrastructure and facilities as satisfactory.

A fee of Rs. 5000.00 shall be payable by bank draft along with the application.

For verification of infrastructure and facilities mentioned in the application, a team consisting of

1. Director, Karnataka Tourism
2. Director, AYUSH, Karnataka
3. Principal, Govt. Ayurvedic College, Karnataka
4. Representative of Karnataka Tourism Forum

will visit the Centre and submit the report with recommendations to the State Director of Tourism.

The State Director of Tourism shall accord/reject accreditation on the basis of recommendations of inspection team within two months of receipt of application.

Certificate of accreditation shall be issued on receipt of an undertaking from the applicant that the centre would comply with the guidelines & conditions therein and all such conditions as are laid down from time to time by the Central Government or State Tourism Department.

State Directors of Tourism and AYUSH or their representatives should visit the centre at least once a year and will have the power to cancel the accreditation in case of non-compliance of the guidelines.

Mode of classification/registration/regulation based on:

1. the minimum standards of facilities and services as prescribed
2. the minimum qualifications for the personnel as prescribed
3. provisions for maintenance of records and reporting as prescribed
4. such other conditions as prescribed.

Powers to deal with complaints

The Director of Tourism, Govt. of Karnataka shall have suo motto powers to listen to complaints, to receive appeals and to inspect premises of accredited centres. The Committee shall have the powers to recommend cancellation of accreditation, if the complaint against a centre is found to be true.

Performa Of Accreditation Certificate of Wellness Centres

_____ (Name, address with telephone No. and Fax No. of the Institution) as per their application dated _____ and subsequent physical verification conducted by the competent authority on _____ and being satisfied with the compliance of the conditions laid down under the guidelines, is hereby accorded/renewed Gold Leaf/Silver leaf accreditation during this maximum period of three years. The accredited center shall comply with the guidelines during this period and apply for renewal of accreditation one month before lapse of accreditation validity

Place:

Date:

Signature with official Seal
(Authorized officer of the
State/UT Tourism Department)

Application for Accreditation Of Wellness Centres

1. Name of the Applicant: _____

2. Complete Address of the centre (including Pin code):

Tel: _____ Fax No. _____

E-mail: _____ Web: _____

3. Status of owners/promoters, whether

(a) Company

(If yes, copy of memorandum & Articles of Association may be submitted):

(b) Partnership firm

(If yes, copy of partnership deed, certificate of registration under the Partnership Act may be
Furnished):

(c) Proprietary Concern

(If yes, given name & address of promoters): _____

4. Is the centre attached to a hotel/resort/hospital:

5. Whether center is accommodated in own rented building:

6. Infrastructure Setup:

Building with covered area Details of constructed area

Details of building license (attach a copy)

Indoor facilities available:

7. Available Manpower

(a). No. of Ayurvedic Physicians with qualifications:

(b). No. of Ayurvedic Pharmacists with qualification:

(c). No. of Panchakarma Technicians with qualifications:

(d). Other staff/workers

8. List of equipment available:

9. Other additional amenities available:

10. No. of beds (for hospitals):

11. Specialties available in the center:

12. Medicines available in the center (please attach complete list):, 13. Number of persons
visited the centre during last year:

14. Names & addresses of the major suppliers of medicines:

15 Details of health promotion packages offered from the center including length of each therapy:

16. Details of tariff:

17. Details of application fee remitted:

Place:

Date:

Signature with official Seal
(Authorized officer of the
State/UT Tourism Department)

ANNEXURE – IV

Concessional Registration Charges

MSME, Large and Mega Projects:

For all loan documents and sale deeds as specified in as specified below the registration charges shall be at a concessional rate of Re. 1 per Rs. 1000.

Exemption from Stamp Duty

MSME, Large and Mega Projects:

Stamp duty to be paid in respect of (i) loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage and hypothecation deeds executed for availing term loans from State Govt. and / or State Financial Corporation, Industrial Investment Development Corporation, National Level Financial Institutions, Commercial Banks, RRBs, Co-operative Banks, KVIB / KVIC, Karnataka State SC/ST Development Corporation, Karnataka State Minority Development Corporation and other institutions which may be notified by the Government from time to time for the initial period of five years only and (ii) for lease deeds, lease-cum-sale and absolute sale deeds executed by industrial enterprises in respect of industrial plots, sheds, industrial tenements, by KIADB, KSSIDC, KEONICS, KSIIDC, Industrial Co-operatives and approved private industrial estates shall be exempted as below:

Zone 1	:	100%
Zone 2	:	100%
Zone 3	:	75%
Zone 4	:	Nil

ANNEXURE – V

Classification of Taluks in Karnataka into Zones for the purpose of administering Incentives & Concessions under Industrial Policy 2009 – 14

Sl. No.	Districts	Total No. of Taluks	Zone -1 (Most Backward Taluks)	Zone -2 (More Backward Taluks)	Zone -3 (Backward Taluk)	Zone -4 (Industrially Developed Taluks)
South Karnataka Region						
1	Bangalore (U)	4	----	----	----	Anekal Bangalore (North) Bangalore (South) Bangalore (East)
2	Bangalore (R)	4	----	----	----	Devanahalli DB Pura Hoskote Nelamangala
3	Ramanagara	4	Kanakpura Magadi	----	----	Ramanagara Channapatna
4	Chitradurga	6	Hosadurga	Hiriyur Molakalmur Holokere Chalakere	Chitradurga	----
5	Davanagere	6	Channagiri Harappanahalli	Honnali Jagalur	Davanagere Harihar	----
6	Chikkaballapur	6	Bagepalli	Gudibande Gowribidnur	Chikkaballapur Siddlaghatta Chintamani	----
7	Kolar	5	----	Mulbagal	Kolar Bangarpet Srinivasapura Malur	----
8	Shimoga	7	----	Soroba	Shimoga Bhadravathi Sagar Shikaripura Hosanagar Thirthahalli	----
9	Tumkur	10	Kunigal Madugiri Gubbi, Sira pavagada	Turuvekere Koratagere Chikkanayakanahalli	Tumkur Tiptur	----
10	Chamarajanagar	4	Chamarajanagar	Gunglupet Kollegal	Yelandur	----
11	Chikkamagalore	7	----	Kadur	Chikkamagalur Tarikere Shringere Mudigere Koppa, NR Pura	----

12	D Kannada	5	----	----	Bantwal Mangalore (excl. Corpn. limits). Puttur, Sulya Belthangadi	Mangalore (only Corporation limits)
13.	Hassan	8	----	Arakalgud	Hassan Arasikere CR Patna HN Pura, Belur Alur, Sakleshpura	----
14.	Kodagu	3	----	----	Madikeri Somwarpet Vijrapet	----
15	Mandya	7	----	Malavalli Nagamangala KR Pet	Mandya Maddur Srirangapatna Pandavapura	----
16	Mysore	7	HD Kote	Hunsur, TN Pura Nanjangud	Periapatna Mysore (excl. Corp. Limits) KR Nagar	Mysore (only) Corporation limits
17	Udupi	3	----	----	Udupi Kundapura Karkala	----
North Karnataka Region						
18	Bellary	7	Sandur Kudligi	Siraguppa HB Halli Hadagali	Bellary Hospet	----
19	Bidar	5	Bhalki Humnabad B Kalyana Aurad	----	Bidar	----
20	Gulbarga	10	Sedam Sharapur Yadigir Chitapur Afzalpur Shahapur Aland Chincholi Jewargi	----	Gulbarga	----

21	Koppal	4	Kushtagi Yelburga	Koppal	Gangavathi	----
22	Raichur	5	Sindhanur Manvi Lingasugur Devadurga	Raichur	----	----
23	Bagalkote	6	Bilogi	Hunagund Badami	Bagalkote Mudhol Jamkhandi	----
24	Belgaum	10	----	Athani Gokak Soundatti	Belgaum Khanapur Hukkeri Ramadurga Bailhongal Chikkodi Raibag	----
25	Bijapur	5	Muddebihal B Bagewadi Indi Sindogi	----	Bijapur	----
26	Dharwad	5	----	Kalghatagi	Dharwad Hubli Kundagol Navalgund	----
27	Gadag	5	----	Mundargi	Gadag Nargund Ron Shirahatti	----
28	Haveri	7	----	Savanur Shiggaon Hirekerur	Haveri Ranebennur Byadagi Hangal	----
29	U Kannada	11	----	Supa Bhatkal	Karwar Haliyal Sirsi Mundagol Yellapur Honnavar Ankola Siddapura Kumta	----
Total		176	39	40	85	12

ANNEXURE – VI

Classification of Taluks in Karnataka for the purpose of administering Incentives & Concessions
under Tourism Policy

Sl. No.	District	Category – A Taluks	Category – B Taluks	Category – C Taluks	Category – D Taluks	Category – E Taluks
1	Chikamagalur	Chikamagalur	----	Mudigere, Sringeri, Koppa, Narashimarajapura	Kadur	Tharikere
2	Bijapur	----	----	----	Basavanabhagevadi, Muddebihal, Indi, Sindagi	Bijapur
3	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	Sirsi, Yellapur, Honnavara, Kumta	Haliyala, Mundagodu	Joida, Bhatkal	Siddapura, Ankola
4	Shimoga	Shimoga, Bhadravathi	Sagara	Thirthahalli, Hosanagara,	Soraba	Shikaripura
5	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore, Bantwala	Puttur	Belthangadi, Sulya	----	----
6	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	Mudhola	Badami, Hunagundha, Bilagi	----
7	Chamarajanagar	----	----	Yalandur	Chamarajanagara, Kollegalla, Gundlupet	----
8	Udupi	Udupi	Kundapura	Karkala	----	----
9	Davanagere	Davanagere	----	Harihara	Channagiri, Honnali, Harapanahalli, Jagaluru	----
10	Belgaum	Belgaum	Chikodi	Khanapura	Gokak, Savadatti, Athani	Hukkeri, Bylahongala, Ramadurga, Rayabagh
11	Hassan	Hasana	Sakaleshpur	Alur	Arakalagud	Arasikere, Belur, Channarayapattana, Holenarasipura

12	Haveri	----	----	Ranibennur	Hirekerur, Savanuru, Shigavi	Haveri, Byadagi, Hanagal
13	Dharwad	Dharwad, Hubli	----	----	Kalagattagi	Navalagundha, Kundagola
14	Raichur	----	----	----	Raichur, Manvi, Devadurga, Lingasuru, Shindanur	----
15	Bangalore (R)	----	Doddaballapura, Nelamangala, Devanahalli	----	----	Hosakote
16	Mysore	Mysore	----	----	H.D. Kote, Hunsur, Nanjangud, T. Narasipur	K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna
17	Tumkur	Tumkur	Tiptur	----	Gubbi, Kunigal, Thuruvekere, Chikkanayakana halli, Madhugiri, Kortagere, Sira, Pavagada	----
18	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (North) Bangalore (South) Bangalore (East)	----	----	----	Anekal
19	Kolar	Kolar	----	----	Mulbagilu	Bhangarapet, Malur, Srinivasapura
20	Chitradurga	----	----	----	Hiriyur, Chalkere, Monakalmur, Holalkere, Hosadurga	Chitradurga
21	Gadag	----	----	Naragunda	Mundargi	Gadag, Shirahatti, Ron
22	Bellary	----	Hospet	----	Sandur, Shiraguppa, Kudlagi, Hadagali, Hagaribommanahalli	Bellary

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub:- Reconstitution of district level Tourism Committee.
 Read: 1. Government Order No VaPraU 52 PraVaE 97, date 25-6-1997
 2. Letter No PraE/ Yo / PraAaSa / 10/ 02-03 / 2684, dated 1-9-2003 of the
 Commissioner, Tourism.

23	Mandya	Mandya	----	----	Malavalli, Krishnarajapet, Nagamangala	Maddur, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna
24	Madikeri	Madikeri	----	Virajapet, Somavarapet	----	----
25	Bidar	Bidar	----	----	Aurad, Basavakalyan, Humnabad, Bhalki	----
26	Koppal	----	----	----	Koppal, Kushtagi, Yalburga	Gangavathi
27	Gulbarga	----	----	----	Aland, Afzalpur, Jewargi, Sedam, Chithapur, Chincholi, Yadagir, Shorapur, Shahapura	Gulbarga
28	Ramanagar	Ramanagar	----	----	Magadi, Kanakapura	Channapatana
29	Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur	----	----	Bagepalli, Gudibande, Gowribidanur	Sidlaghatta, Chithamani
Total	29	24	15	20	79	38

Preamble:

The order was issued to constitute a district level committee in each district in the state for monitoring and supervision of the schemes of tourism vide government Order at Sl. No. (1) above. The Commissioner for Tourism in the letter read at Sl. No. (2) above has discussed in detail in the Karnataka Legislature subject committee meeting regarding the functioning of this committee. Accordingly, since recommendation has been made to reconstitute the district level committee, so as to include all legislator of the district as members, he has sent the proposal for reconstitution of district level committee and has solicited the orders of the Government.

Proposal has been considered

Government Order No VaPraU 152 PraVaE 2003, Bangalore, date 15-11-2003

In the light of the contents of the proposal, order has been issued reconstituting district level committee in all district in the state consisting of following members for supervision and monitoring of the schemes of tourism.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner | Chairman |
| 2. All Legislators of the District | Member |
| 3. Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat | Vice Chairman |
| 4. District Police officers | Member |
| 5. Deputy Conservators of Forest. | Member |
| 6. Commissioner, Municipality
City Corporation, Town Municipality | Member |
| 7. Superintendent, Archeological Survey of India. | Member |
| 8. Assistant Director, Kannada and Culture | Member |
| 9. State Archives | Representative of Director |
| 10. Executive Engineer, KPTCL | Member |
| 11. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department | Member |
| 12. Deputy Director, Environment pollution Control Board | Member |
| 13. Regional Transport officer | Member |
| 14. Divisional Controller, Karnataka State Road
Transport Corporation | Member |
| 15. Chairman, District hotel Owners Association | Member |
| 16. District travel Agents organization | Representative |
| 17. Assistant Director, Regional Tourist office | Member Secretary. |

The Scope and functions of this committee are explained in the annexure.

By Order and in the name of the Governor
 Of Karnataka,
 Sd/-
 (S.Seethamma)
 Under secretary to Government,
 Department of Information, Tourism and Youth Services

Annexure to Government Order No. VaPraYu 152 PraVaE 2003, date 15-11-03

Aims and objects of District Tourism Committee

- Supervision and monitoring of the schemes of the tourism.
- All round development of tourism.
- District level tourism committee to conduct monthly meetings and consider the progress of work of tourism development.
- Providing infrastructure in tourist spots.
- Participation with private investors in the field of tourism.

Functions of District Tourism Committee

- Conducting the meeting every month without fail.
- Performing the functions as single window agency of department of Tourism for tourism Schemes.
- Supervision and monitoring of continued schemes of the Department.
- Submitting the report to the Department with supporting information after discussing regarding the basic facilities, requirements and suggestions based on the data of tourists visiting the necessary and suitable places, monuments and religious places in the district.
- Observing the existing facilities and their usage and reviewing the necessity of providing new facilities only if there is shortage.
- If facilities of other Departments are required to get repaired , taking action to inform to the concerned Department regarding repair as decided by the committee.
- Giving publicity to tourism policy schemes and tourist spots.
- Moving resolutions in the meeting "tourism development" creation of more employment for all round development of tourism.
- Mobilizing resources and contribution for maintenance and development of tourist spots in the state.
- Inviting concerned M.Ps to the meeting.
- Maintaining cleanliness and tidiness in tourist spots.
- Maintaining law and order in tourist spots keeping in view the safty of tourists.

Sd/-
(S. Seethamma)
Under Secretary to Government,
Department of Information,
Tourism and Youth Services.

