ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	254
ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು	ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ.ಟಿ.ರವಿ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾದವರು)
ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ	18-08-2026
ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಸಚಿವರು	ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ
ಅ)	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂಗಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ವರ್ಷ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು; ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಿರುವ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು; (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು);	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ 82.73 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಹಾಗೂ 22.95 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನಷ್ಟು ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 2026-27ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ 53.10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನಷ್ಟು ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ (07.08.2026ರವರೆಗೆ). ಹಿಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 2026-27ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಆ)	ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮಳೆ ಆಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆ; ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು; (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು);	ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮಳೆ ಆಗದ ಕಾರಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಬರ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಬರ ಘೋಷಣೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿ ವಿಸ್ತರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಇ)	ಮಳೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳೇನು; ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವೇನು;	ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ: 'ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ 2020' ರಲ್ಲಿ (Manual for Drought Management 2020) ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಘೋಷಣೆಗೆ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ

		ಸೂಚಕಗಳಾದ ಮಳೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಣಹವೆ, ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ಆಧಾರಿತ ರಿಮೋಟ್ ಸೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್-ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಸ್ಯವರ್ಗದ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ತೇವಾಂಶ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೂಚಕಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆ್ಯಪ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14.08.2026 ರಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ 'ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಬರ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (KSNDMC) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು, ಜೂನ್ 1 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 12 ರವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು 102 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅರ್ಹತ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, 2026 ರ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಪ್ತಾಹಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Ground Truthing ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು ಕೃಷಿ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ನೀಡುವ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ನೀಡುವ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದ ದಿ:11.07.2023 ರ

		ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ಬೆಳೆಹಾನಿಯ ಇನ್ಪುಟ್ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಿ.ಬಿ.ಟಿ. ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ರೈತರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, PMFBY ಮತ್ತು WBCIS ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪುಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ PMFBY ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯ 34.58 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೈತರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 148 ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 726 ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ 742 ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ 48 ಟ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 18 ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ 18 ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ULBs) ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ 115 ನಗರ ವಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮುಂಬರುವ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಎದುರಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತುರ್ತು ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು (Contingency plans) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 1 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 154 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಮೇವು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 34 ವಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತುರ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿ, ಮೇವಿನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯ ನಿರಂತರ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು VB-GRAM-G ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮೇವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೇವಿನ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಸಿರು ಮೇವು ಬೇಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರು ಆಧಾರಿತ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರಗೊಳಿಸಲು, ಖಚಿತ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಮೇವು ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳ (fodder kits) ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರೂ. 25 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

		ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ 1ನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ:24.04.2026 ರಂದು ರೂ.45.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ:05.05.2026 ರಂದು ರೂ.72.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.117.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. VB-GRAM-G, 234 ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 16,993 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, 2026 ರ ಜುಲೈ 1 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 12 ರವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 33.33 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ: ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಬೀಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವಿಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ, PMFBY ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ–2023ರನ್ವಯ ವಿಮಾ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. • Prevented Sowing/Planting: ಬೆಳೆ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ/ನಾಟಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಫಲಗೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ. • Mid-Season Adversity: ಬಿತ್ತನೆಯ ನಂತರ ಕಟಾವಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಹವಾಮಾನ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ವಿಮಾ ಪರಿಹಾರ. ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಮಾ ಘಟಕದ ಇಳುವರಿಯ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಕೊರತೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆಗೆ ನೊಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಹ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮಾ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ)	ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆಹಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕುಸಿತ ಆಗಲಿದೆ; ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕುಸಿತದಿಂದಾಗುವ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊರತೆ ನೀಗಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು?	ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ಕಟಾವು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ : ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಗಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ದರದನ್ವಯ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಬೆಲೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಭತ್ತ, ರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಳಿಜೋಳ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಡಿ ಪಡಿತರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: AGRI/197/ACT/2026

P. M. Narendra Swamy

(ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ)
ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು

ಅನುಬಂಧ-1ಎಲ್.ಸಿ.ಕ್ಯೂ 229(254)

2026-27ರ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ವಿವರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.08.2026 ರವರೆಗೆ

ಘಟಕ: ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಬೆಳೆಗಳು	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದ ಗುರಿ	ಬಿತ್ತನೆಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶೇಕಡ ಸಾಧನೆ
1	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	3.18	2.86	90
2	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	1.60	0.67	42
3	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	7.52	7.24	96
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	0.74	0.15	20
5	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ	0.21	0.02	10
6	ಬೀದರ್	4.12	3.82	93
7	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	0.96	0.32	33
8	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	1.27	0.05	4
9	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	0.97	0.18	19
10	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	3.39	0.93	28
11	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	0.10	0.08	84
12	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	2.15	0.66	31
13	ಧಾರವಾಡ	2.83	2.71	96
14	ಗದಗ	3.14	2.80	89
15	ಹಾಸನ	2.86	0.93	32
16	ಹಾವೇರಿ	3.29	3.18	97
17	ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	8.78	5.38	61
18	ಕೊಡಗು	0.19	0.03	15
19	ಕೋಲಾರ	0.86	0.05	6
20	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	3.48	2.45	70
21	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	2.07	0.24	12
22	ಮೈಸೂರು	3.77	1.66	44
23	ರಾಯಚೂರು	5.72	3.10	54
24	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	0.86	0.02	3
25	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	1.13	0.63	56
26	ತುಮಕುರು	3.12	0.38	12
27	ಉಡುಪಿ	0.38	0.25	67
28	ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ	0.66	0.43	65
29	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	2.98	1.94	65
30	ವಿಜಯಪುರ	7.76	6.80	88
31	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	4.02	3.11	77
	ರಾಜ್ಯ	**84.10**	**53.10**	**63**

ಪರಾ: ಪಾರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ವಿವರ

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No:CKSDMA-DMA0ETC/198/2026-AD

Commissionerate Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority, Kandaya Bhavan, Bengaluru, dated: 14-08-2026

NOTIFICATION FOR GROUND TRUTHING FOR KHARIF 2026 DROUGHT INTENSITY ASSESSMENT

Sub: Cabinet Decision dated 13.08.2026 regarding conduct of Ground Truthing for drought assessment.

Ref:
1. Manual for Drought Management 2020
2. Operational Guidelines for Administration of the State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund vide letter dated 30th June 2026
3. Integrated Drought Assessment by KSNDMC as per the Manual for Drought Management, 2020 for the Period from 1st June to 12th August 2026

Preamble

As on 13th August 2026, the State has received 411 mm of rainfall against the normal rainfall of 579 mm, i.e., deficit of 29%. Rainfall has been deficit across all four meteorological regions of the State.

The temporal distribution of Southwest Monsoon rainfall has been highly erratic, characterised by prolonged dry spells interspersed with isolated episodes of heavy rainfall. The resultant rainfall deficit and consecutive dry spells have adversely affected agricultural operations, soil moisture availability, Kharif sowing and crop growth. In several areas, poor seed germination and crop establishment have been reported, while standing crops are exhibiting moisture stress, including wilting, yellowing/discolouration and stunted growth.

The Manual for Drought Management, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, prescribes an objective, transparent and evidence-based three-stage methodology for drought assessment and declaration, as follows:

Stage 1 – Mandatory Indicators:
The first drought trigger is assessed based on:
- Seasonal and cumulative rainfall deviation from normal; and
- Occurrence, duration and persistence of dry spells.

Stage 2 – Impact Indicators:
Upon activation of the first trigger, the following impact indicators are assessed:
- Sowing Progress: Deviation in area sown from normal, delayed sowing and crop establishment failure.
- Remote Sensing-based Vegetation Indices: NDVI/VCI and assessment of crop vigour and vegetation stress.

- Soil Moisture Indicators: Surface and root-zone soil moisture availability and adequacy for crop growth.
- Hydrological Indicators: Reservoir storage, groundwater levels, streamflow and surface water availability.

For assessment under Stage 2, the State may consider any three of the four categories of impact indicators and arrive at a considered assessment of the occurrence and severity of drought.

Stage 3 – Ground Truthing:
Where the second drought trigger is activated, sample-based Ground Truthing (GT) is undertaken through mobile application. The findings of the field verification are used for determining the intensity of drought as moderate or severe, based on the extent of crop loss.

Further, the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the SDRF and NDRF, referred at No.2 above, issued by the Government of India, stipulate that drought declaration and assessment of its severity shall be undertaken in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Manual for Drought Management, 2020. Accordingly, all stages of drought assessment, including scientific assessment through prescribed indicators and mandatory field verification through Ground Truthing, are required to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Manual.

As stipulated under Chapter 3.3 – Process for the Determination of Drought (Page 45) of the Manual for Drought Management, 2020, the Drought Monitoring Cell of the State, Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), is responsible for continuous monitoring of critical drought parameters and for apprising the State Government regarding the spread and severity of any emerging drought situation.

Accordingly, KSNDMC has carried out a scientific assessment of the drought parameters prescribed in the Manual for Drought Management, 2020 and submitted its assessment report for the time period from 1st June to 12th August to the State Government. As per the KSNDMC Integrated Drought Assessment, i.e., Trigger-1 (Mandatory Indicators) and Trigger-2 (Impact Indicators), total of 102 taluks has qualified for Step 3 – Ground Truthing. The list of taluks qualifying for Ground Truthing is enclosed as Annexure-1.

As prescribed in the Manual for Drought Management, 2020, Ground Truthing (GT) shall be conducted in 10% of the villages in each taluk that has qualified for Ground Truthing, with the villages being selected on a random basis. In each selected village, representative locations (approximately five sites for each major crop) shall be inspected for field data collection.

The Ground Truthing exercise is carried out using an exclusive "Crop Loss GT" Mobile Application developed by the DPAR (e-Governance). The application captures details of the crop and the extent of damage, geo-tagged photographs, GPS coordinates, land particulars, and ownership details, thereby ensuring transparency, accuracy, and uniformity in the assessment process.

Based on field verification, a GT qualified taluk shall qualify for declaration of drought if the estimated crop loss is 33% or more. Where the estimated crop loss exceeds 50%, the drought may be classified as Severe. The findings of the Ground Truthing exercise shall be final for determining the intensity of drought as Moderate or Severe. Further, where 80% or more of the Ground Truthing observations indicate crop loss exceeding 50%, the State Government has the option to upgrade the intensity of drought from Moderate to Severe, in accordance with the provisions of the Manual.

In view of the circumstances stated above, the schedule for conducting Ground Truthing (GT) in the taluks that have qualified for GT is as follows:

Sl. No	Event	Date
1	Re-orientation on GT	14-08-2026
2	Selection of crops, Formation of GT teams and Randomization of GT villages	14th to 17th August 2026
3	GT verification at field	18th to 20th August 2026
4	Completion of GT and submission of Form 11 of GT village (Agriculture and Horticulture Department to Consolidate and collage Form 11)	21st to 22nd August 2026

The Deputy Commissioners and Chairpersons of the District Disaster Management Authorities, shall scrupulously adhere to the procedure and instructions prescribed in the *Manual for Drought Management, 2020* and ensure strict compliance with the timelines specified above.

The taluks qualifying for Ground Truthing (GT) are identified based on the scientific assessment undertaken in accordance with the Manual for Drought Management, 2020, for the period from 1st June to 12th August 2026.

The assessment by KSNDMC will be conducted on a weekly basis until the end of the Kharif 2026 season, considering the likely deterioration in crop conditions in view of the forecast rainfall for the second half of August and September.

The weekly assessment of KSNDMC will be placed before the Cabinet for consideration and approval for conducting GT in the qualifying taluks. Accordingly, Ground Truthing will be treated as a continuous process and will be undertaken in taluks qualifying for GT based on the subsequent weekly assessments, until the end of the Kharif 2026 season.

Enclosures:

1. List of GT qualified taluks as provided by KSNDMC.
2. Form No. 11-Damage to Agriculture crop due to drought.
3. Excerpts from the Manual for Drought Management, 2020 pertaining to Ground Truthing.

14/8/26

Hemamba. S, IAS
Commissioner KSDMA,
Revenue Department (DM)

To:

1. All Deputy Commissioners cum Chairpersons of District Disaster Management Authority.

Copy to:

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru.
2. Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru.
3. Additional Chief Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru
4. Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, MS Building, Bengaluru
5. Secretary to Government, Horticulture Department, MS Building, Bengaluru
6. Commissioner Agriculture, Seshadri Road, Bengaluru-with a request to attend the meeting at Room 122, Vikasa Soudha.
7. Director, KSNDMC, Bengaluru.
8. PS to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister-for kind information.

GoI:

1. Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Disaster Management Division, New Delhi.
2. Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, (Disaster Management Division) New Delhi-For kind information.

NOTE ON TALUKS QUALIFIED UNDER THE INTEGRATED DROUGHT ASSESSMENT AS ON 12 AUGUST 2026

As per the Government of India Manual for Drought Management, 2020, drought assessment is undertaken through Trigger-1 (Mandatory Indicators) followed by Trigger-2 (Impact Indicators). Under Trigger-1, rainfall deviation and dry spell conditions are assessed. The taluks qualifying under Trigger-1 are further assessed based on impact indicators including agriculture/crop sowing, remote sensing-based vegetation indices, soil moisture and groundwater indicators. The final drought category is determined through the integrated assessment of Trigger-1 and Trigger-2.

As on 12 August 2026, 121 taluks qualified under Trigger-1 (Mandatory Indicators). Based on the Integrated Drought Assessment (Trigger-1 + Trigger-2), 102 taluks across 25 districts qualified under the prescribed criteria. Of these, 57 taluks were classified as Severe and 45 taluks as Moderate.

In accordance with the prescribed in the Manual for Drought Management, 2020, Ground Truthing procedure, the Moderate/Severe drought affected taluks may be taken up for field level Ground Truth Verification to assess and verify the actual crop affected and drought impact on the ground. The district-wise list of the 102 qualified taluks is enclosed as Annexure-I.

The Ground Truth Verification shall be carried out as per the prescribed procedure and the observations shall be considered for further drought assessment.

Annexure-I

Sl.No.	District	Taluk	Integrated Drought Assessment (Based on Trigger-1 and Trigger-2 Indicators)
1	Bengaluru Urban	Anekal	Severe
2	Bengaluru Urban	Bengaluru North	Severe
3	Bengaluru Urban	Bengaluru East	Severe
4	Bengaluru Urban	Yelahanka	Severe
5	Bengaluru Rural	Devanahalli	Moderate
6	Bengaluru Rural	Hosakote	Severe
7	Bengaluru Rural	Nelamangala	Severe
8	Bengaluru South	Magadi	Severe
9	Bengaluru South	Ramanagara	Severe

Sl.No.	District	Taluk	Integrated Drought Assessment (Based on Trigger-1 and Trigger-2 Indicators)
10	Kolar	Bangarapet	Severe
11	Kolar	Kolar	Moderate
12	Kolar	Malur	Severe
13	Kolar	Mulabagilu	Severe
14	Kolar	Srinivasapura	Severe
15	Kolar	Kgf	Moderate
16	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	Moderate
17	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	Severe
18	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	Severe
19	Chikkaballapura	Gauribidanur	Severe
20	Chikkaballapura	Gudibanda	Moderate
21	Chikkaballapura	Sidlaghatta	Severe
22	Chikkaballapura	Cheluru	Severe
23	Chikkaballapura	Manchenahalli	Severe
24	Tumakuru	Chikkanayakanahalli	Severe
25	Tumakuru	Gubbi	Severe
26	Tumakuru	Koratagere	Severe
27	Tumakuru	Kunigal	Severe
28	Tumakuru	Madhugiri	Moderate
29	Tumakuru	Pavagada	Severe
30	Tumakuru	Sira	Severe
31	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	Severe
32	Tumakuru	Turuvekere	Severe
33	Chitradurga	Challakere	Moderate
34	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	Moderate
35	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	Severe
36	Davanagere	Channagiri	Severe
37	Davanagere	Davanagere	Moderate
38	Davanagere	Honnali	Moderate
39	Davanagere	Nyamati	Moderate
40	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	Severe
41	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	Severe
42	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	Severe
43	Chamarajanagara	Yelandur	Severe
44	Chamarajanagara	Hanur	Severe
45	Mysuru	Heggadadevanakote	Moderate
46	Mysuru	Hunsur	Severe
47	Mysuru	Krishnarajanagar	Severe

Sl.No.	District	Taluk	Integrated Drought Assessment (Based on Trigger-1 and Trigger-2 Indicators)
48	Mysuru	Mysuru	Severe
49	Mysuru	Nanjanagud	Severe
50	Mysuru	T.Narasipura	Severe
51	Mysuru	Saraguru	Severe
52	Mysuru	Saligrama	Severe
53	Mandya	Krishnarajapet	Severe
54	Mandya	Maddur	Moderate
55	Mandya	Malavalli	Severe
56	Mandya	Mandya	Severe
57	Mandya	Nagamangala	Severe
58	Mandya	Pandavapura	Moderate
59	Mandya	Srirangapatna	Severe
60	Ballari	Ballari	Moderate
61	Ballari	Sandur	Moderate
62	Ballari	Kurugodu	Severe
63	Ballari	Kampli	Severe
64	Koppala	Gangavathi	Severe
65	Koppala	Kukanuru	Moderate
66	Koppala	Kanakagiri	Moderate
67	Raichur	Deodurga	Moderate
68	Raichur	Lingsugur	Moderate
69	Raichur	Raichur	Moderate
70	Raichur	Maski	Severe
71	Raichur	Arakera	Moderate
72	Bidar	Bidar	Moderate
73	Bidar	Basavakalyan	Moderate
74	Bidar	Humnabad	Moderate
75	Bidar	Chittaguppa	Moderate
76	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Moderate
77	Bagalkote	Bilgi	Moderate
78	Bagalkote	Jamkhandi	Moderate
79	Bagalkote	Guledagudda	Severe
80	Bagalkote	Ilkal	Severe
81	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	Moderate
82	Vijayapura	Nidagundi	Moderate
83	Vijayapura	Kolhara	Moderate
84	Gadag	Gajendragad	Moderate
85	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	Moderate

Sl.No.	District	Taluk	Integrated Drought Assessment (Based on Trigger-1 and Trigger-2 Indicators)
86	Hassan	Arkalgud	Moderate
87	Hassan	Arasikere	Severe
88	Hassan	Channarayapatna	Moderate
89	Hassan	Hassan	Moderate
90	Hassan	Holenarasipura	Moderate
91	Chikkamagaluru	Koppa	Moderate
92	Chikkamagaluru	Narasimharajapura	Moderate
93	Chikkamagaluru	Tarikere	Moderate
94	Chikkamagaluru	Ajjampura	Severe
95	Kodagu	Somwarpet	Moderate
96	Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	Moderate
97	Uttara Kannada	Yellapur	Moderate
98	Yadgir	Shahapur	Moderate
99	Vijayanagar	Hosapete	Severe
100	Vijayanagar	Hadagali	Severe
101	Vijayanagar	Hagaribommanahalli	Severe
102	Vijayanagar	Harappanahalli	Severe

Form No.11

Damage to Agricultural Crops due to Drought

Name of Village_____/Taluka/Tehsil/Block/Mandal/ _____District_____

Crop	Normal sown area	Irrigated area	Actual sown area during the season	Crop Area (ha)				Yield (ton/ha)	
				Area unsown	Sown Area affected by drought	Sown Area with % crop loss between 33% and 50%	Sown Area with % crop loss above 50%	Standard/ Normal yield@	Expected Yield# based on Eye Estimation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

@ Standard/Normal Yield: Standard yield for the crop, in the corresponding drought declaration unit (District/Taluk/Block/GP etc.), is the average yield of best five years out of past seven years.

 # Expected Yield: Expected Yield is to be estimated by eye survey by a team comprising of officers of Revenue, Agriculture, Relief/Disaster Departments of the State, experienced Agriculture Professional and farmers/ stakeholders.

File No. RD/718/TNR/2026-DM-REVENUE DEPATMENT SEC (Computer No. 2268648)

applicable for the river systems having perennial flow characteristics. In case of intermittent and ephemeral flow characteristics, joint probability distribution approach is required to be used for estimation of truncation level. The SFDI suffers from limitation arising from the non-availability of historical data (30 years or more) which may sometimes result in erroneous assessment of stream-flow drought characteristics, particularly with regard to non snowfed river systems. States may consider installing stream gauging station-one for every 100sq km to help develop prognostic tools for understanding supply availability vis a vis demand.

3.2.5 Other Factors

The State Governments may further monitor socio-economic indicators such as the following factors in making a holistic evaluation of drought:-

- Extent of fodder supply and its prevailing prices compared to normal prices and information on cattle camps (see Forms 5 and 6, Annexure-1);
- Scarcity of drinking water supply (human and livestock) (see Forms 7 and 8, Annexure-1);
- Demand for employment on public works, and unusual outmigration of labour in search of employment (see Form 9, Annexure-1);
- Current agricultural and non-agricultural wages compared with normal times (see Form 9, Annexure-1);
- Supply of food grains, and price situation of essential commodities (see Form 10, Annexure-1).

These socio-economic indicators may aid State Governments in fine tuning the assessment of drought. However, State Governments will need to set up credible data bases and monitoring systems for objective evaluation of distress migration, price trends of fodder and food commodities, availability of drinking water etc.

3.2.6 Ground Truthing or Verification

The Ground Truthing shall be carried out only in case of districts/sub-districts where prescribed indices show moderate/severe drought conditions. It has to be conducted well before harvesting and as soon as the tigger 2 is set off.

The Ground Truthing (GT) must be conducted in each of the 10% of the drought affected villages, selected on a random basis. In each of the selected villages, representative locations (about 5 sites for each of the major crops), may be inspected for data collection. The GT shall preferably be conducted using a smart phone based App. The App shall record the GPS coordinates of the site and the photo of the state of crop, with the provision to upload these parameters on a computer server for archiving for postfacto analysis. Inspection of isolated and small fields (<1 acre) should be avoided to improve the quality of field data. The States may identify the relevant crop/field attribute data for the Mobile App.

Appropriate inspection protocols may be developed for providing guidance in collection of data. An estimation of crop damage / loss of 33% or more on the basis of field verification will qualify for the declaration of drought. However, for the drought to qualify as one of a 'severe' nature, the estimation of damage / loss to crops should be more than 50%. Form-11 at Annex-1 has been suggested for the compilation of village wise data on damage to sown crops.

It may be noted that this system of GT collection is objective based on technology and only for the purpose of declaration of drought. GT should not be confused with the traditional system of girdawari/paisewari/annewari etc., which are basically done for assessing the impact of drought and will be used for selection of beneficiaries.

3.3 PROCESS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DROUGHT

The Drought Monitoring Cells (DMCs) in the States will monitor data regularly on various critical parameters and apprise the SEC/Disaster Management Department in the State Government on the spread and severity of an emerging drought like situation. The complexity of drought cannot be captured with the aid of a single indicator, but requires a more comprehensive understanding of data on several parameters read in conjunction with rainfall, the most important and mandatory parameter in any determination of drought and bolstered by a field verification. Table 3.12 sub para 3.3.1 below provides a simple matrix to help make an objective assessment of drought.

3.3.1 Steps in the Determination of Drought

Following steps are suggested for the determination of drought:

Step 1: Mandatory Indicators viz. RF deviation or SPI or Dry Spell will be considered as per matrix at Table 3.11 to assess if the first drought trigger is set off.

***Table 3.11:** Matrix for rainfall deviations and dry spells (Trigger-1)*

Deficit or scanty rf/SPI<-1	Yes	Yes
Deficit or scanty rf/SPI<-1	No	Yes if rainfall is scanty or SPI<-1.5, else No
Normal rf/SPI>-1	Yes	Yes
Normal rf/SPI>-1	No	No

Step 2: In the event that the first drought trigger is set off in Step 1, the Impact Indicators will be examined as per the matrix at Table 3.12.

***Table 3.12:** Matrix for impact indicators (Trigger-2)*

		Agriculture	Remote Sensing	Soil Moisture	Hydrology	
Rainfall Deviation (RFdev) or SPI	Dry Spell	Crop Area Sown	VCI or NDVI & NDWI Deviations	PASM / PAI	SPDI / RSI / GWDI	

The States may consider any three of the four types of the Impact Indicators (one from each) for assessment of drought, the severity of the calamity and make a judgement.

Explanation :

The severity of the drought will be contingent upon the values of at least three out of four Impact Indicators viz, Agriculture, Remote Sensing, Soil Moisture and Hydrology in the following manner:

- Severe drought: if at least two of the selected 3 impact indicators are in 'Severe' category and one is in 'Moderate' category.
- Moderate drought: if at least two of the selected 3 impact indicators are in 'Moderate' category.
- *Normal: for all other cases.*
- Trigger 2 will be set off in the event of a finding of 'severe' or 'moderate' drought.
- *The State has an option to reduce the drought category by one rank (i.e. Severe to Moderate) if the irrigation percentage of the administrative region (District/Taluk/Block/Mandal), for which drought is being declared is more than 75%. However, in such a situation of reduction of drought intensity from 'Moderate' to 'Normal', the State Government will still be required to conduct field verification as prescribed in Step 3 below.*

Step 3: In the event that trigger 2 is set off **(severe or moderate),** States will conduct sample survey for ground truthing as described at 3.2.6. The finding of field verification exercise (GT) will be final for judging the intensity of drought as 'severe' or 'moderate' depending on the crop loss.

In case, 80% of GT reveals crop loss of more than 50%, states have option to upgrade the intensity of drought from Moderate to Severe category.

The criteria for declaration of drought will be the same in case of consecutive droughts.