

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಶ್ರೀ ನಿರಾಣಿ ಹಣಮಂತ ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಭೀಕರವಾದ ಬರಗಾಲವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಕುರಿತು ನಿಯಮ 330 ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ:-

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಮುತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಬರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ 'ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈವಿಡಿ 2020' ರಲ್ಲಿ (Manual for Drought Management 2020) ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋಷಣೆಗೆ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ 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 ಆಪ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ:14.08.2026 ರಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (KSNDMC) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 'ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈವಿಡಿ 2020' ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾದ ಬರ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು, ಜೂನ್ 1 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 12 ರವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನಯ, ಟ್ರಿಗರ್-1 (Mandatory Indicators) ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರಿಗರ್-2 (Impact Indicators) ರಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 102 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಹಂತ 3 Ground Truthing ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈವಿಡಿ, 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ, Ground Truthing ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ Random ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 10 ರಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Ground Truthing ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ) ಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಿಶೇಷ "Crop Loss GT" ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಪ್ ಬಳಸಿ Ground Truthing ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಪ್ ಬಳಿಯ ವಿವರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾನಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಜಿಯೋ-ಟ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಾಂಕಗಳು, ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ, ನಿಖರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕರೂಪತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅಂದಾಜು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯು ಶೇಕಡಾ 33 ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರೆ, Ground Truthing ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ್ನು ಬರ ಪೀಡಿತ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದಾಜು ಬೆಳೆ ಹಾನಿಯು ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬರವನ್ನು 'ತೀವ್ರ' ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಬರದ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು 'ಸಾಧಾರಣ' ಅಥವಾ 'ತೀವ್ರ' ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲು Ground Truthing ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳೇ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ, Ground Truthing ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ 80 ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವರದಿಗಳು ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬರದ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು 'ಸಾಧಾರಣ' ದಿಂದ 'ತೀವ್ರ'ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ದರ್ಜೆಗೇರಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ 2020 ಕ್ಕೆ, ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಜೂನ್ 1, 2026 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 12, 2026 ರವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ Ground Truthing ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾರ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಮುನ್ನೂಚಿತ ಮಳೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು 2026 ರ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆಮ್ಮ (ಸಾಪ್ತಾಹಿಕ) ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Ground Truthing ನಡೆಸಲು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಾಪ್ತಾಹಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಜಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅದರಂತೆ, Ground Truthing ಅನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು 2026 ರ ಮುಂಗಾರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಪ್ತಾಹಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ

ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Ground Truthing ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಯಾದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11.07.2023 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ಅರ್ಹ ರೈತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಹಾನಿಯ ಇನ್ಸುಟ್ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಪಾವತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು, ICAR-CRIDA ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಬಾಧಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆ-ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ತುರ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು (Contingency plans) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ನೀರು ಬಳಸುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಂಡ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ (bundling), ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಬಂಡ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ (compartmental bundling), ಸಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ತಗ್ಗು ಬೇಸಾಯ (ridge and furrow cultivation) ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಲಿಕ ಕಳೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಂತಹ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ತೇವಾಂಶ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ರೈತರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಭೀಮ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (PMFBY) ಮತ್ತು ಮರುವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (R-WBCIS)ಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ PMFBY ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯ 34.58 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೈತರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಯಾದಗಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ 'ಹಂಗಾಮಿನ ಮಧ್ಯದ ವಿಪತ್ತು' (Mid-Season Adversity) ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹಾಸನ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಲಾದ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ' (Prevented Sowing) ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ:

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 13 ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ, 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. 1.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು 'ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆ'ಗಳನ್ನು (Taluk Task Forces) ಸಹ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

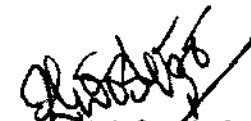
ಮೇವಿನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ:

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 154 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಮೇವು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 34 ವಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, 44 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇವಿನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯು 25 ವಾರಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 17 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 20 ವಾರಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮೇವಿನ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ.

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. 25.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

VB-GRAM-G ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ, 234 ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 16,993 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಜುಲೈ 1 ರಿಂದ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 12 2026 ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 33.33 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಂಇ 714 ಟಿಎನ್‌ಆರ್ 2026


(ದಾ|| ಜಿ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ)
ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ
ಹಾಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಚಿವರು



ಅನುಬಂಧ

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	14 th to 17 th August 2026
3	GT verification at field	18 th to 20 th August 2026
4	Completion of GT and submission of Form 11 of GT village (Agriculture and Horticulture Department to Consolidate and collage Form 11)	21 st to 22 nd 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.

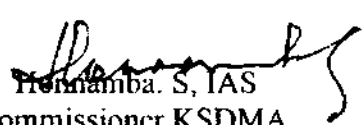
The taluks qualifying for Ground Truthing (GT) are identified based on the scientific assessment undertaken in accordance with the *Manual for Drought Management, 2020*, for the period from 1st June to 12th August 2026.

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.


Hemant 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	Krishnarajpet	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	Holcnarasipura	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 _____

[illegible]

@ 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.

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 trigger 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/anneewari 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)

RF Dev/SPI	Dry Spell	Drought Trigger
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)

Rainfall Indices		Impact Indicators			
Rainfall Deviation (RFdev) or SPI	Dry Spell	Agriculture	Remote Sensing	Soil Moisture	Hydrology
		Crop Area Sown	VCI or NDVI & NDWI Deviations	PASM / MAI	SFDI / 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.