

# Karnataka, MP move to deal with drought

**BENGALURU/BHOPAL:** Over 60 taluks in Karnataka are reeling from drought and severe crop losses, the state's revenue minister Krishna Byre Gowda said on Monday.

"We conducted the survey at these 113 taluks based on the central government's guidelines, which say the taluks should have experienced at least 60% rain deficiency and no rain for three weeks. In the joint survey, 62 taluks were identified," he said.

"However, this survey was started on August 22. After it was completed, several people's representatives and ministers reported severe crop loss in the remaining

51 taluks as well," Gowda said. A sum of ₹529 crore has been allocated to concerned district headquarters to address the drought situation, the minister said.

In Madhya Pradesh, meanwhile, the government has said that it will ration power and water supply as 12 districts face near droughts after the state received 46% less rainfall than average this August. As against the typical demand of 10,700 MW in September, average power demand rose to 14,500 MW in the first three days of September as farmers used pumped groundwater to irrigate fields.

→P10

{ IN MADHYA PRADESH }

## 12 distts drought-prone, govt to provide supplies

**Shruti Tomar**

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**BHOPAL:** The Madhya Pradesh government will ration water supply as 12 districts face near droughts after the state received 46% less rainfall than average this August, officials said on Monday, even as chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan offered prayers at Mahakaleshwar temple in Ujjain for rains.

"The month of August has almost been dry, so a drought situation is arising in Madhya Pradesh now. Crops are in danger. I have prayed to Mahakal that it rains well and the crops be saved," Chouhan was quoted as saying by news agency PTL.

The state government will leave no stone unturned to work for the welfare of farmers, he added. "I held a meeting yesterday to deal with the situation arising out of scanty rains. Instructions have been given to release water from dams where crops can be saved."

The extended dry spell comes ahead of assembly polls in November and has damaged the major soybean crop on the verge of ripening in several districts, farmers said.

As against the typical demand of 10,700 MW in September, average power demand rose to 14,500 MW in the first three days of September as farmers used pumped groundwater to irrigate fields. The demand will likely rise further if the rain plays truant, officials said. Electricity demand across India has risen to 249 GW, 20 GW more than the demand in June last year,



**Shivraj Singh Chouhan**

an energy department official said.

To avoid widespread power cuts in the state, supply to farmers has been slashed from 10 to seven hours a day, said Sanjay Dubey, principal secretary, energy department.

For irrigation, the state agriculture department instructed district administrations on Monday to review the requirement of water and ensure supply as per availability through canals.

Ashok Barnwal, principal secretary at agriculture and farmers' welfare department, blamed the IMD for failing to inform the state in advance about the significantly lower rain. "The IMD had predicted negative deviation up to 6%, but the actual was 46% less. So, it was impossible to assess the situation," Barnwal said. "However, we are expecting rain from next week. If it doesn't happen, we will continue to supply water to farmers through different irrigation projects." The state weather office contested the claim. "MP received 46% less rainfall in August. We had predicted the same and informed the state government accordingly," said Ved Prakash Singh, scientists at the state's weather bureau.

### 62 K'TAKA TALUKS FACE DROUGHT SCARE, SAYS MIN

**BENGALURU:** At least 62 taluks in Karnataka are facing drought as per norms set by the central government, the state's revenue minister Krishna Byre Gowda said on Monday.

The subdistricts were identified after a survey was conducted in 113 taluks, which are facing severe crop losses due to deficient rain. Since a drought-like situation was reported in the remaining 51 taluks after the survey, the government will conduct one more survey before submitting a final list, Gowda said at a media briefing in the Vidhan Soudha. Gowda was accompanied by rural development minister Priyank Kharge and farm minister N Cheluvarayasu. "We conducted the survey at these 113 taluks based on the central government's guidelines, which say the taluks should have experienced at least 60% rain deficiency and no rain for three weeks. In the joint survey, 62 taluks were identified," he said.

"This survey was started on August 22. After completion, several people's representatives and ministers reported severe crop loss in the remaining 51 taluks," Gowda said. "We have decided to conduct another survey in the remaining taluks." Gowda expressed concern over the situation, attributing it to erratic monsoon this year. **HTC**

The Hindu- 05- September-2023

# State govt. is consistently taking steps to get water from Karnataka: official

**The Hindu Bureau**  
CHENNAI

The Tamil Nadu government has been consistently making efforts to protect the farmers' interest and the State's rights, especially with regard to Cauvery water from neighbouring Karnataka, the Secretary of Tamil Nadu's Water Resources Department said on Monday.

In a press release, the official listed the steps being taken by the State government through the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and the Supreme Court for getting water from Karnataka for irrigation during 2023-24.

During the 81<sup>st</sup>, 82<sup>nd</sup>, 83<sup>rd</sup>, 84<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), held between June 30 and August 28, and the 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> meetings of the CWMA, held between June 16 and August 29, the member from Tamil Nadu insisted that Karnataka release water as per the schedule, the official said.

"However, Karnataka has not done so. The defi-



Despite Tamil Nadu's request for releasing 24,000 cusecs of water, the CWMA arbitrarily reduced the quantum, the official said.

cit has been increasing since June. Tamil Nadu has been insisting that the CWMA resolve this," the official said. During a meeting on August 10, the CWMA directed Karnataka to release 15,000 cusecs of water in 15 days from August 11.

Despite Tamil Nadu's request during a meeting on August 11 for releasing 24,000 cusecs of water, the CWMA arbitrarily reduced the quantum of water to be released by Karnataka to 15,000 cusecs without any basis, the official said. It also failed to issue any order directing Karnataka to release the deficit, 37.971 TMC, bet-

ween June 1 and August 9, the official added.

Tamil Nadu continued to insist on its share of water through the CWMA, the official said, and added that the State moved the Supreme Court on August 14 for a direction to release 24,000 cusecs for August, and to further release water as per the schedule. In its additional affidavit on August 31, Tamil Nadu contended that the CWMA had failed in its duty to make Karnataka release water.

Since Tamil Nadu insisted during a hearing of the case on September 1 on an urgent hearing, the case had been posted for September 6, the official said.



The Tribune- 05- September-2023

# Ask 13 Himalayan states to file plan on 'carrying capacity', Centre urges SC

Wants technical panel led by head of GB Pant institute to examine assessment studies

**SATYA PRAKASH**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 4

The Centre on Monday urged the Supreme Court to direct all 13 Himalayan states/UTs to spell out steps taken and an action plan, in a time-bound manner, for taking steps regarding the carrying capacity assessment as per the guidelines prepared by GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment.

The carrying capacity is the maximum population size that a region can sustain without degrading the ecosystem.

The issue assumes importance in view of recent landslides in HP and Uttarakhand in which hundreds died and scores went missing.

"It will be imperative that factual aspects of each hill station are specifically identified and collected with the help of the local authorities," the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change said in an affidavit filed in the apex court.

The ministry suggested that the "carrying capacity



Heavy rain had wreaked havoc in several districts of Himachal and Uttarakhand. TRIBUNE PHOTO

## WHAT'S CARRYING CAPACITY

The carrying capacity is the maximum population size that a region can sustain without degrading the ecosystem.

### ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY FILES AFFIDAVIT

- The Ministry of Environment filed an affidavit in response to the direction by the CJHed Bench
- The SC had asked the Centre to suggest way to pass directions with regard to carrying capacity of Himalayan states and towns

### SC HINTED AT SETTING UP EXPERT PANEL

- As Shimla and Joshimath face landslides and subsidence, the Supreme Court had on August 21 hinted at setting up an expert panel
- It was aimed at assessing carrying capacity and master plans of Indian Himalayan region

studies thus prepared by the 13 Himalayan states may be examined by a technical committee headed by the Director, GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment".

The institute has been

involved in conducting similar "studies for Mussoorie, Manali and McLeodganj," arising out of cases pending in the National Green Tribunal (NGT), it pointed out.

The ministry said directors or nominees of National

Institute of Disaster Management, Bhopal; National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee; Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur;

Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun; Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun; Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun; and School of Planning and Architecture should be on the technical committee.

Representatives of state disaster management authorities; Geological Survey of India, Survey of India and member secretaries or nominee of Central Pollution Control Board and Central Ground Water Board should also be its members, the ministry suggested.

The affidavit has been filed in response to an oral direction by a Bench led by CJI DY Chandrachud which had on August 21 asked the Centre to suggest a way forward for the top court to pass directions with regard to the carrying capacity of Himalayan states and towns.

As Shimla and Joshimath face landslides and subsidence, the Supreme Court had on August 21 hinted at

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# Ask 13 Himalayan states to file plan on...

FROM PAGE 1

setting up an expert panel to assess the carrying capacity and master plans of the Indian Himalayan region across 13 states and UTs.

Terming the issue as “important”, the Bench, which had issued a notice to the government on February 17 on a PIL filed by Ashok Kumar Raghav, had on August 21 said it intended to ask three expert institutions to name one nominee each for the purpose.

Seeking a direction from the top court to determine the carrying capacity of all ecologically fragile areas, hill stations, high-altitude areas and tourism destinations in the Himalayan region, Raghav urged the top court to direct the government to take steps to assess the carrying capacity and master plans prepared for the Indian Himalayan region.

Now, the Centre has requested the court to direct

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## Recent landslides killed several people in HP, Uttarakhand

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all 13 Himalayan states to set up a committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective state and comprising such members as deemed appropriate by the Chief Secretary for carrying out a multi-disciplinary study in a time-bound manner as per the guidelines of the GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment.

The guidelines had been circulated to all 13 Himalayan states on January 30, 2020, and a reminder was also sent to them on May 19, 2023 “to request the states that if such study has not been undertaken then the states may kindly submit the action plan so that carrying capacity (assessment) can be carried out as early as possible,” the affidavit said.



The Morning Standard- 05- September-2023

# CAUVERY WATER IMBROGLIO: IN PURSUIT OF A FORMULA

**A**FTER a gap of some eight years, the paucity of water in the Cauvery River—the lifeline for parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu—has returned to haunt the two southern states. It was in 2016 that the two neighbours last saw the much-repeated dispute raising its head again as they faced water shortage.

The 802-km-long Cauvery takes its birth in Karnataka at Talacauvery in Kodagu (Coorg) district and flows through the southern districts of the state. It enters Tamil Nadu from its northwestern part, traverses through vast areas of central TN and finally reaches the Bay of Bengal. In Karnataka, it is the primary source of drinking water for Bengaluru and many other districts. It also serves the purpose of irrigation.

Five districts in Tamil Nadu, including Thanjavur, the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu, depend almost totally on the river water (apart from the groundwater generated from the catchment areas) to feed the short-term Kuruvai crop. Some dozen districts also depend on the river water for drinking purposes. So, these districts must rely on water released from Karnataka reservoirs as well as the groundwater from both states. Karnataka gets its rainfall from the southwest monsoon (June–September) and very little from the northeast monsoon (October–December), while the entire TN receives rain only from the northeast monsoon. Kuruvai is cultivated from June to September.

The dispute between the two states is 125 years old; the first water-sharing agreement was signed in 1892, followed by another in 1924. The shortage this time, like earlier, has evoked passions on both sides, especially in upper riparian Karnataka, which has seen violence more than once after 1990. Bengaluru (then Bangalore) and other parts of Karnataka witnessed large-scale violence in 1991–92, resulting in several deaths in different parts of the state. There was unrest in Karnataka in 2016, too. As a result, the emotive issue has become a political slugfest every time there is a deficit. If we take the last 30 years, the Cauvery issue erupted in 1995–96, 2002–03, 2012–13 and 2016–17 as rains failed and the two states experienced drought.

It is not that efforts were not made to resolve this wrangle. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was set up, and when it did not seem to resolve the problem entirely, the matter was taken to the Supreme Court. Additionally, while the prime minister-led CRA (Cauvery River Authority), comprising chief ministers of riparian states as

members, was set up some years after the Tribunal's interim order, the apex court later formed the CWRA (Cauvery Water Regulatory Authority) and CWMA (Cauvery Water Management Authority).

The CRA was a political body, while the other two consisted of experts and officials. Despite their political differences, the BJP-led NDA at the Centre, the Congress in Karnataka and the AIADMK in Tamil Nadu met several times, which helped the CRA come out with a directive in 2002–03. However, TN later was not happy with it.



Without the distress-sharing formula, the Cauvery imbroglio may never be resolved. When the Tribunal and the SC went into the details to find a solution, they couldn't resolve to create a "distress-sharing formula" to address the problems of the two riparian states to their satisfaction

In its final order in 2007, the Tribunal determined the total availability of water in the Cauvery basin at 740 TMC, allocating 419 TMC to Tamil Nadu and 270 TMC to Karnataka. Both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu went to the SC, and the latter modified the order and allocated 404.25 TMC to Tamil Nadu and 284.75 TMC to Karnataka (which must be released monthly).

When so many bodies have gone into the dispute so minutely for so many years and had the benefit of the experts' opinions, including engineers, scientists, judges, advocates, officials, etc., why does the dispute arise again and again when scarce rainfall leads to a bad year?

Over the last many years, only the SC and the experts-officials committees have been

looking into the dispute. Should there be a political body to thrash out the tangle? Well, a political body is unlikely to help. TN is strongly opposed to it, saying that the SC verdict of 2018 was the culmination of a decades-long dialogue. Tamil Nadu says that it would be forced to water down its stand in such political negotiations, and doesn't want talks even though friendly parties rule the two states.

One major reason for this is the lack of a water-sharing formula in a distress year. Without the distress-sharing formula (DSF), the Cauvery imbroglio may never be resolved. When the Tribunal and the apex court went into the details to find a solution, they couldn't resolve to create a "distress-sharing formula" to address the problems of the two riparian states to their satisfaction. The Tribunal said in a distress year, the allocated shares of the party states would be proportionately reduced. It referred to "pro-rata sharing of distress" in its final order, while the SC mentioned distress-sharing and that efforts should be made to create a formula.

But both stopped short of giving a definitive shape for a mandated distress-sharing formula. A committee was set up in 1993 to frame a DSF but did not meet after holding a few meetings. The CWRA and CWMA, in their last two meetings, again referred to the importance of a DSF, but there was no finality on how to proceed.

Both Karnataka and TN are in favour of such a formula. If the states, the Centre and adjudicating organs want a DSF, what is the problem in framing one? Well, the DSF is a highly complex matter involving various issues transcending technical, legal, hydrological and many other parameters. While Karnataka believes there are many points to consider when formulating the DSF, Tamil Nadu simply wants the DSF to be the percentage of the deficit which must be shared. Karnataka says this is not the correct way to measure distress.

The need of the hour is for the Centre to intervene and take an interest in framing a DSF through consensus, which seems to be the only way to get out of the mess a bad monsoon creates. Otherwise, we will continue to witness the Cauvery crisis every time the rains fail.

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The Morning Standard- 05- September-2023

## JUSTICE AT LONG LAST FOR THE DISPLACED OF HIRAKUD AND SORADA

**T**HE Odisha government's resolution to provide land rights to people displaced due to two major water resources projects years ago is a welcome move. On Saturday, the government decided to hand over record of rights (RoR) to 1,749 families in Jharsuguda district displaced by the Hirakud Dam project. Land rights over 3,231 acres will be issued to the affected people in 19 villages, with the process starting in December. With regards to the Sorada reservoir project, the state has already set in motion the settlement of land in favour of families in 17 villages of Ganjam district; the project left them virtually landless. The government plans to issue RoR for homestead and agricultural land to 1,051 people over September and October.

The two projects may be separated by geography and history but are bound by a common thread—decades of suffering, pain and loss of identity. Built on the Mahanadi river in Sambalpur district, Hirakud is one of India's major multipurpose projects post-Independence. Its flood-control, irrigation and hydroelectricity generation capacity makes Hirakud the state's lifeline. Yet, like most river-valley projects, its construction necessitated the submergence of vast tracts of land and, in turn, led to displacement. Before it was formally inaugurated in 1957 by then-Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the project submerged over 1.80 lakh acres of agricultural, government and forest land. Over 111 villages (108 of them in Odisha) were fully submerged. Another 174 villages faced partial inundation. As successive governments dragged their feet, hundreds of oustees suffered acute impoverishment after being deprived of adequate compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement.

Hundreds of kilometers away in coastal Ganjam, the Sorada reservoir is an older story dating back to 1896. Though the Britishers' original project plan changed, the lands of 17 villages that were earmarked for the initial project stayed in that category, denying land rights to the inhabitants of those villages for 127 years. The villagers could not even 'own' their land, which was subsequently handed over to the water resources department. Now the department has relinquished 1,362 acres, which will be restored to the rightful owners. With the elections approaching, the move may be seen by many through a political lens. But the Naveen Patnaik government may have finally delivered the affected population from a historical injustice which has spanned generations.

Telangana Today- 05- September-2023



Water gushes through the Sivasagar project in Vikarabad after the region received heavy rain, on Monday.

# Rains are back in TS

**State on orange alert; downpour lashes several districts**

STATE BUREAU  
HYDERABAD

The weather continues to seesaw between heavy rains and utter dry conditions in Telangana, with an orange alert sounded for the State on Monday.

'Heavy to very heavy' rain has been forecasted in a few districts, while heavy showers are likely across multiple districts in the next two days. This is after floods in July were followed by a completely dry spell in August.

Even as heavy rains continued to lash some districts from Sunday night onwards, the India Meteorological Department-Hyderabad (IMD-H) on Monday issued

an orange alert for Jagtial, Karimnagar, Peddapalli, Vikarabad, Sangareddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar and Nagarkurnool.

A yellow alert was issued for districts, including erstwhile Adilabad, parts of erstwhile Karimnagar, Nizamabad, parts of erstwhile Warangal, Kamareddy, Siddipet, Wanaparthy, Narayanpet and Jogulamba Gadwal, both for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Monday saw heavy rains in parts of erstwhile Adilabad and erstwhile Karimnagar, where the highest rainfall of 153.5 mm was reported in Peddalingapuram, Ellanthakunta of Rajanna-Sircilla district, followed by Metpalli of Jagtial which

recorded 150.8 mm. The situation has pushed the district administrations in these districts in alert mode, with Rajanna-Sircilla Collector Anurag Jayanthi asking all government officials to be present at the district headquarters and ensure that precautionary measures are in place.

The IMD warning holds for Hyderabad and the surrounding areas of Vikarabad as well, where it has been pouring since Sunday. The capital city, too, was placed under a yellow alert.

The IMD said the Southwest monsoon was 'vigorous' over Telangana, with multiple weather systems contributing to the rainfall. The weatherman attributed

the rains to a trough running from the cyclonic circulation over Northwest Bay of Bengal to East Bihar and another from this cyclonic circulation to Telangana in lower tropospheric levels. This weather pattern was expected to result in isolated, very heavy rainfall in the State.

## SRSP gates lifted

Meanwhile, huge inflows into the Sriram Sagar Project (SRSP) made Irrigation officials on Monday lift four crest gates of the reservoir to let out 12,000 cusecs of water downstream. The current storage level of the reservoir is 1,090.8 ft against the Full Reservoir Level of 1,091 ft. (REPORTS PAGE 3)



Dainik Bhaskar- 05- September-2023

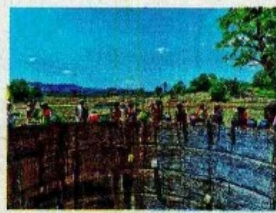
# भास्कर खास • अन्य देशों की तुलना भारत में भूमिगत जल का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल देश का भूजल 2050 तक तीन गुना कम होने का अनुमान; सैटेलाइट से दुरुपयोग पर नजर रखनी होगी

• The New York Times

दैनिक भास्कर से विशेष अनुबंध के तहत

तापमान में बढ़ती गर्मी से हो रहे जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भारत आने वाले दशकों में अपने भूजल का उपयोग और अधिक तेजी से कर सकता है। इस समय उत्तर-पश्चिमी राज्यों पंजाब और हरियाणा में अत्याधिक उपयोग से भूजल कम होना चिंता का विषय है। लेकिन, अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि 2050 तक देश के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में भी ये समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं। साईंस एडवांस

## देश के लिए भूजल महत्वपूर्ण, 60% सिंचाई का स्रोत



भूजल खेती के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ये कुल सिंचाई का 60% आपूर्ति करता है। इस समय देश में नदियों पर निर्भर सिंचाई को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक बांध और अन्य बुनियादी ढांचे नहीं हैं। ऐसे में भूजल कम होने पर सिंचाई के अन्य समाधान नहीं हैं।

जर्नल में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अगर सही कदम न उठाए गए 2041 और 2080 के बीच देश में भूमिगत जल की मात्रा वर्तमान दर की तुलना में तीन गुना

कम हो सकती है।

क्या किया जा सकता है? इस तरह की नीति लागू करने के लिए किसानों पर नजर रखनी जरूरी है। हर किसान के खेतों की मैपिंग की

जा सकती है। वहीं, सैटेलाइट के माध्यम से खेती में इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे पानी पर नजर रखी जा सकती है। जल संरक्षण में किसानों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हो सकती है। ऐसे में किसानों को भूजल के उपयोग के बारे में जागरूक करना जरूरी है। किसानों को जैविक खेती के प्रति प्रोत्साहित करना होगा। जैविक तरीकों से खेती करने पर मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता बनी रहेगी। साथ ही हानिकारक पदार्थों का छिड़काव कम होगा, जिन्हें करने के लिए भारी मात्रा में पानी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।



Punjab Kesri- 05- September-2023

**सिंचाई में हासिल हुई विशेष उपलब्धियाँ... 126 नवीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ शुरू..**

## आत्म-निर्भर मध्यप्रदेश अन्तर्गत बढ़ी सिंचाई क्षमता

**मध्यप्रदेश** के मुख्यमंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान किसान पुत्र हैं और उन्होंने किसानों को अच्छी फसल की पैदावार हो इसके लिए सबसे अधिक सिंचाई परियोजना पर ध्यान दिया है। शिवराज सिंह चौहान के नेतृत्व में सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों में सरकार ने तमाम सिंचाई परियोजना चालू कर किसानों को बहुत बड़ी राहत पहुंचाई है। सीएम शिवराज सिंह चौहान की मंशा अनुरूप जल-संसाधन विभाग ने बीते वर्षों में सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में अनेक उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं, जिससे प्रदेश की गिनती अब देश के तेजी से विकसित होने वाले राज्यों में की जाने लगी है। कोरोना काल से उबरने के बाद मध्यप्रदेश ने हर क्षेत्र में विकास किया है। इसमें सिंचाई भी शामिल है। विभाग द्वारा वर्तमान में 37 लाख 7 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित की जा चुकी है। तब परियोजना के कमाण्ड में जायद फसल के लिए किसानों को 89 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा मिल रही है। प्रदेश में दो साल में 126 नयी सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं। जल-संसाधन विभाग ने वर्ष 2020-21 में एक लाख 15 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित करने के लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध एक लाख 16 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित की। वहीं 2021-22 के लक्ष्य एक लाख 70 हजार हेक्टेयर के विरुद्ध एक लाख 71 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में नवीन सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित की गई। जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा कुल सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ा कर 40 लाख हेक्टेयर करने के लक्ष्य को 31 दिसम्बर 2023 तक पूर्ण कर लिया जाएगा।



### केन-बेतवा लिंक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना से मिलेगा पेयजल

मध्यप्रदेश में बहु प्रतीक्षित केन-बेतवा लिंक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना का कार्य जल्द शुरू किया किया जा रहा है। रूपए 44 हजार 605 करोड़ लागत की इस राष्ट्रीय परियोजना से प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के 8 लाख 11 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी। साथ ही लगभग 41 लाख आबादी को पेयजल की सुगम आपूर्ति होगी। परियोजना से 103 मेगावॉट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा, जिसका पूर्ण उपयोग मध्यप्रदेश करेगा। जल संसाधन विभाग द्वारा केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना से राज्य के 10 जिलों की 28 तहसील के 2040 ग्राम लाभान्वित होंगे।

### श्रीमंत माधवराव सिंधिया वृहद् सिंचाई परियोजना

प्रदेश के ग्वालियर और चंबल अंचल में सिंचाई एवं पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए 6,601 करोड़ की श्रीमंत माधवराव सिंधिया नवीन बहुउद्देश्यीय सिंचाई परियोजना प्रारंभ की जा रही है। परियोजना से प्रदेश के गुना, शिवपुरी और श्योपुर जिले में 2 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी और 6 जलाशय का निर्माण होगा। साथ ही सिंचाई, पेयजल, मछली पालन, पर्यटन एवं रोजगार के अवसर में वृद्धि होगी। क्षेत्र का भू-जल स्तर भी बढ़ेगा।

Punjab Kesri- 05- September-2023

## जल संसाधन में सरकार ने स्थापित किए नए आयाम

**शिवराज** सरकार ने अपने मुख्य मंत्री कार्यकाल में जल संसाधन के क्षेत्र में नए आयाम स्थापित कर दिए। वर्ष 2002-03 में विभाग द्वारा वृहद, मध्यम एवं लघु कुल 3345 योजनाएं निर्मित की गई थीं, जो कि 20 वर्षों उपरांत 1954 अतिरिक्त योजनाएं निर्मित कर कुल 5299 योजनाएं निर्मित हो चुकी हैं। वर्ष 2002-03 की स्थिति में 7.69 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जाती थी, जो कि 20 वर्षों उपरांत 25.95 लाख अतिरिक्त सिंचाई कर कुल 33.64 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जा रही है। विगत वर्षों में खुली नहर के स्थान पर सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग कर योजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई जिससे जल का अनुकूलतम उपयोग करते हुए सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई। वर्तमान में विभाग की 22 वृहद एवं 33 मध्यम, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से लगभग 17.86 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं।

वर्ष 2002-03 की स्थिति में विभागीय बजट में राशि रूपए 877.42 करोड़ का प्रावधान था जो 20 वर्षों उपरांत राशि रूपए 6864.00 करोड़ हो गया है। वर्ष 2002-03 की स्थिति में विभागीय राजस्व. प्राप्ति राशि रूपए 33.07



करोड़ थी जो कि 20 वर्षों उपरांत राशि रूपए 577.53 करोड़ हो गई है। विगत वर्षों में विभाग द्वारा पेयजल / घरेलू उपयोग के लिए 2900 मि.घ.मी., जल आवंटित किया, जिसमें से 1640 मि.घ.मी. विभाग द्वारा निर्मित जलाशयों तथा 1260 मि.घ.मी. नैसर्गिक स्रोतों से किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभाग द्वारा औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए 1893.00 मि.घ.मी. जल आवंटित किया गया है जिसमें से 901 मि.घ.मी. विभाग द्वारा निर्मित जलाशयों तथा 992 मि.घ.मी. नैसर्गिक स्रोतों से किया गया है। वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन वृहद एवं मध्यम प्रयोजनाओं से पेयजल / घरेलू एवं औद्योगिक प्रायोजनों के लिए 34.19 मि.घ.मी. जल आवंटित किया जा सकता है।