Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project (Modified PKC)

Feasibility Report (FR) of Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (PKC) Link Project was prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in February, 2004. Due to lack of consensus on water sharing between the two States, the PKC Link Project could not be taken forward in a concrete manner.

The Task force for Interlinking of Rivers in November, 2019 decided to explore the integration of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) with PKC Link Project. Based on these deliberations, a proposal of Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (Modified PKC) link, incorporating the components as proposed by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in Kuno, Parbati and Kalisindh sub-basins along with components of ERCP was framed.

Looking at the importance and utility of the Modified PKC Link Project, Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR), in its 20th meeting held on 13.12.2022 has approved this Link Project as the part of the National Perspective Plan of Interlinking of Rivers in the country and also declared it as one of the priority link projects in the country.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by both the States with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Govt. of India (GoI) on 28.01.2024 for preparation of its DPR followed by signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by Hon'ble Chief Ministers of concerned States and Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti on 05.12.2024 for implementation of the link project.

As per the current assessment, 116 MCM of surplus water has to be exchanged by MP and Rajasthan in Kuno and Parbati sub-basins on substitution basis. Additionally, the State of Madhya Pradesh shall utilize about 450 MCM water in Upper Chambal basin without affecting the approved command of Chambal Valley Development Project in both the States by transfer of the equal quantum of water from Kalisindh sub-basin to Gandhisagar reservoir on substitution basis. Net water availability for MPKC Link Project has been 3120 MCM for MP and 4103 MCM for Rajasthan {including regeneration of 37.16 MCM (MP) & 522 (Rajasthan)}.

Project Benefits to the States:

Madhya Pradesh

- As per MoA, the number of project components benefitting MP were 21 but later on as proposed by MP and accepted, the number have been changed to 19. The DPRs of all the 19 project components have been submitted by MP Govt.
- ➤ The project may provide benefits to MP extending annual irrigation to command area of about 6 lakh ha by about 1815 MCM water and drinking water supply about 71 MCM to the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Dhar and Dewas including Malwa region.

Rajasthan

- As per MoA, the number of project components benefitting Rajasthan are 22. DPR has been prepared by WAPCOS and the same was endorsed by Rajasthan Govt.
- > The project may provide drinking water of about 1744 MCM to targeted population

of 21 newly constituted districts of Eastern Rajasthan viz.; Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali-Behror, Jaipur Urban, Jaipur Rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri and en-route towns, tanks and villages as well as meet industrial water demand of about 205 MCM for Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and other industries.

➤ There is also provision of about 1360 MCM water irrigating more than 2.5 lakh ha of new command area as well as stabilizing the existing command area of about 1.5 lakh ha in Rajasthan.

Present Status:

The DPRs have been finalized from both the States and uploaded on the e-PAMS portal of CWC for appraisal. The DPR will be appraised by CWC for according approval for implementation of components of the project. Also statutory clearances for the components will be obtained from Departments/Ministries before implementation of the Link Project. Further, the proposal would be put up for PIB and Cabinet for funding.