

Telangana Today- 30- November-2022

Central nod for 3 TS projects

Get clearance during Technical Advisory Committee meeting chaired by Jal Shakti Ministry

STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

In a major development, the Union Jal Shakti Ministry on Tuesday approved three crucial, much-awaited irrigation projects in Telangana.

The projects are — Mukteshwar (Chinna Kaleshwaram) Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS) in Jayashankar Bhupalpally district, Chanaka-Korata Barrage in Adilabad district and Choutpally Hanumanth Reddy Lift Irrigation Scheme in Nizamabad district.

All three projects were cleared during the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting chaired by Jal Shakti Ministry Secretary Pankaj Kumar in New Delhi on Tuesday. According to irrigation officials, in July last year, the Central government issued a gazette notification stating that all three projects taken up by the Telangana government had no formal approval. Responding immediately, the State government submitted a detailed project report to the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) in September last year.

(SEE PAGE 2)

Long-awaited

LAST YEAR, THE CENTRE ISSUED A GAZETTE STATING THE FOLLOWING THREE PROJECTS HAD NO FORMAL APPROVAL. RESPONDING TO IT, THE STATE SUBMITTED A DPR TO THE CWC AND GRMB IN SEPT LAST YEAR

CHOUTPALLY HANUMANTH REDDY LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME (NIZAMABAD)

PROPOSED AT A COST OF **Rs 48.20 CR** ON SHETPALLY TANK WHICH IS FED BY DISTRIBUTORY D4 OF SRI RAMASAGAR PROJECT LAXMI CANAL

- Project being taken up to provide irrigation facility to an ayacut of **11,625 acres** (5,802 acres of wet & **5,823 acres** of dry) in **18 villages** of Kammapally & Morthad mandals in Nizamabad district by lifting **180 cusecs** of water
- Will have three lifts and 6 pumps



SALIENT FEATURES

- River sub-basin: **Godavari G-5**
- Quantum of water to be lifted: **1 TMC**
- Power requirement: **5.14 MW**
- Length of pressure main: **56.45 km**
- Total length of scheme: **27.22 km**
- Discharge: **180 cusecs**
- Land acquired: **30,888 Ha**
- Private land: **29.92 Ha**
- Forest land: **0.968 Ha**
- Number of tank feed: **28**
- Command Area: **3,359 Ha (CCA) 4,314.04 (GCA)**
- Water requirement: **0.80 TMC**
- Length of Gravity canal: **27 km**
- Irrigation potential created: **8,297 Ha**
- Off-take point location: **Shepally**
- No of pressure main: **4**

CHANAKA-KORATA BARRAGE (ADILABAD)

INTERSTATE PROJECT BETWEEN MAHARASHTRA AND TELANGANA ON PENGANGA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF GODAVARI

- Head works are located near Tadsaoli village in Ghatanji taluk of Yavatmal in Maharashtra
- Proposed to utilise **37.55 TMC** of water for Maharashtra and **5.12 TMC** for Telangana
- Link Canal, which takes off at **KM 11.910** from Left Bank Canal, runs for a length of about **90 km** to create irrigation potential for about **19,232 Ha (47,520 acres)** in tribal and backward areas in the **4 mandals**, viz. Tamsi, Adilabad, Jainath and Bela covering **89 villages** of Adilabad dist
- Total yield up to project site estimated to be **122.98 TMC** and the upstream utilisation is **80.31 TMC**
- Net available yield estimated to be **42.67 TMC** and will be shared in the ratio of **88:12** (Maha's share: **37.55 TMC**; TS' share: **5.12 TMC**)

SALIENT FEATURES

- Type of project: **Irrigation and drinking water supply**
- Type of Irrigation: **Lift irrigation with gravity canal network**
- River: **Penganga**
- FRL of barrage: **213.00 M**
- MWL of barrage: **220.10M**
- Storage at FRL: **0.83 TMC**
- MFD: **16,366 cumecs**
- Water utilisation: **Total 1.50 TMC (TS 1.20 TMC, Maha 0.30 TMC)**
- Command area: **6,680 Ha (TS 5,566 Ha, Maha 1,214 Ha)**
- Villages to be benefited: **23 (TS 14, Maha 9)**
- Cost of project: **Rs 452.50 cr (TS Rs 409.44 cr, Maha Rs 43.06)**
- Power requirement: **8.44 MW (TS 7.68 MW, Maha 0.76 MW)**
- Total Land requirement: **184.2 Ha (183.7 Ha private land, 0.5 Ha forest land in Maharashtra)**
- Land acquired: **16.80 Ha in TS**

MUKTESHWAR (CHINNA KALESHWARAM) LIS

SITUATED NEAR KANNEPALLY VILLAGE IN MAHADEVPUR MANDAL OF JAYASHANKAR BHUPALPALLY

- Plans to lift **4.5 TMC ft** of water from Godavari to fill **14** minor irrigation tanks in Mahadevpur, Katram, Mahamuttaram and Malhar Rao mandals
- Will benefit **18,211 hectares** of command area
- Of the **4.5 TMC ft**, **0.3 TMC ft** will be used to supply drinking water to villages en route
- Scheme will benefit **63** villages in four mandals



SALIENT FEATURES

- Type of Project: **Irrigation and drinking water supply**
- Type of irrigation: **Lift irrigation with gravity canal network system**
- Water utilisation: **4.50 TMC (4.20 TMC for irrigation, .30 TMC drinking water)**
- Command Area: **18,211 Ha**
- Power requirement: **29 MW**
- Villages to be benefited: **63**
- Cost of the project: **Rs 545.15 cr**
- Total land required: **1,467 Ha (568 Ha govt land; 640 Ha private land; 258.028 Ha forest land)**
- Submergence: **Nil**

Central nod for 3 Telangana projects

Accordingly, all the directorates concerned in the CWC examined the proposals and cleared them. Later, the GRMB discussed the proposal in detail during the 13th board meeting held in April this year and forwarded its recommendation to the CWC. After reviewing the objections raised by Andhra Pradesh, the commission made its recommendations to the TAC for a grant of technological clearance.

During the TAC meeting held on Tuesday, Telangana officials clarified various issues of concern raised by the committee. Satisfied by the same, committee chairman Pankaj Kumar gave his nod stating that the minutes of the meeting would be released shortly.

Hindustan Times - 30- November-2022

Significant drop in volume of water in Ganga, flags WMO

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NEW DELHI: The volume of water available in the Ganga and the groundwater in the river-basin have both seen a significant fall between 2002 and 2021, a report by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) released on Tuesday said.

Titled "State of Global Water Resources 2021", the report has identified several other global hot spots that show the same trend (of negative terrestrial water storage as WMO describes it), including the São Francisco River basin, in Patagonia, the Indus headwaters, and basins in south-western US. In contrast, the Great Lakes region, has seen a positive trend, as have the Niger basin, and the North Amazon basin.

Overall, the negative trends are stronger than the positive ones globally, the report said. Terrestrial water storage or TWS, which includes surface soil moisture, root zone soil moisture, groundwater, snow, ice, water stored in the vegetation, river and lake water according to Science Direct, was below normal (and in some areas, much below normal) in the west coast of the US, Patagonia, North Africa and Madagascar, Central and West Asia, the central part of South America, Pakistan and northern India. TWS was much above normal in the central part of Africa, the northern part of South America, specifically the Amazon basin, and the northern part of China.

"It should be noted that at least some of the strong anomalies (Alaska, Patagonia, Himalayas, and Baffin Island) are also the result of long-term trends caused by the melting of snow and ice. Some of the hot spots of negative trends are mainly induced by over-abstraction of groundwater for irrigation," the report explained. Overall, the report shows large areas recorded drier

than normal conditions in 2021 as rainfall patterns were influenced by climate change and a La Niña event. Last year was ranked between the fifth and seventh warmest year on record (not concluded yet) with the global annual mean temperature of 1.11 ± 0.13 degree C above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial average, despite prevailing La Niña conditions.

La Niña refers to the large-scale cooling of the ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, coupled with changes in the tropical atmospheric circulation, namely winds, pressure and rainfall. It usually has the opposite impacts on weather and climate as El Niño, which is the warm phase of the so-called El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

ENSO has a major influence on weather and climate patterns such as heavy rains, floods and drought. In India for example, El Niño is associated with drought or weak monsoon while La Niña is associated with strong monsoon and above average rains and colder winters.

The report underlined that the impacts of climate crisis on the cryosphere is critical to document the impact on water resources globally.

"The impact of glacial melt and retreat is likely to be more in the Indus basin than the Ganga basin. But the northern parts of Ganga particularly in Uttarakhand can be influenced quite a bit by glacial retreat. Downstream, there is massive extraction of groundwater for irrigation particularly Punjab, Western parts of UP etc. We know for sure that our groundwater resources are depleting. We need effective policies now because rainfall may increase due to global warming but runoff is more, so is evaporation due to high temperatures," said M Rajeevan, climate scientist and former secretary, ministry of earth sciences.

Millennium Post- 30- November-2022

On the front burner

Prioritising drinking water source sustainability, mix-up of nutrient cycle and reuse of treated biosolids and wastewater need attention



DEPINDER KAPUR

There is an urgent need to develop a common understanding of emerging rural water supply and sanitation priorities in India. It is also critical to ensure that we avoid falling into the trap of doing what comes easy and forgetting the larger purpose and core challenges.

Several priorities were identified in a national workshop August 2022 during the release of a compendium of success stories on water, greywater and faecal sludge management from rural India.

The workshop was held under the chairmanship of Vini Mahajan, secretary of the department of drinking water and sanitation under the Union Jal Shakti ministry, along with non-profit Centre for Science and Environment Director General Sunita Narain.

Prioritising drinking water source sustainability is one of the essential priorities identified. Unfortunately, it is narrowly defined as protecting water sources in the immediate vicinity. The larger dimensions are often left out.

Source sustainability also needs to be made a convergence priority. The sustainability of our drinking water sources is a significant challenge today in light of the increasing water stress, conflict over the competing use of water for agriculture and industry and the imminent climate change crisis.

The increasing intensity of water use and water stress resulting from climate change will impact source sustainability. Assessment of source sustainability and developing measures for improving source sustainability will require convergence of programmes, policy and environmental safeguards and legislation.

We also need capacity building and learning collat-



Operations and management of village water and wastewater infrastructure have to be local and focused on equity, inclusion and workers' safety

eral for promoting source sustainability. The attitude and approach of many engineering para-state institutions and implementing agencies are still focused on water supply, not source sustainability.

Capacity building of implementing agencies, developing planning and designing learning collaterals and community involvement in source sustainability is required. Advocacy and behaviour change communication at the national level is vital. At the state level, monitoring, capacity development and hand-holding support are needed.

Making source sustainability a visible, verifiable and incentivised priority is crucial. There is an urgent need to make source sustainability more visible in the web portal of Jal Jeevan Mission to display measures taken at the village level for the sustainability of the water source and the budget spent for the same.

There is also an urgent need to address the mix-up of the nutrient cycle contaminating the water cycle. Our growing quantities of faecal sludge need to be harvested for nutrient recovery. Instead, they are being dumped in our rivers

and water bodies.

This leads to huge nutrient loss that should go to the agriculture sector and creates a problem with treating polluted water.

Focus on the reuse of treated biosolids and wastewater is missing. There is an urgent need to move to harvest and treat faecal sludge and its reuse in agriculture beyond open defecation-free and safe containment of faecal sludge in toilets.

All initiatives being undertaken today to set up faecal sludge treatment plants in rural areas will be undone unless the reuse of treated biosolids and wastewater is addressed. Treatment without reuse is not a solution to the problem — it adds to it.

Several priority areas of intervention are also emerging. Population density is increasing in rural areas and water use is also going up. The increased water use is on account of more toilets and flushing requirements, and also more livestock that requires additional water and generates more wastewater.

Greywater management in rural areas should be primarily at the household level through

soak pits. Where secondary treatment is required, it should address the pollution of village ponds and waterbodies with simple technology solutions that can be managed at the village level by village water sanitation committees and panchayats.

Plastic waste is also an emerging issue in rural India. Source segregation at the household level and collection and disposal of plastic waste at an aggregation of panchayats at the block and district levels should be encouraged.

Enforceable standards and norms

We need standards and regulations that can be enforced to bring these priorities into focus.

Developing standards for both treated biosolids and treated wastewater from a reuse perspective are critical.

Wastewater and biosolids treatment standards and recommendations from the reuse perspective need to guide the future of all faecal sludge management, greywater and biosolids technology and treatment solutions in India.

There is an urgent need to ensure that recovery and reuse benefit our depleted soils and rejuvenate our agricultural

productivity without an additional burden imposed by copying western standards for treatment and disposal.

The aspect of infrastructure sustainability is also neglected. Operations and management of village water and wastewater infrastructure have to be local and focused on equity, inclusion and workers' safety.

Village infrastructure of water supply and wastewater treatment systems need to be managed at the village level. They cannot be contracted out to service providers for operations and management.

Odisha has shown the way for urban sanitation. The state is promoting non-networked septic treatment solutions in place of large centralised, networked sanitation systems.

Women or transgender self-help groups manage FSTPs in towns, ensuring livelihoods and gender equality. Ensuring the safety of sanitation workers and eliminating manual scavenging must be a priority.

Traditional knowledge and wisdom are essential in water and sanitation. Reviving the appeal and practice of traditional water and waste management systems is possible by making them attractive and desirable.

The traditional wisdom of our rich history, the techniques of rainwater harvesting, and the more recently developed twin pit toilet system for managing household faecal sludge are effective in terms of our climate and use. They are also environmentally sustainable.

These should not be seen as low-cost solutions for the poor. More research is needed to develop and contextualise these systems in rural areas, update them with modern innovations like the "magic soak pit" and promote them through behaviour change communication.

Views expressed are personal

Reviving the appeal and practice of traditional water and waste management systems is possible by making them attractive and desirable

Deccan Chronicle- 30- November-2022

HYDRO | WORKS

Projects in Adilabad, Nizamabad, Bhupalpally receive long-pending clearance

GoI approves 3 irrigation projects in state

AARTI KASHYAP | DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 29

In a big relief to the Telangana government, the Union ministry of Jal Shakti on Tuesday approved three new irrigation projects in Bhupalpally, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts.

According to officials of the state irrigation department, the Union ministry's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) approved Mukteswar (Chinna Kaleshwaram) lift irrigation scheme in

Bhupalpally, Chanaka Korata barrage in Adilabad, and Chautupally Hanumantha Reddy lift irrigation scheme in Nizamabad districts.

Although the state had been seeking approvals for these projects for long, the requests were rejected earlier last year. The approvals came after the state submitted detailed project reports (DPRs) to the Central Water Corporation (CWC) in September 2021 and after a thorough examination by the respective directorates,

PROJECT NAME	COST	RIVER	WATER (UTILISATION)	AREA COVERAGE (IN HECTARES)
Mukteswar-Chinna Kaleshwaram	₹545.15 cr	Godavari	4.5 TMC	18,211
Chanaka Korata Barrage	₹452.50 cr • TS ₹409.44cr • Maha ₹43.06cr	Pengana	1.5tms (TS) 1.2TMCft 0.3TMCft	6,680 5,666 1,214
Chautupally Hanumanthreddy lift irrigation scheme	₹48.2 cr	Godavari	0.8 TMCft	3,359

officials said.

The Mukteswar-Chinna Kaleshwaram project will cost ₹545.15 crore and is a lift irrigation project with a gravity canal network

system on the Godavari River, using 4.50 tmc ft (thousand million cubic feet) of water. Around 4.20 tmc ft will be used for irrigation and agriculture,

while the rest will be used for drinking purposes. The project's command area covers 18,211 hectares (45,000 acres) and 63 villages will benefit from the

project, the officials said.

The Chanaka Korata barrage on the Pengana is expected to cost ₹452.5 crore, out of which ₹409.44 crore will be spent in Telangana, and ₹43.06 crore in Maharashtra. The total water utilisation will be 1.5 tmc ft, of which Telangana will have a share of 1.2 tmc ft and Maharashtra, 0.3 tmc ft. Twenty-three villages, 14 in Telangana, will benefit from the project.

■ Page 3: 3rd irrigation project to cost ₹48.2 cr

THIRD IRRIGATION PROJECT TO COST ₹48.2 CRORE

From page 1

The total command area will be 6,680 hectares, of which 5,666 hectares will be in Telangana and 1,214 hectares in Maharashtra.

Officials said that the Chautupally Hanumantha Reddy lift irrigation scheme, in the sub-basin of Godavari, will be built at a cost of ₹48.20 crore, and will use 0.8 TMCft of water for irrigating 3,359 hectares (8,297 acres).

जल जीवन मिशन ने दी ग्रामीण पेयजल प्रदाय को नई दिशा

मध्यप्रदेश में 54 लाख 80 हजार से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर पर नल से जल उपलब्ध

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी का देश की ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल जीवन मिशन ऐसा वरदान है जो उनकी पेयजल की कठिनाइयों को पूरी तरह दूर कर देगा। आजादी के बाद श्री मोदी ऐसे पहले प्रधानमंत्री हैं, जिन्होंने ग्रामीण परिवारों की पेयजल व्यवस्था की बड़ी कठिनाई को समझा, उस पर गंभीरता से चिंतन किया और निदान के लिये जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा कर उसे मूर्तरूप दिया।



जल जीवन के लिए जरूरी है कि सदी, गरीब अथवा वर्षा का प्रभाव झेलकर भी पेयजल की व्यवस्था करना इंसानी मजबूरी है। हम सभी ने देखा है कि ग्रामीण परिवारों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी घर की महिलाओं पर रहती है। नदी, तालाब, कुआँ, पोखर, हैंडपंप जैसे पानी के स्रोत कितनी भी दूर हों लेकिन पानी लाने का काम माँ, बहन और बेटियों को ही करना होता है। इन्हें अब मिशन के जरिये घर पर ही नल से जल मिलना शुरू हो गया है।

मुख्यमंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान ने प्रदेश की करीब सवा पाँच करोड़ ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए जल जीवन मिशन में तत्काल कार्य प्रारंभ करवाये। मिशन को सरकार की प्राथमिकता में रख कर निरंतर प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हुए जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के कार्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण और जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए विभागीय अमले से संवाद कर उन्हें प्रेरित किया। जून

2020 में मिशन के कार्य जल प्रारंभ हुए तो देश के साथ मध्यप्रदेश भी कोविड-19 के लॉकडाउन से गुजर रहा था। कोविड-19 और दो वर्षा काल के बावजूद 20 लाख से अधिक वार्षिक लक्ष्य वाले 12 बड़े राज्यों में मध्यप्रदेश ने अपना अच्छा स्थान लगातार बनाये रखा है।

विभागीय मिशन की व्यवस्था में प्रदेश के करीब एक करोड़ 20 लाख लक्षित ग्रामीण परिवारों में से शेष रहे परिवारों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वर्ष

2024 की समय-सीमा में नल कनेक्शन से जल पहुँचाना है। विभागीय सर्वेक्षण में 10855 ग्राम जहाँ जल की आसानी से उपलब्धता नहीं है, राज्य शासन ने इन ग्रामों की जल-प्रदाय योजनाओं के लिए जल-स्रोत आकलन समिति गठित की है, जो वैकल्पिक स्रोत के संबंध में सूक्ष्म परीक्षण कर रिपोर्ट देगी जिसके आधार पर जल-संरचनाओं के निर्माण के कार्य प्रारंभ किए जा सकेंगे।

बुरहानपुर को देश का शत-प्रतिशत 'हर घर जल' सर्टिफाइड जिला होने का प्रथम पुरस्कार



जल जीवन मिशन में मध्यप्रदेश के बुरहानपुर को देश का शत-प्रतिशत 'हर घर जल' सर्टिफाइड जिला होने का प्रथम पुरस्कार राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू से प्राप्त हुआ है। अब तक प्रदेश के 7033 ग्राम शत-प्रतिशत 'हर घर जल' युक्त हो चुके हैं, इनमें से केन्द्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा सर्वाधिक सर्टिफाइड घोषित ग्रामों की संख्या मध्यप्रदेश की ही है। अब तक प्रदेश के 54 लाख 80 हजार से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों तक नल से जल पहुँचाया जा चुका है। इसी श्रृंखला में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में संघातित 42473 आँगनवाड़ियाँ और 72094 शालाओं में नल कनेक्शन से जल उपलब्ध करवाने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। रोप शालाओं एवं आँगनवाड़ियों में भी नल कनेक्शन के कार्य

आने वाला कल-हर घर होगा जल

केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के 50-50 प्रतिशत व्यय भार से संचालित जल जीवन मिशन में अब तक 49 हजार 776 करोड़ रुपये लागत की जल-प्रदाय योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की



जा चुकी हैं। इनमें 36 हजार 464 करोड़ की समूह और 13 हजार 312 करोड़ की एकल जल-प्रदाय योजनाएँ शामिल हैं। मिशन में प्रदेश के लक्षित 51 हजार 548 ग्रामों में से 41 हजार 139 में जल-प्रदाय योजनाओं के कार्य प्रारंभ किए जा चुके हैं। ऐसे गांव जहाँ जल की आसानी से उपलब्धता नहीं थी वहाँ ग्रामों के संबंध में राज्य स्तरीय समिति आकलन का कार्य कर रही है।

प्रदेश के 23 हजार से अधिक ग्रामों की जल-प्रदाय योजनाओं के कार्य 60 से 90 प्रतिशत प्रगतिरत हैं। ऐसे गांव जहाँ जल की आसानी से उपलब्धता नहीं थी का सर्वे कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है। मिशन में लक्ष्य से भी बड़े अपने हैंसले के साथ निश्चित ही अपेक्षित और सकारात्मक परिणाम हासिल होंगे। आने वाला कल प्रदेश के हर ग्रामीण परिवार तक नल से जल पहुँचाने के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति का साक्षी होगा।

जल जीवन मिशन में 7000 से अधिक ग्रामों के हर घर पहुंचा जल

जल जीवन मिशन में मध्यप्रदेश के 54 लाख 80 हजार से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर पर नल कनेक्शन से जल उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा चुकी है। करीब 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये लागत की जल प्रदाय योजनाओं पर तेजी से कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। प्रदेश के लिए मिशन में ग्रामीण आबादी को दिए जाने वाले नल कनेक्शन के सम्पूर्ण लक्ष्य में 45.65 प्रतिशत उपलब्धि अर्जित की जा चुकी है।

प्रदेश के पाँच जिले आगर-मालवा, हरदा, निवाड़ी, दतिया और इंदौर मिशन में अपने लक्ष्य को पाने के

निकट हैं। प्रदेश के लगभग सभी जिलों में जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के कार्य हो रहे हैं। अब तक 4 हजार 276 गाँवों में 100 से 90 प्रतिशत, 2 हजार 89 गाँवों में



90 से 80 प्रतिशत, 1 हजार 595 गाँवों में 80 से 70 और 14 हजार 943 गाँवों की जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के कार्य 70 से 60 प्रतिशत प्रगतिरत हैं।