

# Historic 1st, AP & T settle on Srisaillam

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**Amaravati:** Ending a protracted tussle, AP and Telangana have come to an agreement on sharing of water and power from Srisaillam project. AP and T have agreed to share power from hydel stations on 50:50 basis and water on 66:34 basis.

However, they differed on quota from Nagarjunasagar project. The Reservoir Management Committee (RMC) has now referred it to the Central Water Commission (CWC). This is the first time that the two states have agreed on water and power sharing from Srisaillam dam after bifurcation in 2014. Te-

## LONG TUSSLE

► Power from Srisaillam to be shared 50:50, while water on 66:34 basis between AP & T

► T agrees to maintain Srisaillam minimum water level at 854 ft

► Nagarjunasagar quota issue referred to CWC

langana had been insisting on 50:50 share of Krishna water. Consensus was reached at the final meeting of RMC chaired by Ravi Kumar Pillai on Saturday.

► **Continued on P5**

## Telangana & AP agree to share power from Srisaillam project on 50:50 basis

► From P1

Pillai said that the two Telugu states have resolved the long-pending controversy over sharing of power from the thermal stations on Srisaillam on equal basis (50:50) after fulfilling irrigation and drinking water needs in AP and Telangana.

Telangana also agreed to the demand of Andhra Pradesh to maintain minimum water level at Srisaillam project at 854 ft. Telangana had consistently been rejecting AP's demand on the issue, citing that Srisaillam project was constructed chiefly for generation of power and there was no need to maintain minimum level to meet irrigation and drinking water needs.

### AP, TELANGANA COME TO TERMS

► AP, Telangana agreed to draft rule curve (water sharing design) readied by RMC



► Both states agreed to go for power generation only after meeting irrigation and drinking water needs

► Both states agreed to consider water flown out of reservoir after reaching full reservoir level as surplus water

After long persuasion and discussions by the RMC and the KRMB, Telangana reportedly agreed to maintain the reservoir level at 854 ft. This will help AP to supply water to Rayalaseema through gravity.

The projects in Rayalaseema including Pothireddypa-

du lift irrigation scheme will get water from Srisaillam when the water level is constantly above 854 ft. AP has been struggling to take its quota of water for the past few years since Telangana is continuously going for generation of power resulting in dip in wa-

ter level.

"AP and Telangana have agreed to the draft rule curve (water sharing design) readied by the RMC. They have agreed to go for power generation only after meeting the irrigation and drinking water needs," said RMC chief Ravi Kumar Pillai.

They have also agreed to consider the water flown out of the reservoir after reaching the full reservoir level (FRL) as surplus water.

AP engineer-in-chief C Narayana Reddy said they have no objection in measuring the flows from Prakasam barrage by setting up telemetry devices. He, however, said such surplus flows into sea should not be accounted for in AP's quota.

The Hindu- 05- December-2022

# Release more water from Mullaperiyar, State tells T.N.

**The Hindu Bureau**

IDUKKI

The water level in Mullaperiyar dam touched 140.20 ft at 5 p.m on Sunday.

The Irrigation department urged Tamil Nadu to release more water from the dam. The average inflow of the dam was 1,533 cusecs, and Tamil Nadu drew water at 511 cusecs on Sunday. Tamil Nadu issued the first warning with the water level reaching 140.00ft on Saturday.

Deccan Chronicle- 05- December-2022

# Bhagiratha helps reduce Asifabad diarrhoea cases

**DC CORRESPONDENT**  
HYDERABAD, DEC. 4

Data with health department indicate that Mission Bhagiratha has succeeded in reducing the number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases in the remote and interior areas across the state. This has also ensured that tribals and adivasis in Komaram Bheem Asifabad district get safe drinking water.

Interestingly, Niti Aayog has declared Komaram

Bheem Asifabad an aspirational district.

Outbreaks of water-borne illnesses were common before 2021, including typhoid cases, acute diarrhoeal disease and damage to the kidney due to consuming drinking water that was contaminated with disease-causing microbes.

Things began to change as more areas began to get drinking from the government's Mission Bhagiratha scheme.

## HEALTHY DAYS

Data show a decrease in number of acute diarrhoeal disease after Mission Bhagiratha.

### DISTRICT KB ASIFABAD

2015	—	8,071
2016	—	8,279
2017	—	8,315
2018	—	7,923
2019	—	7,821
2020	—	7,931
2021	—	4,116
2022	—	1,127



# India must focus on wastewater management

VIPASYANA REDDY

As per the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Covid-19 pandemic has wiped out six years of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) globally.

Speaking of SDG 6, "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all," it's quite astonishing to see that, in this world of technology and progress, billions of people worldwide do not have access to clean water. Despite government and relief organisations' efforts to support people living in water-stressed areas, the issue is expected to be further aggravated due to global warming and population growth.

It is imperative to recognise that SDG 6 is not only about drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene but also the quality and sustainability of water resources, which are vital to the survival of humanity and our planet. The United Nations 2030 Agenda recognises the central importance of water for sustainable development and the important role that improved drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene play in areas such as health, education, and poverty reduction. Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) is key at this point, as there is a strong possibility for human waste to contaminate drinking water resources and increase epidemics.

Today, we witness nations working hard to achieve their SDGs, and the way forward is the Digital Public Good Infrastructure (DPI). Digital Public Goods (DPGs), if built and implemented suitably, can create scalable, sustainable, and generational leaps in social development. We have seen the use of DPGs to combat the Covid-19 pandemic by building platforms that support verifiable credentials, providing tamper-proof certification, dismantling barriers to travel and trade, and creating common standards and principles to enable secure payments and data exchanges. Therefore, using DPI to achieve SDG 6 is the way to go.

According to a 2019 NITI Aayog report, India ranks 120 out of 122 countries in the water quality index, with approximately 70% of water being contaminated. Several reasons for India being one of the most water-stressed countries include overpopulation, pollution, and groundwater exploitation. As a

result of these factors, wastewater management has become a major concern. Through the pandemic, India has demonstrated strong technological advancement, and it is widely accepted that the use of digital interventions and open-source digital public goods will solve faecal sludge management problems, resulting in zero untreated waste.

The use of open-source Digital Public Goods to achieve SDG-6 in sanitation in India is of utmost importance. In order to improve the lives of citizens, it is necessary to work with an ecosystem of stakeholders, such as governments, administrators, businesses, academia, research institutions, and civil society organisations. Such collaborative efforts can ensure the DPGs drive positive outcomes and play a pivotal role in building a resilient society.

Several FSM digitisation initiatives undertaken by Indian urban local bodies (ULBs) using DPGs in recent years have resulted in the recycling and reuse of wastewater gradually gaining traction. The use of treated wastewater has, in fact, been encouraged for non-potable purposes such as industrial use, car washing, gardening, construction, and more.

At the core of all systemic challenges, there are a few problems that hinder a systemic change, limit someone from bringing about a change, or cause the system to collapse. Transformations based on Digital Public Goods serve to enhance e-governance and are the light at the end of the tunnel, especially in sanitation.

In Odisha, the Digital Infrastructure for Sustainable and Healthy Habitats (DISHHA), an open digital platform, aims to strengthen operational efficiency and performance monitoring of faecal sludge management, improve capacity planning and usage of physical infrastructure, enable easy compliance, and advance equity and access for marginalised communities.

The UN target of improving water quality by 2030 by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimising the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, can be propelled by catalysing open digital ecosystems to unlock immense value. DPGs are the way of the future, and the same is true of SDG 6 in India.

*(The writer is programme manager - Sanitation mission, eGovernments Foundation)*

# उत्तराखंड में तटबंध का विरोध, नेपाल से पथराव



पिथौरागढ़ में काली नदी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए बन रहा है तटबंध।

## ■ विशेष संवाददाता, देहरादून

उत्तराखंड के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में नेपाल सीमा पर तटबंध के निर्माण के दौरान रविवार को नेपाल की ओर से पत्थरबाजी की गई। इससे वहां काम कर रहे लोगों में अफरा-तफरी मच गई। यह तटबंध धारचूला के घटखोला इलाके में काली नदी के कटाव से सुरक्षा के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। इस घटना से भारतीय क्षेत्र में नाराजगी बढ़ी है।

भारत अपने इलाके में यह तटबंध बना रहा है। रविवार को जब मजदूर इसके काम

में जुटे थे, तभी नेपाल की ओर से कुछ लोगों ने इस पर ऐतराज करते हुए पथराव शुरू कर दिया। मजदूरों ने भागकर जान बचाई। एडीजी वी. मुरुगेशन ने कहा कि नेपाल की तरफ से 5 लोगों ने पथराव किया। पहले भी तटबंध निर्माण के दौरान नेपाल से पत्थरबाजी की जा चुकी है। दरअसल नेपाल के लोगों को लगता है कि भारत की ओर तटबंध बनने से काली नदी का कटाव उनकी (नेपाल की) ओर होगा। सितंबर में बड़ी मात्रा में काली नदी का मलबा जमा हो गया था। इससे तटबंध के निर्माण में बाधा पहुंच रही है।

मजदूरों पर रविवार को हुआ पथराव, भारतीय क्षेत्र में नाराजगी बढ़ी

## अमृत सरोवर योजना से जल स्रोतों को मिला संबल

जयपुर (एसएनबी)। करौली में अमृत सरोवर योजना और पशु-पक्षियों के लिए भी पानी की उपलब्धता में इजाफा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई, पशु पालन और पानी के लिए उपयोगी साबित हो रही है। अमृत सरोवर योजना से पुराने तालाबों, पोखरों की क्षमता बढ़ी है। साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पशु-पक्षियों के लिए भी उपयोगी साबित हो रहे हैं। भांकरी ग्राम पंचायत के मार का पुरा में रियासत कालीन तालाब को अमृत योजना से ना सिर्फ पुनर्जीवन मिला है, बल्कि उसकी उपयोगिता में भी लाभ हुआ है।

मार का पुरा गांव के ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि अमृत योजना के तहत तालाब में हुए काम से खेती के लिए सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ी है। साथ ही लोगों के लिए दैनिक दिनचर्या

**सिंचाई के लिए  
पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिला  
पानी, 14.54 लाख  
की राशि की खर्च**

हुआ है। ग्रामीणों का कहना है कि पहले तालाब से करीब डेढ़ सौ से 200 बीघा खेतों की सिंचाई होती थी, लेकिन अमृत सरोवर योजना के तहत हुए काम के बाद 300 बीघा से अधिक खेतों की सिंचाई होने लगी है।

जिससे रबी, खरीफ की गेहूं, सरसों, तिल आदि फसल में सहयोग मिला है। ग्राम पंचायत सचिव सुनील कुमार ने बताया कि जुलाई महीने में करीब 100 साल पुराने तालाब का अमृत योजना के तहत पाल निर्माण, खुदाई सहित विभिन्न कार्य कराए गए। इन कार्यों पर 14 लाख 54 हजार की राशि खर्च की गई।