Telangana Today- 07- October-2021

Final Shape

# World's largest aqua hub in TS

## The integrated freshwater project will come up in over 500 acres near Mid Manair Dam

PS DILEEP
HYDERABAD

*The Mid Manair Dam will facilitate large scale freshwater cage culture which is otherwise taken up mostly in the sea.*

Telangana, which has become synonymous with several innovative and first-of-its-kind projects in the country, will soon be home to the world's largest integrated freshwater aqua hub proposed to be set up near Mid Manair Dam in Rajanna Sircilla district.

The project, which is being given a final shape, will be an end-to-end facility and will be taken up under the intensive fish culture method.

The intensive fish culture is a model that aims at achieving maximum production of fish by utilising a minimum quantity of water. It is the best-managed form of fish farming that involves a high level of investment, inputs, and latest technology, and at the same time, ensures high yield and profits. This form of fish farming can be taken up throughout the year.

The project will come up in more than 500 acres and will encompass all activities including fish seed production, feed production, cage culture, and fish processing, among others. The officials have already identified about 310 acres for the purpose, and the remaining land is likely to be acquired once the project is finalised. The Mid Manair Dam will facilitate large scale freshwater cage culture which is otherwise taken up mostly in the sea. "The State government will provide the land and develop the necessary infrastructure. Private investors will be invited to establish their units in the proposed aqua hub. Considering the

EXCLUSIVE

huge investment required for the project, it will exclusively focus on the production of export-oriented species," a senior official in the Fisheries Department told *Telangana Today*.

Telangana is setting new standards in the promotion of Blue Revolution, Pink Revolution and White Revolution, besides making unprecedented progress in irrigation and farmers' welfare. The integrated freshwater aqua hub will be another major step that will complement the government's moves for all-around development. Though similar projects can be found in sea waters along the coasts in some countries, no integrated freshwater aqua hub has been established on such a large scale. While about 3,000 persons will get direct employment on account of the project, at least 10,000 persons will get indirect employment.

Deccan Chronicle- 07- October-2021

# Chennai gets new model to become water-rich

DC CORRESPONDENT
CHENNAI, OCT. 6

Chennai has got a 'wide water balance model' to make the city water-sufficient, as it often struggles to meet the drinking water needs.

The model developed by local and international experts and think tanks including City of 1,000 Tanks, Indian Institute of Technology–Madras, Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities, Uravugal Social Welfare Trust, Germany-based Goethe Institute, and the Netherlands-based IHE Delft Institute for Water Education will help to eliminate wastage of water in Chennai. A pilot project has been initiated at Little Flower Convent in Mambalam, Chennai.

The project will also help to prevent droughts by increasing the groundwater reserves while simultaneously mitigating risks associated with frequent floods and sewage pollution. The project intends to fix supply-side issues by creating water retention and supply capabilities of 200-250 MLD (Million Litres per Day) in the first two phases of the project (out of the current 1,580 MLD urban demand).

**The project will also help to prevent droughts by increasing the groundwater reserves while simultaneously mitigating risks associated with frequent floods and sewage pollution**

In a meeting held at Nungambakkam here on Wednesday, the experts from various institutions have called for implementation of the model across the city. As part of the model, rainwater will be harvested by treating wastewater and runoff pollution with decentralised nature-based solutions, and recharging the underground aquifer.

The model will be implemented with the support of various agencies and institutions including the City of 1,000 Tanks, OOZE Architects, Madras Terrace, Care Earth Trust, IIT-Madras, Biomatrix Water, IRC-DUC, Uravugal Social Welfare Trust, Paperman Foundation, and Goethe Institute. The project will be implemented by engaging with residents, local businesses, institutions, and government bodies.

According to the experts, the Chennai-wide water balance model could be achieved through an incremental implementation process. The ongoing Water Balance Pilot project at Little Flower Convent, Mambalam, will be a proof-of-concept of the scalable water balance model. It will further demonstrate a Chennai-specific implementation of all key elements in the project such as septic tanks, constructed wetlands, bioswales and detention parks. The pilot will be up-scaled to the various City of 1,000 Tanks Flagship projects by implementing and ensuring water security at increasing scales while leaving no one behind. Each upscaling stage is an opportunity to build capacity and improve performance in order to demonstrate inclusive implementation for a water-rich Chennai.

The Hindu- 07- October-2021

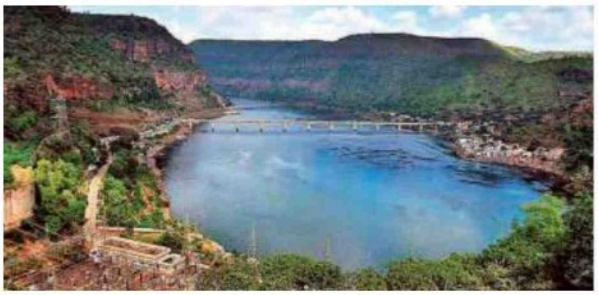
# Telangana withdraws plea in SC on Krishna water

## 'Union Minister stated that the Centre will consider tribunal'

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Telangana on October 6 withdrew its plea in the Supreme Court for "equitable apportionment" of the Krishna River water on the basis of an assurance given by the Centre that it will "consider" constituting a tribunal to resolve the issue.

Appearing before a Bench led by Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, Telangana, in an application, said the Union Minister, in a meeting, stated that if the State withdrew its case from the Supreme Court, the Centre would "positively" consider forming a tribunal under Inter State River Water Disputes Act of 1956 after taking necessary legal opinion.



**Water woes:** Telangana had approached the Supreme Court seeking "equitable allocation" of Krishna water.

### 'Legal opinion'

Taking "legal opinion" before forming a new tribunal on the issue of Krishna River water sharing was necessary as the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT II) was already seized of the inter-States' issue.

Telangana had come to the Supreme Court complaining that it had been "unjustly denied" an equitable allocation of the water.

It had made the Centre and the riparian States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra respondents.

In its plea, Telangana had complained to the Supreme Court that it had written a letter to the Centre in 2014 to constitute a tribunal under Section 3 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act of 1956 to adjudicate the issue.

While the matter was pending with the Supreme Court, Telangana said the Union Minister, during a meeting, put forward the proposition to consider constituting the tribunal provided the State withdrew its case.

Millennium Post- 07- October-2021

# The 'Solapur' way

Nexus of Good

ANIL SWARUP

**The DC made policy course-correction to resolve recurrent water scarcity by initially identifying and recharging water sources, and then focusing on quality and distribution**

Solapur has been a perennially water-scarce district. It lies in the rain shadow region of western Maharashtra. Ironically, despite being in the semi-arid zone, Solapur has the dubious reputation of having the largest number of sugar factories in Maharashtra. Sugarcane and sugar mills have created a vicious circle of unscientific farming practices that have led to disastrous consequences. The rainfall pattern and its utilization have led to the depletion of water resources. What was lost sight of was the correlation between rainfall, runoff, recharge and usage of water.

Scarcity of water had been a recurrent phenomenon throughout the state, especially in Solapur. A holistic view of scarcity was taken by Tukaram Mundhe who took over as District Collector in 2014. He and his team analyzed the reasons behind it. Non-availability of water in the sources, data relating to water resources, transportation and improper distribution of water, along with the poor quality of water were identified as primary causes of this perennial problem.

After the most devastating droughts in the year 1971, the government had come out with a number of legislations and rules thereunder to counter the impact of the drought. The provisions mandated water management through a two-pronged approach:

- Immediate measures to make water available to the people through requisition of private wells/borewells, pipelines, digging new borewells, special repairs, tankers etc. (Proforma A measures);
- Measures to prevent recurrence of scarcity condition such as well / borewell recharging, desilting of water bodies to increase storage capacity etc. (Proforma B measures).

Over a period of time, the focus had been on immediate measures while the preventive and promotive measures had been totally ignored. This had aggravated the scarcity rather than preventing it.

Tukaram Mundhe got an action plan prepared. The plan focused on the implementation of long-term measures — as in Proforma B — vigorously. It was felt that unless the gram panchayat took up the development of sources (through recharging water sources including groundwater), the problem would not be taken care of. The regulation and development of sources were taken simultaneously.

Solapur had been facing water scarcity despite sufficient per village availability of drinking water sources

Government rules mandated the following steps to be taken in times of scarcity before making tankers operational, which is the last resort.

1. Completion of piped water supply schemes (WSS)
2. Special repairs of piped water supply schemes
3. Special repairs of borewell
4. Digging of new borewell
5. Temporary piped WSS
6. Digging small wells in river beds/dams
7. Desilting and deepening of existing wells
8. Private well requisition
9. Water supply through tankers/tractors /bullock carts

The first major step was the identification of public drinking water sources. Once sources were declared as public sources, regulatory provisions of the Groundwater Act came into play. In December 2014, about 3,000 sources were declared as public drinking water sources. This number increased to 15,533 by March 2016. These sources — like wells, jack-wells, borewells, hand pumps etc. — were being exclusively used for drinking water purposes.

It was soon discovered that the non-availability of sources was far from the truth. Solapur had 1,144 revenue villages and around 15,500 drinking water sources. Thus, per village availability was in sufficient quantum. However, the policy and its implementation had been focused on the provision of more public drinking water sources. Hence, the strategy of providing more water sources was incorrect. Instead, the focus should have been on the development and strengthening of existing drinking water sources so as to make them functional.

The district administration focused on the issue of development and strengthening of existing water sources; the main strategy being recharging of wells/borewells. Of the 6,400 drinking water sources, recharging was undertaken before the monsoon of 2015-16. Almost 5,000 of these sources were recharged, leading to water availability in these sources. The results were there for all to see. Had these water sources not been recharged, 127 tankers would have been required for each village and hamlets.

Identification and recharging of drinking water sources in itself did not help in doing away with the scarcity. It had to be in tandem with the implementation of the Groundwater Act and its rules. The transportation infrastructure for water supply either did not exist or was dysfunctional. 13 of the 29 Regional Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) were dysfunctional in the district on account of non-payment of electricity bills and non-maintenance of the pipeline system. However, the real issue was not the payment of electricity bills or non-maintenance of pipelines but the entire approach to the issue. These schemes were made operational only during scarcity situations for 2-3 months. Electricity bills were paid by the government under scarcity head and were used as tanker feeding points to the villages, for which the RWSS was meant to supply the water. A decision was taken to make water available permanently through the RWSS to these villages. This was done as a reform measure and not as a dole. The villages covered under RWSS which had assured drinking water sources were told that the scarcity measures would be provided if the scheme was accepted for the entire year for which electricity bills have to be paid. There was a lot of initial resistance. Ultimately the gram panchayats had to pay outstanding bills as they saw the benefit in doing so. These funds were utilized for special repairs of the pipelines and made the RWSS functional. No additional financial assistance was taken from the government. The transformation of non-functional to functional water supply schemes helped in the reduction of tankers from 165 villages and hamlets.

Reform of extension of the distribution network was undertaken in the un-covered areas through the extension of water supply schemes and commissioning of either the borewells or handpumps where piped water supply did not exist. Consequently, 35 villages and 92 hamlets were made tanker free.

Finally, the water quality issue had to be addressed. Water was polluted primarily on account of industries or because of the depletion of water sources. Provisions of the Groundwater Act were implemented firmly to take care of the errant industry. Gram Panchayat funds were utilised for water purification.

The focus in the district was on the revival of existing RWSS and that was found to be feasible and economical as against starting new schemes. The revival required just Rs 64.75 lakhs per village which was equivalent to the cost of supply of water by tankers every year, and it provided a long-term solution.

Tukaram Mundhe and his team present a great example of Nexus of Good. It can easily be emulated by others. The Solapur approach can also be extremely useful in the implementation of the recently announced Jal Jeevan Mission by the Government of India.

*Views expressed are personal*

The strategy of providing more water sources was incorrect. Instead, the focus should have been on the development and strengthening of existing sources so as to make those functional

The Times of India- 07- October-2021

# Yogi: Water a must for healthy nature, humans

## 'Times Water Conclave A Life-Saving Campaign'

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**Varanasi:** "The Times Water Conclave (TWC) is not only an event but a life-saving campaign," said UP chief minister Yogi Adityanath here on Wednesday.

Addressing the conclave under The Times of India's 'Make UP a water positive state' initiative at hotel Taj Ganges here on Wednesday, he said, "Water is a must for healthy nature and human beings. Availability of clean drinking water cuts half of the expenditure on treatment of ailments. Through TWC, **TOI** is imparting the art of living to masses by forwarding this initiative in a mission mode." Talking about the importance of clean water, Yogi recalled, "After entering 38 districts of east UP in 1977, Japanese encephalitis had been claiming around 1,500 lives, mainly of children, per year. Since 1998, I've been raising the issue in and outside Parliament. However, no one paid attention to it despite the fact that the children becoming victims of JE belonged to the same castes and communities that were being exploited as vote banks by opposition parties for decades."

"In 2014, PM Narendra Modi launched the Clean India mission and construction of toilets in each household started," he said, adding, "After assuming the CM's office in 2017, I ensured construction of 2.5 crore clean toilets in one and a half year."

Sanjay Gupta


Availability of clean drinking water cuts the expenditure on treatment of ailments, Yogi said

"I also formed an inter-departmental coordination committee to combat JE by making the health department the nodal agency. Apart from ensuring construction of toilets, this committee initiated many other measures, including ensuring clean drinking water in these 38 districts. Now, the mortality rate due to JE has come down to 98%," Yogi said.

Stating how the Namami Gange programme has changed the quality of water in Ganga, he said: "The world had realised how the Ganga started becoming free from pollution during the 2019 Kumbh of Prayagraj. Guests from NRI meet at Varanasi, including Mauritius premier and a 400-member delegation, had visited Prayagraj on my request. While performing Ganga aarti, they noticed the clean water and later decided to bathe in Ganga."

"I had taken feedback from NDRF personnel about the water quality of Ganga during my recent visit to Varanasi. They said in the past three years, the water quality has improved as now they don't suffer skin allergies as in the past on staying in river water for long during rescue operations," said Yogi. He also said the "return of Ganges dolphins in the river is also proving how the water quality is improving".

"After the Ganga, its tributaries are also being covered under this programme," said Yogi, adding, "Dredging of rivers like the Saryu to improve their water channel has not only minimised the threat of floods in UP, but income through auctioning of sand has also been started."

The Pioneer- 07- October-2021

# नीतीश ने गंगा जल उद्वह योजना के कार्य प्रगति की समीक्षा की

भाषा। पटना

**बिहार के** मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार ने बुधवार को जल-जीवन-हरियाली अभियान अंतर्गत पेयजल के लिए गंगा जल उद्वह योजना के कार्यों की प्रगति की समीक्षा की। पटना के एक अणे मार्ग स्थित संकल्प में गंगा जल उद्वह योजना के कार्यों की प्रगति की समीक्षा करते हुए नीतीश ने कहा, राजगीर, गया, बोधगया एवं नवादा में गंगा जल उद्वह योजना के तहत सभी लोगों को शुद्ध पेय जल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस योजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए तेजी से काम किया जा रहा है। मौके पर जाकर एक-एक चीज का आकलन करें ताकि सभी लोगों को जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके। उन्होंने कहा कि जल संसाधन विभाग, लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग तथा नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग आपस में समन्वय बनाकर इस पर काम करें। नवादा में भी जलापूर्ति योजना का काम तेजी से शुरु करें।

Haribhoomi- 07- October-2021

# मानसून की हो रही वापसी जल्दी आए और देरी से लौटे

हरिभूमि न्यूज ▶▶| नई दिल्ली

दक्षिण पश्चिमी मॉनसून की बुधवार से वापसी शुरू हुई। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के अनुसार पश्चिमी राजस्थान तथा गुजरात के कुछ हिस्सों से मॉनसून की वापसी हुई है। वर्ष 1975 के बाद से दक्षिण पश्चिमी मॉनसून की यह दूसरी सबसे देरी से वापसी है। आईएमडी के राष्ट्रीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान केंद्र के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी आरके जेनमनी के अनुसार 2019 में उत्तर पश्चिम से मॉनसून की वापसी नौ अक्टूबर से शुरू हुई थी। उत्तर पश्चिमी भारत से दक्षिण पश्चिमी मॉनसून की वापसी आमतौर पर 17 सितंबर से शुरू होती है।

## छत्तीसगढ़ समेत इन राज्यों से वापसी

गुजरात के कुछ और हिस्सों, पूरे राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, जम्मू कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों से अगले तीन से चार दिन में दक्षिण पश्चिमी मॉनसून के लौटने की स्थिति बन रही है।

Dainik Jagran- 07- October-2021

# नदियों को अर्थव्यवस्था से जोड़ रही उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार

जागरण संवाददाता, वाराणसी: उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार नदियों को अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ जोड़ने का कार्य भी कर रही है। वर्षा जल संरक्षण के लिए काशी एवं चित्रकूट माडल को अपनाया गया है। 15 हजार से 25 हजार की लागत के रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग के काशी माडल द्वारा भूगर्भ जल के शुद्धिकरण व उसके संरक्षण के कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। वर्षा जल संचयन द्वारा भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने के चित्रकूट माडल को अपनाया जा रहा है। तालाबों को बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्जीवित करने का काम हुआ है। जन सहभागिता व मनरेगा से नदियों को पुनर्जीवित किया गया है।

योगी नदेसर स्थित एक होटल में एक कार्यक्रम में उन्होंने कहा कि सरकारी भवन में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। रीसाइकिलिंग करके खराब जल को दोबारा अन्य कार्यों में प्रयोग करने का कार्य उप्र में प्रभावी ढंग से किया जा रहा है। गंगा की अविरलता व निर्मलता का श्रेय काशी को जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने नमामि गंगे के माध्यम से गंगा व सहायक नदियों के प्रति अपनी संकल्पबद्धता दिखाई। इस परियोजना के लागू होने के बाद गंगा की अविरलता व निर्मलता में गुणात्मक सुधार आया है।

योगी आदित्यनाथ ● फाइल फोटो