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“Inter Basin Water Transfer (IBWT)”-A Case Study on Krishna – Bhima Stabilization

Atharva M Joshi¹, Abhishek V Bathe², Ashwini A Pakhare³, Purvashree R Bhelose⁴, Dr. Navnath Khadake⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4}(BE Civil), Students of Civil Engineering Department, JSPM's ICOER Wagholi, Pune.

⁵Professor & Head, Civil Engineering, Department, JSPM's ICOER Wagholi, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: The interlinking of rivers involving inter basin water transfer has canals, tunnels or water lifts, for water to flow from one river basin to another and making use of excess water. In India rainfall independent on the south-west and north-east monsoons or on the shallow cyclonic depressions and disturbances and on violent local storms which form regions where cool humid winds of the sea meet the dry winds from the land and occasionally reach cyclonic dimension.

Hence some areas are affected by the droughts while other areas are affected by seasonal floods. There is a general perception that with growing human population and rising standards of living, the available supplies of fresh water on the planet are becoming insufficient to meet demand. It will be scarce, expensive to develop and maintain and valuable in use.

I. INTRODUCTION

River interlinking project is to connect two or more rivers by creating network of manually created canals, and Providing water to the land areas that does not have river water access and reducing the flow of water to sea using this means. It is based on assumptions that surplus water in some rivers can be diverted to Deficit Rivers by creating a network of canals to Interconnected the rivers. Water is one of the principle elements which not only governs life on earth but also influences economic, industrial and agricultural growth of mankind. India has an average of one in five below-normal rainfall years. India is basically an agricultural country, and all its resources depend on agricultural output. In India, 55% of agricultural output is from irrigated lands.

Moreover, average farm incomes have increased from 80-100% as a result of irrigation, while yields have doubled compared with those achieved under the former rain-fed conditions. Water will no longer be cheap and plentiful. It will be scarce, expensive to develop and maintain and valuable in use. At this point interlinking of Indian rivers will open new avenues for developing new supplies. But we are at cross roads, creating new supplies when we face problem leads to bad management of resources.

So there is also a need to develop strong policies for efficient use of water resources. The main aim of present research work is to find out the types research relationship with various physical and cultural features of the regions & to give the management and conservational measurements for the study region

A. Objectives

- 1) To enhance irrigation and groundwater recharge, reduce persistent floods in some parts and water shortages
- 2) Farmers will also get benefit as they will not be dependent on monsoon for water (independent farming)
- 3) Availability of water throughout the year.
- 4) The problems of floods and drought will get solved as excess water from an area can be transferred to water deficit areas.
- 5) The irrigation, land will also increase by some percent.
- 6) This project will solve the problems of drinking water and financially also will solve the problem.
- 7) Last but not the least Large scale afforestation.

B. Methodology

- 1) Study of all rivers in Maharashtra such as their nature, basins, existing dams, reservoir and other irrigation structures. Dependable population.
- 2) Study of perennial rivers.
- 3) Flood affected areas, reasons of flood, effects of floods, history of floods
- 4) Terrain of the area where the river would Inter-link, distance to inter-link, Advantages and disadvantages by interlinking of rivers.
- 5) Study of another methods to divert surplus rain water to drought regions like lifting etc.
- 6) Calculating approximate estimate, time etc.

C. IBWT

The interlinking of our rivers to transfer the floodwater from the surplus rivers to deficit areas is one of the most effective ways to increase the irrigation potential, for increasing the food grain production, mitigate floodwaters and reduce regional imbalances in the availability of water.

Why Interlinking Is Needed?

With these vast water resources our agriculture is still struggling to get water for irrigation. This is mainly because of the improper planning, impracticable policies and failure of the successive governments to implement the policies effectively. To harness the potential of our water resources it is proposed that we interlink our surface water resources. However sufficient attention should be given to the environmental factors affecting the project. In last 50 years availability of water had been decreased by 1/3 per head and due to which every one out of four persons facing problems of pure water. 'first decade of 21st century will have the problem of scarcity of water' says international institute for sustainable future and also water management institute. According to this institute 4.5 crore peoples from major parts of India along with 29 states are facing serious problems of water now. Not only this much but these institute says upto 2025 worlds 1/3 population will have to fight for water. In India continental zone main source of water is monsoon. 80% of water in Indian rivers are due to monsoon.

D. Challenges

- 1) *Social Challenges:* The large-scale submergence of land has to be compensated by displacing people in that area. Especially, the poor and tribal people located near the forests. So, the government not only needs to face challenges in displacing people but also in the Rehabilitation of people.
- 2) *International Challenges:* Countries like Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh will get impact due to the Interlinking of Rivers project. For example, Bangladesh strongly objects to transferring the Brahmaputra water to the Ganga. Considering this, the smooth implementation of the project is not expected.
- 3) *Political Challenges:* Water is a state subject in India. So the implementation of the NRLP primarily depends on Interstate co-operation. Several states including Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, and Sikkim have already opposed the NRLP.
- 4) *Environmental Challenges:* Submergence of vast areas of land in reservoirs, The construction of dams leads to large-scale submergence of land. The government has to acquire large-scale lands for the smooth implementation of the project.
- 5) *Economic Challenges:* NRLP (National River Linking Project) is a highly capital-intensive project. The project will need Rs.5.6 lakh crores estimated cost with the base year of 2000. Investing billions of money in the interlinking of rivers might yield benefits Only for a short time.

E. Case Study of Inter-Linking of River: Krishna-Bhima Stabilization.

The Krishna River basin is the fourth largest in India with a total catchment area of 258,948 km² and a long-term average annual surface flow of 78 km³, of which 58.0 km³ is considered to be utilizable. The cultivable area in the basin is about 20.3 million ha.

Plans to draw water for Marathwada from Ujjani dam hinges on NABARD support. Aurangabad: The Krishna-Bhima stabilization project involves Krishna-Marathwada irrigation project and three lift irrigation schemes, including two in Osmanabad and one in Beed. The capacity of much-delayed project has been reduced to only 7 TMC initially during the first phase as per the ruling by the Krishna Water Disputes Award Tribunal (KWDT) while deciding the issue of diversion of water from one river basin to another.

In a first phase, around 288 villages from Osmanabad and Beed districts will be free from the water scarcity if the multicore irrigation project, scheduled to fetch seven TMC water becomes reality. Also, it is expected to irrigate nearly 33,945 hectare of agricultural land from total three districts during first phase. When asked about the progress of project so far, authorities said, "As a part of Krishna-Bhima stabilization project, the construction of Somanthali barrage on Nira River, a tributary of Bhima River is almost 95% complete, while such work related to Udhat barrage is on progress. The work of laying down nearly 24.5 kilometer-long tunnel between Nira and Bhima rivers is also progressing at a fast pace." As regards to Krishna-Bhima irrigation project, the work of laying down Jeur tunnel to channelize water from Ujjani dam upto the boundaries of Osmanabad district as a part of the lift irrigation scheme I is also on the progress. The work of four storage tanks as a part of the scheme has been accomplished whereas those of three others is in progress, authorities said. Under lift irrigation scheme II, the work of Ghatane barrage is over, while that of Naldurga I and Naldurga II is in progress. The work of construction of two out of four storage tanks has been over, while that of remaining two is on the progress. "The project of drawing water from Ujjani dam for parts of Marathwada received a push post the special cabinet meeting held at Aurangabad during October 2016.

Amazingly, there is no clarity about the source fo this 7 TMC water .



F. Future Scope

- 1) Its vision is to ensure greater equity in the distribution of water by enhancing the availability of water in drought prone and rain-fed areas To Disaster management of flood.
- 2) The interlinking of river program is the most ambitious anti-poverty measure ever conceptualized by the Indian Government, it has attracted a lot of criticism due to a wide of range of social, political, economic and environmental costs associated with it.
- 3) India is one of the few countries in the world gifted with considerable water resources. Being a monsoon country, the land frequently witnesses' erratic rainfall causing considerable damage to social, economic, ecological and political fabric of the nation.

G. Literature Review

1) Wen Zhuang

Eco-environmental impact of inter-basin water transfer projects: a review.

In general, each way of water transfer will quickly change the water-deficient situation, improve the geological environment, and facilitate social and economic development in the recipient basin. That is what people expect, regardless of the negative impacts, which may be ignored.

2) Mary c. George¹, prakash d. Korgaonkar² & k. Geetha

Interlinking of river basins-a review

The solution for implementing the ILR project is centralization of all the rivers and to form a National authority consisting of expertise from various fields like policy makers, scientists, hydrologists, engineers, economists, NGOs, environmentalists, GIS experts, farmers from various regions of country.

3) Jayanta bandopadhyaya Shama perveen

The Interlinking of Indian Rivers: Questions on the Scientific, Economic and Environmental Dimensions of the Proposal.

Analysis made on the basis of whatever open information is available on the project for interlinking the rivers in India, there appears a great inconsistency in the declared claims of the project, and their feasibility.

4) Patil Namdeo Arjun, Suryawanshi Dnyaneshwar Shivaji and Dr. Badge Raju Jaidev

Strategic analyses of inter linking of rivers in drought- prone tahsils of Jalgaon district – Maharashtra.

This research highlights the description including size, area and location of proposed inter basin water transfer Girna – Bori, Anjani, Tittur, rivers. Linking which is a part of peninsular river development component. It is one of the proposed links of NPP (National Perspective Plan) to minimize the problem of flood and droughts in the study area

II. CONCLUSIONS

- 1) This river linking project in Maharashtra, India, is based on innovative methods of linking of natural and artificial water drainage or inter-basin and intra-basin water transfer.
- 2) This is a unique technique of rain water conservation; utilization of flood water run-off and replenishing natural and artificial water bodies through natural and artificial water drainage channels.
- 3) The excess water in a river is utilized to recharge the ground water bodies and dry wells in its command areas.
- 4) The project is designed for the optimum utilization of rainfall- runoff for inter-basin and intra-basin water transfer through innovative technologies of both surface water transfer and groundwater recharge.
- 5) This river linking project in Maharashtra, India, is based on innovative methods of linking of natural and artificial water drainage for inter-basin and intra-basin water transfer.

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