STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

TELANGANA STATE GOVERNMENT WELFARE SCHEEMES

HARITHA HARAM & MISSION KAKATHIYA

2017-18

B.A. III YEAR STUDENTS

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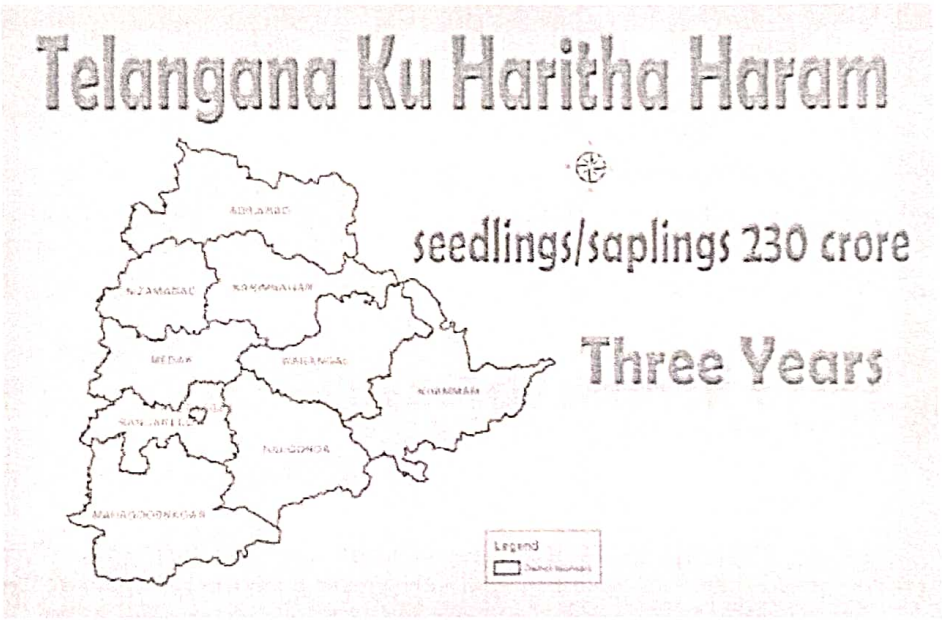
INTRODUCTION

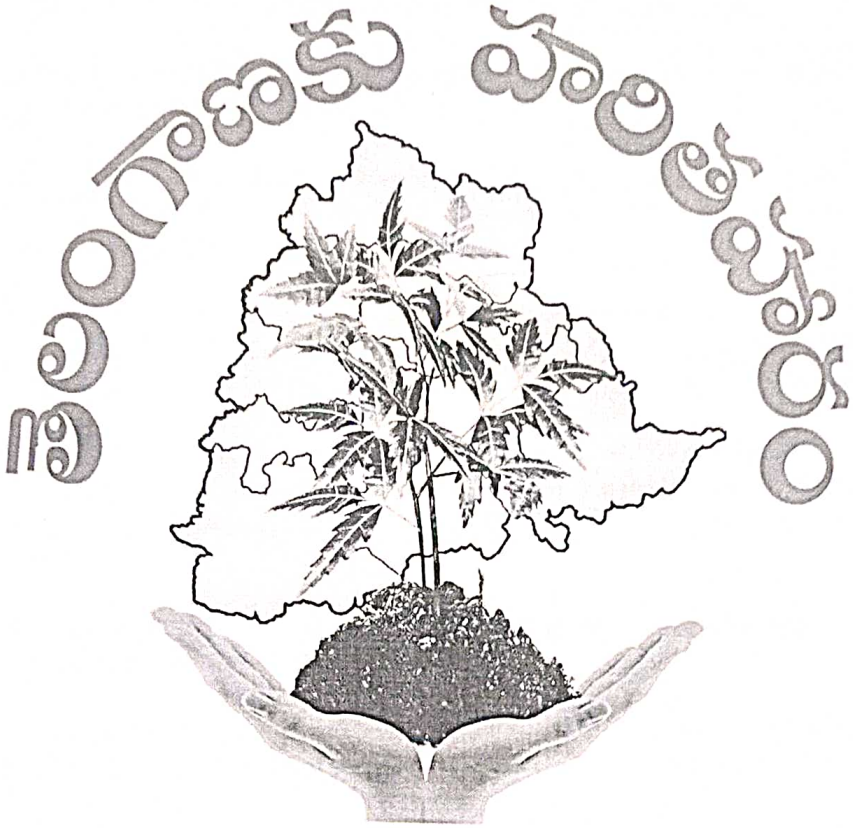
TelanganaHaritha Haram is a large-scale government tree-planting program of the Telangana Government to increase the present 24% tree cover in the southern Indian State to 33% of the total geographical area. The program was formally launched by Telangana Chief Minister Sri Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao on July 3rd which is one of the Telangana Flagship programme Rejuvenating degraded forests, protecting these forests from smuggling, encroachment, fire, and grazing as well as utilizing intensive soil and moisture conservation measures following the watershed approach. Major Fillip is sought to be given to Social Forestry for achieving the second objective. In the areas outside the notified forest, massive planting activities will be taken up in areas such as; road-side avenues, river and canal banks, barren hills, tank bunds and foreshore areas, institutional premises, religious places, housing colonies, community lands, municipalities, industrial parks, etc. National Forest Policy of India envisages a minimum of 33% of the total geographical area under forest / tree cover to maintain environmental stability and ecological balance, that are vital for substance of all life-forms, whether it be human, animal, or plant.The main target of Haritha Haram is to plant 230 crores of plants in Telangana.



What is Haritha Haram?

Telangana Ku Haritha Haram, better known as Haritha Haram is a noble initiative of the Telangana Government to introduce large scale reformation in the field of agriculture and forestry to improve the green cover which has a tremendously positive impact on the ecological balance thus promoting sustenance of the human race.

Telangana presently has a forest cover of 24% and through this program the Government aims at incrementing this figure to 33%. It was launched with the efforts of the erstwhile Telangana Chief Minister Shri Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao on the 3rd of July, 2015. The principle target of the Haritha Haram is to plant 230 crores of plants in Telangana.



HYPOTHESIS OF HARITHARAM

1. To improve forest cover from 24 per cent to 33 per cent.
2. To plant and protect 230 crore saplings in 4 years.
3. 15.86 crore saplings will be planted in the first year.
4. 46 crore saplings will be planted in the state during this year.
5. 25 lakh saplings will be planted in twin cities on July 11.

This was a successful mission all over the world. To make it 100 per cent successful government should include local people, villagers and community leaders. The government should give them all the responsibilities for the growth of trees. Without plants it will be difficult for us to survive.

Fifty years ago, not just Telangana but whole country was covered with good greenery. Even in other countries like South Korea, South Africa, America, Australia and many other countries there's greenery all over.

Over there the forest protection laws are very strict that's the reason they have a lot of greenery. Government should enforce strict afforestation laws. Every leader till date has said only one thing plant more trees to make the surroundings clean and green.

Gauthama Budha, received enlightenment under a peepal tree by, he preached everyone to plant trees as without them life is meaningless.

After listening to Gautham Budha's teachings great king Chakravarti Samrat Ashoka got inspired and had ordered everyone in there kingdom to plant a tree compulsory. He had planted trees all over in the villages and on the road.

I feel proud that I hail from Telangana and have a great visionary as Chief Minister. People who live in villages adjacent to forest are healthy as they get fruits, water, fresh air and medicinal plants from the forest. Lack of forest cover is posing threat to their lives

Animals also have all the rights to live, with decreasing forest cover most of the wild animals are entering villages and towns in search of food which puts lives of both animals and humans in danger. If the rate of animals is not decreased, it will be become very difficult for the environment.

Trees make the soil fertile and because of it crops grow well. It saves the environment from getting polluted keeping humans healthy.

Fruits are necessary for the survival and we get fruits from trees. Rains which are major source of water in many areas have declined due to decreased forest cover. The ground water is also declining.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE HARITHA HARAM

1. To plant at least 230 crores of plants throughout the State.
2. Its noble aims are to plant 40000 seedlings in each village and 40 lakh seedlings in each assembly constituency.
3. For the efficacious fulfillment of these astronomical goals, various modern agricultural techniques have been adopted and required advanced machinery has also been sanctioned.
4. The Government wants to leave no stone unturned to realize the green goal and therefore, special committees have been created at each strat of the administrative hierarchy, from State level to ***Gram Panchayats*** who will oversee the works done and will make sure that the proposed goals be achieved effectively.
5. The Forest department and the Department of Agriculture has been actively involved for effective assessment of the survival rates of the planted seedlings.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The various planting models that have been adopted for Haritha Haram include:

- Institutional Plantation
- Agro Forestry Plantation
- Tank Fore Shore plantation
- Homestead Plantation
- Barren Hill Afforestation

Benefits of Haritha Haram to the ecosystem

- Natural vegetation forms an integral part of the ecosystem and its elimination or endangering would create massive imbalances in the environment leading to a massacre of natural calamities.
- Plants are the source of food to many animals on this earth and are an essential component on life sustenance on this earth. It is in the beginning of each food chain which makes plants of paramount importance for the survival of species.

- Because of its root connection with the soil, plants absorb groundwater and transpire it into the atmosphere thereby not only cooling it but also increasing the moisture content in the atmosphere and subsequently causing rainfall. Thus, plants are extreme importance for the ushering of precipitation.
- Plants perform the process of photosynthesis in the presence of sunlight to produce food. Carbon dioxide, exhaled by us humans is one of the major raw materials needed for the effective completion of **photosynthesis** thus giving oxygen as it's byproduct. Trees therefore help to replenish oxygen of the atmosphere which is a prerequisite of aerobic organisms like human beings.
- Trees often grow strong boding with the soil through their root system. This root system is so strong, that they can act as natural embankments during times of flood and prevent inundation of the soil, and property.
- Plants usually propagate through pollination for which it lures insects by giving it nectar. If these plants are destroyed, so will be the source of nectar for insects and bees and as a result the ecosystem of bees and insects will also be threatened.
- Trees are home to various forms of fauna. It provides natural habitat to many animals like **monkeys, owls, bats, snakes** etc.
- Trees in places with strong and powerful winds help reduce the wind velocity thereby limiting the ferocity of prevailing dust storms.

Problems of Indian Forestry

The need for Haritha Haram arises for the following problems that the Indian forest cover faces:

- Low forest cover – the forest cover in India is only 21.02% as against the world average of about 35%
- Open grazing- overgrazing by cattle, sheep and goats in hilly and mountainous areas damage the forest cover.
- Shifting cultivation
- Growing demand for agricultural land – with growing population, demand for food products and agricultural raw materials has increased significantly. This has caused considerable shrinking in forest area.
- Urbanization and Industrialization – increasing urbanization and industrialization is also an important cause for the degradation of natural vegetation within India.
- Construction of hydroelectric projects like Narmada project has caused displacement and submergence of forest area.
- Human activities like quarrying, mining, and building, has resulted in large scale deforestation.

REASERCH METHODOLOGY

1. Telangana Government's flagship programme, Haritha Haram will be successful only when students work as soldiers and teachers enlighten them on the need of improving green environment.
2. Addressing the Balala Haritha Haram held at Rajiv Gandhi Auditorium here on Friday, Ms. Priyanka Varghese, the Officer on Special Duty of the programme, felt that students would listen only to teachers and they would take light of parents' word at times.
3. There were lakhs of students, who are supported by teachers and hence, the programme to be held from July first week, would be of a grand success, she said.
4. With a great aim of correcting ecological imbalance, overcoming drought and reducing temperature, Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao had planned this ambitious programme, she said and expressed the hope that it would find solution to many problems beset in society.
5. For the well-being of the State and children, teachers should bring awareness among students, she added.
6. Ms. Priyanka Varghese suggested the authorities to make extra efforts to get the first position for the district in the implementation of the Haritha Haram programme.
7. District Collector D. Ronald Rose said that as the teachers invariably spent spend not less than seven hours with students.
8. Expressing the concern at the increasing temperatures, Superintendent of Police S. Chandrashekar Reddy vowed to plant one lakh saplings by the Police Department.
9. As many as 446 headmasters, school children and district authorities were present.

DATA ANALYSIS OF HARITHAHARAM

1. In what looks like a summer madness, the Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) have gone all out planting hundreds of saplings in the peak 40-degrees temperature in historic Warangal city.
2. The insensible steps have been initiated by the civic authorities as part of sprucing up the city before the TRS party's grand Pragathi Garjana Sabha to celebrate its 16th foundation day at Prakashreddypeta in Warangal on April 27. Not surprisingly, both civil society activists including botanical experts to have slammed the move of the civic authorities as they feel that this is nothing but wastage of public funds.
3. "Technically, it is not the right time to plant saplings as their roots cannot get firmly established as they have to be kept without water for at least three days to create stress. This will enable the plants to develop roots," explained noted botanist Prof VS Raju, retired head, Department of Botany, Kakatiya University.
4. In fact, the heat radiated by road-laying activities including dumping of tar, metal chips and red soil besides watering of plants in the hot summer is supposed to make the conditions more humid for these saplings to thrive in such adverse conditions. Sources told Socialpost.news that the civic authorities were under pressure from the TRS party leadership to decorate the city as fast as possible.
5. Hence, they planted ornamental plants like Catharanthus, Bougainville and Nerium species all along the city roads, bylanes and routes leading to the huge Prakashreddypeta grounds – the proposed meeting ground in the city outskirts.
6. It is pertinent to note that the TRS government's flagship Haritha Haram is always taken up just the beginning of the monsoon season but never before such huge plantation drive taken up during summer — but this seems to have set the first precedent now.
7. "This is a tragic day for Haritha Haram as it is a known fact that 60% of the saplings planted even during the monsoon time do not survive due to neglect. So, expecting that these summer time saplings will defy the adverse conditions and survive is foolhardy," said Kapilavai Ravinder, a human rights activist and a local resident in Warangal.

FINDINGS OF HARITHA HARAM

1. **Hyderabad:** The Haritha Haram programme launched by the State government has yielded excellent results with 85-90 per cent of the 31.60 crore saplings planted in 2015-16 surviving to spread their roots, Forest and Environment Minister Jogiu Ramanna said on Friday.
2. Considered the third largest green cover programme to be undertaken anywhere in the world, Haritha Haram seeks to take the existing green cover of 24 per cent in the State to 33 per cent, the Minister said during a short discussion in the Legislative Council. The initiative is part of the scheme of things to transform the State into 'Bangaru Telangana' (Golden Telangana). The target under this programme is to plant 230 crore saplings for which the government has allocated Rs 1,000 crore for two years.
3. The Minister credited people, public representatives, women's groups and students for the success of THH-I and THH-II. "With the launch of the green programme, Telangana State received good rainfall this year," he said.

4. The Minister said 40,000 saplings should be planted in each village and 40 lakhs in each Assembly constituency ever year through active participation – from ward members to lawmakers. Besides, the programme would also provide livelihood to the Gouda community by raising 5 crore Eetha (wild dates) saplings in the State, he said.
5. Addressing concerns of Congress member P Sudhakar Reddy, Ramanna said a watchman had been appointed for every 4 km to protect the saplings and his duties also included watering and taking care of the plants.
6. "Bio-diversity committees have been appointed in 1,500 villages and Gram Panchayat Harith Rakshana committees too have been constituted in almost all the villages under the chairmanship of village sarpanch for better coordination at the village level," the Minister explained. Sudhakar asked the government to allocate more budget for tree guards as its protection was crucial for the success of the programme and audit should be conducted for expenditure too.
7. BJP member N Ramchander Rao said the government should take into consideration road widening while planting saplings, besides using the drip irrigation system as was practised in Israel and France.

Geo-tagging

To monitor the saplings at regular intervals, the State forest department was using modern technology through the geo-tagging method. The system envisages monitoring the status of the plants, including growth percentage, Ramanna said.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Forests constitute a renewable resource contributing to economic development of a country by providing goods and services to the people and industry. They play an integral role in enhancing the quality of environment by influencing the climate, as well as the life support system.

In India, a forest cover of over 80% about 5000 years ago has become declined only about 19% today. In an average day, more than 400 square kilometers of tropical forests are destroyed throughout the globe. India is a developing nation which prides it's industrialization and rapid modernization.

However, we should not forget that no matter how advanced we become, plants can never be manufactured in factories. It is high time that we realize this epiphany truth or else we will be only digging our own graves in this barren land of minimal endangered forest cover. The Haritha Haram programme is an excellent and praise-worthy initiative from the Government and hopefully other states and countries will follow suit. The Great Russian writer Anton Chekov rightly wrote,

"A **tree** is beautiful, but what's more, it has a right to life; like water and the sun and the stars, it is essential. Life on Earth is inconceivable without trees. Forests create climate, climate influences people's characters and so on and so forth. There can neither be civilization nor happiness if forests crash down under the axe, if climate is harsh and severe, if people are also harsh and severe – What a terrible future!"

MISSION KAKATIYA

INTRODUCTION

Mission Kakatiya tagline మన ఊరు మన చెరువు or Mana Ooru Mana Cheruvu is a program of restoring all the tanks and lakes in Telangana State, India. The Program was inaugurated on 12 March 2015 by chief minister Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao. The name 'Mission Kakatiya' is given in the remembrance and tribute to the Kakatiya rulers who developed a large number of the irrigation tanks.

This program initiated by Chief Minister of Telangana Mr. Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR). As part of this, government identified 45,000+ tanks and lakes in a special intensive survey on minor irrigation tanks. The government is planning to restore all these tanks and lake which is expected to cost Rs.2,00,000 crore over the next five years. By restoring almost all the tanks, as much as 250~270 TMC of water available for agriculture, irrigation, livestock, and drinking-water needs. This program was started in third week of December 2015.

Though de-silting and restoration of village tanks is its main activity, the flagship programme of the Telangana government encompasses livelihoods, food security, cultural, and environmental components. The mission has attracted global attraction and finds place in case studies of premier colleges of India.

మన ఊరు మన చెరువు

MISSION KAKATIYA

Tanks have been the life line of Telangana owing to the state's geographical positioning. The people of the state are highly dependent on the tanks which are spread across all the 10 districts. The topography and rainfall pattern in Telangana have made tank irrigation an ideal type of irrigation by storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use.

Construction of tanks in Telangana has been an age old activity since pre Satavahana era. During the Kakatiya era, the construction of tanks was carried out with utmost technical expertise. Tanks such as Ramappa, Pakhala, Laknavaram, Ghanapuram, Bayyaram which were built by Kakatiyas resemble seas and they greatly helped agriculture and overall development and prosperity of the Kakatiya kingdom.

This vision and legacy of Kakatiyas were carried forward by Qutubshahis and Asafjahis who ruled this region for centuries. Hundreds of big and small tanks were built in Telangana region during their rule. Government desires to uphold the vision of Kakatiyas which envisages revival and restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Telangana State.

Tank irrigation has huge bearing on generation of rural employment, poverty reduction and agricultural growth. The sheer size of command area under tank irrigation makes it a large center of agricultural production and provides a critical opportunity for commercial agriculture through market linkages.

HYPOTHESIS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

1.Estimated project cost is Rs 22,000 crore
2.Total number of tanks proposed to be restored in five years: 46,631
3.Target for 2014-15: 9,300 tanks
4.Total water to be stored on restoration of tanks: 265 tmc
Silt removal and silt application
5.Restoration of feeder channel to the tank (part of chain of tanks)
6.Re-sectioning of irrigation channels and repairs.
7.Repairs to bund, weir and sluices.
8.Raising of Full Tank Level wherever possible.
Protection from encroachments.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

The objective of Mission Kakatiya is to enhance the development of agriculture based income for small and marginal farmers, by accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, strengthening community based irrigation management and adopting a comprehensive programme for restoration of tanks.

The Government has prioritized to take the restoration of minor irrigation tanks to restore them to their original capacity and to effectively utilize 265 TMC of water allocated for Minor irrigation sector under Godavari & Krishna River basins.

- The minimum extent that can be irrigated with the above allocated water is about 20 lakh acres.
- But as per the statistics the extent now being irrigated is only about 9 to 10 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation tanks. Thus, there is a gap extent of about 10 lakh acres.
- The reasons for this gap extent under Minor Irrigation tanks are due to
  - 1) Loss of water storage capacity of tanks due to accumulation of silt in tank beds over a long period.
  - 2) Due to dilapidated sluices, weirs and wash bunds
  - 3) Due to defunct of feeder channels,
  - 4) Due to dilapidated condition of irrigation canals.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

IRRIGATION POLICY OF THE COMBINED STATE OF A.P

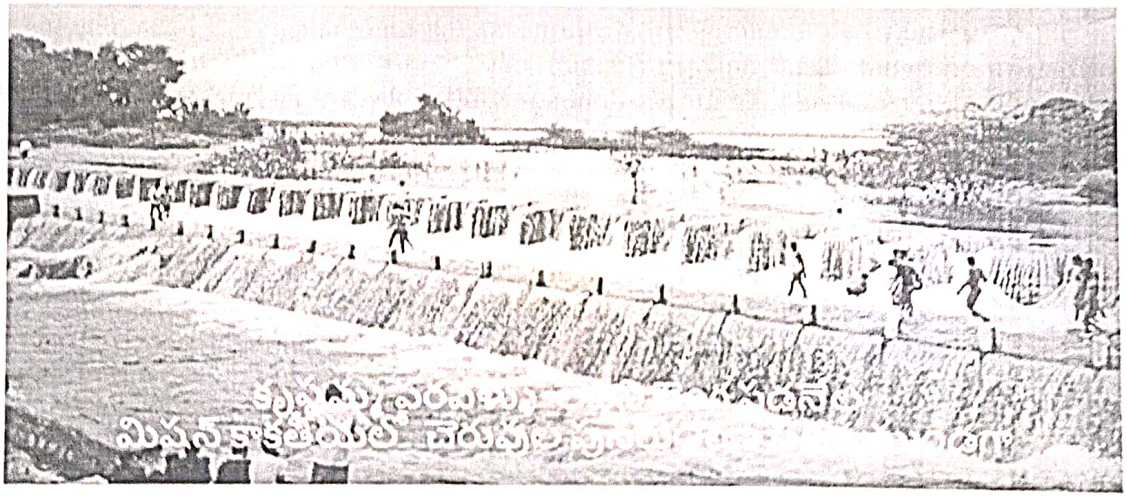
Infact, the A.P. irrigation policy, as the instance of Andhra leadership coming from Coastal Andhra, has given rise to uneven development in emphasized on the water irrigation, whereas the alluvial plains irrigated by the tanks have remained largely unirrigated. This irrigation policy resulted in the destruction of age-old water conservation systems with chains of tank networks. The successive Governments successfully ignored the maintenance and development of tanks and allowed them to face extinction by way of siltation, breaches, encroachments etc. With the extinction of tank system, the self sufficient villages of Telangana have become drought prone areas.

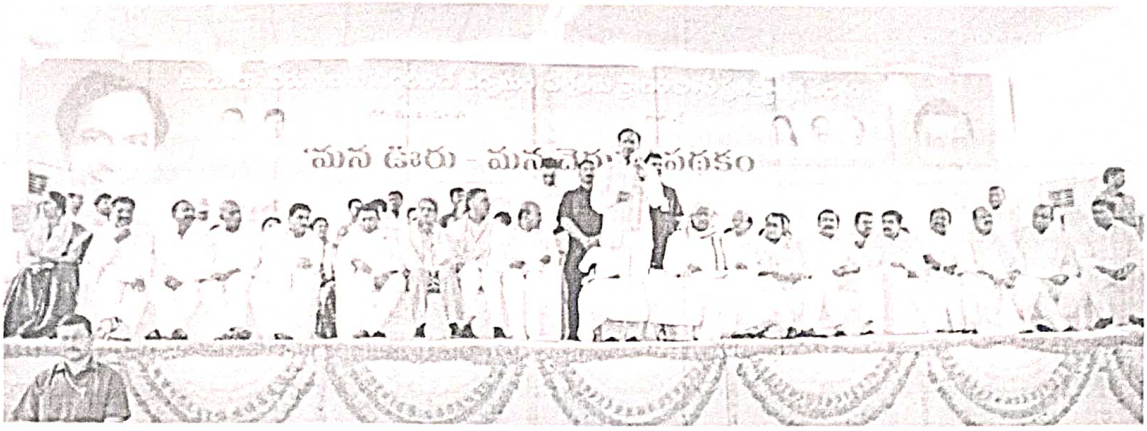
Today the drought is manifested in every facet of human life and it is particularly so with the rural poor. The exodus of people from rural areas of Telangana to Hyderabad and other fertile plains has made them more vulnerable. This has also proliferated the squatter settlements and slums in the urban areas. The Krishna, Godavari, Musi and Manjira rivers traverse through the semi-arid lands of Telangana districts especially Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar. But large quantities of water from these rivers are diverted to enhance the industrial, drinking and other needs of Hyderabad and irrigation needs of Andhra. Otherwise these rivers would have nullified and ameliorated the water needs of these districts. Irrigation policies of A.P. exposed the true colours of regional bias and machinations to promote their interests.

This continuous and policy based discrimination in Irrigation Sector turned Telangana Region into a graveyard of farmers and land of migration. Self-sustained villages of Telangana have become drought prone villages. 80 % farmer suicides that occurred in AP state were from Telangana region and millions of people from 10 Telangana districts migrated to far off places like Mumbai, Bhivandi, Surat, Ahmedabad and Gulf countries as laborers in search of livelihood. 16 lakh population from Mahaboobnagar district alone migrated to far off places. Hence, exploitation of water resources has been one of the major concerns of Telangana movement and people strongly felt that creation of a new state of Telangana, that is, state power alone would fetch them water.

Realizing the importance of reclamation of tanks for growth in the state, the Government of Telangana State has taken up the programme of restoring the minor irrigation sources under the title Mission Kakatiya (Mana Ooru Mana Cheruvu). The mission aims at retrieving the lost glory of minor irrigation in the state with community participation for ensuring sustainable water security.

In July 2014 Irrigation Department, Govt of Telangana has carried out for the first time, the census of Minor Irrigation sources in Telangana, which include M.I tanks constructed and maintained by Irrigation Dept., M.I Tanks constructed by Panchayat Raj Dept. and later transferred to Irrigation Dept., Percolation Tanks, Forest Tanks, Private Kuntas, Anicuts and Check dams. As per the enumeration, the total number of tanks is found to be around 46,531. The irrigation department has planned to restore all the 46,531 minor irrigation sources in the state in next five years, taking up 20% of the tanks each year.





A reconciliation survey was conducted to identify the exact number of all types of Minor irrigation sources in Telangana State. As persurvey 46,531 No of M.I, Small tanks, Percolation tanks, Private Kuntas and Small tanks (constructed by Forest Department) were identified for restoration.

The massive programme for Restoration of tanks is named as "ChinnaNeetiVanarulaPunaruddarana" and it is renamed as "Mission Kakatiya".

The Govt is planned to restore 9,306 Tanks every year (20% of total tanks) with an eventual target of restoring all 46,531 tanks in 5 years, in a phased manner

The present programme of "MISSION KAKATIYA" is to bring this gap ayauct of 10 lakh acres in to command which requires no further allocation of water and also land acquisition.

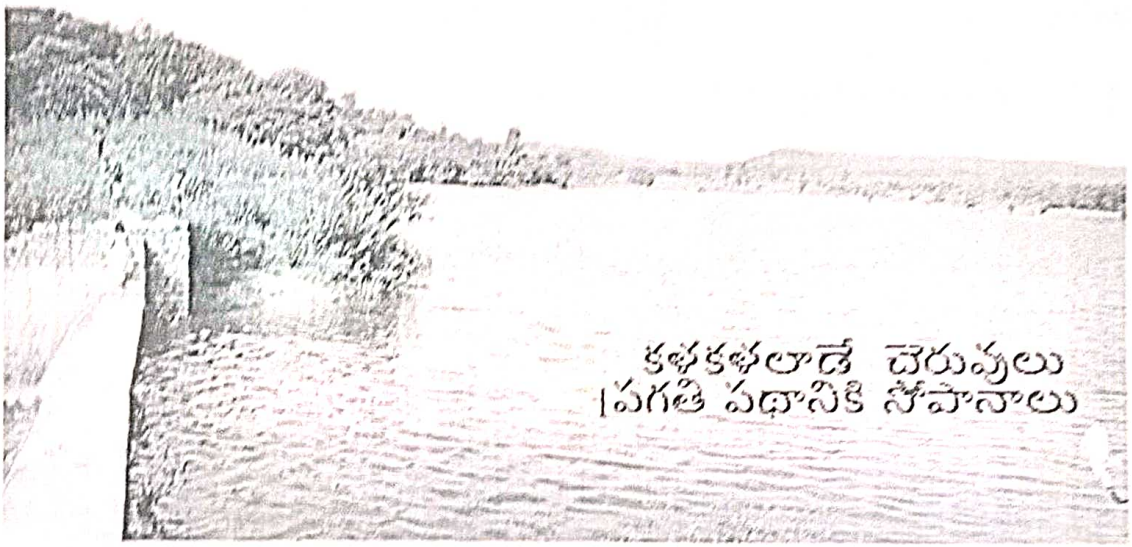
This gap ayacut of 10 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation tanks can be brought to Irrigation.

- 1) By de-silting the tank beds to restore original water storage capacity of tanks.
- 2) By repairing dilapidated sluices, weirs etc.,
- 3) By strengthening the tank bunds to its original standards.
- 4) By repairing the feeder channels to standards for getting water freely into tanks.(Part of chain of tanks)
- 5) By re-sectioning of irrigation channelsto standards & Repairs to CM & CD works for smooth distribution of water to fields according to their requirement.

REASERCH METHODOLOGY

1. The District Minister/ local MLA/MLC/Public representatives will be approached to identify priority order for restoration of local tanks.
2. 2) Mandal Assistant Executive Engineer will submit the list of tanks under his Jurisdiction (along with their ayacut) to concerned officials / public representatives.

3. 3) Identify tanks for which repair works have already been taken up under programme like CIPTMP, RRR & Normal State Plan, along with type of the repairs taken up.
4. 4) Preference will be given to tanks which have greater ayacut and good source of water.
5. 5) Tanks which have not been covered under any programme will be given priority.
6. 6) The chain of tanks in Mandal will be identified in the 1stphase. Repairs/ Re-sectioning of Feeder channel and Silt removal in the tanks will be taken up as priority basis.
7. 7) One urban tank at constituency Head Quarters will be taken up and developed as Mini Tank Bund.



Advantages of Silt removal& Silt Application

1. a) The water retention capacity of the soil will increase thereby decreasing the number of wettings.
2. b) De-silting will improve ground water recharging capacity and increase the capacity of the tank there by increasing the availability of water even during the summer for irrigation & drinking water purposes.
3. c) As per studies conducted, it is observed that due to de-silting the fluoride content in the ground water will be reduced considerably.
4. d) Silt can be used as nutrient / fertilizer to the plant which generally reduces the usage of fertilizer.
5. e) The yield of the crops like cotton and chillies is increased by 20 to 30%.

DATA ANALYSIS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

It is programmed to publicize the importance of Chinna Neeti Vanarala Punaruddharana in the public through wide publicity to make them aware and participate in the massive programme designed by the Government. There is a necessity to motivate and encourage the end users for their participation explaining the Benefits of the tank to the public by various type of media. The respective departments are addressed accordingly to publicize the benefits of the programme and importance of people's participation.

ORGANIZATION SETUP

To handle the massive programme Mission Kakatiya the MI. Sector is reorganized and Strengthened with following Administrative structure.

- 1) Two Chief Engineers, one for Minor Irrigation (Godavari Basin) and Minor Irrigation(Krishna Basin)
- 2) Nodal Officers of Chief Engineer Rank to supervise the progress works are appointed for each district.
- 3) One Superintending Engineer is allotted at District Level.
- 4) One Executive Engineer is allotted for each revenue division.
- 5) One Deputy Executive Engineer for Each Constituency.
- 6) One Assistant Executive Engineer for Each Mandal.

At present there are 556 No of AEEs/AEs, 127 No of Dy.EEs 44 No of EEs & 10 No of SEs are working under Minor Irrigation Sector looking after Mission Kakatiya.

In addition to present organization setup 115 Nos. of Retired Dy.EEs / AEEs / AEs / TOs are engaged on contract basis in the field for effective functioning of Mission Kakatiya works for attaining better results as scheduled.

The works shall be sanctioned only after inspection of concerned officer as per the norms given below issued vide G.O.Ms.No.44 Dt.13.03.2015.

Task	Powers delegated to	Value in Rs. Lakhs
Iinspection before technical sanction	Executive Engineer	up to 100
	Superintending Engineer	100-500
	Chief Engineer	Above 500
Technical Sanction and Tender Approval	Executive Engineer	50
	Superintending Engineer	50 to 100
Technical Sanction	Chief Engineer	Above 100 & up to

		AA accorded
Tenders Approval	Chief Engineer	100 to 400
	Commissioner of Tenders	Above 400

The schedule of tender process

Sl.No.	Process	Earlier	Present
1	Calling of Tenders	14 Days	7 Days
2	Acceptance of Tenders	90 Days	7 Days
3	Concluding Agreements	14Days	5 Days
4	Additional security Deposit	< 25 %	< 10 %

FINDINGS OF MISSION KAKATHIYA

As a part of Mission Kakatiya 1621 No of works costing Rs. 379.21 Crores are funded by NABARD - RIDF Tranche-XX with a loan assistance of Rs. 360.00 Crores under Mission Kakatiya - I. Later the NABARD has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 317.036 Crores for 1562 works costing Rs. 375.57 Crores under NABARD - RIDF Tranche-XXI for the works covered under Mission Kakatiya Phase - I.

The works of Mission Kakatiya Phase - I are completed by 31.05.2017.

Government of India has agreed to sanction Restoration of tanks under RRR Phase - II scheme in XII Plan. As part of this 596 DPRs costing 475.86 Crores were submitted in 3 Batches to CWC after STAC meetings. Out of them, 182 water bodies costing 125.45 Crores and spreading in 5 districts were approved by Government of India and these works are in progress

Year wise Budget Allocation and its Expenditure in Minor Irrigation including IDC

Rs. in Crores

Sl.No	Year	BUDGET PROVISION			EXPENDITURE
		MI	IDC	TOTAL	
1	2014-15	1671.00	345.00	2016.00	519.44
2	2015-16	1783.13	300.00	2083.13	1311.48
3	2016-17	2000.00	255.59	2255.59	1919.72
4	2017-18	1973.74	220.00	2193.74	
TOTAL		**5756.87**	**775.59**	**6532.46**	**3231.20**

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION

In order to ensure inter departmental coordination at the District level, the Government have constituted the District Level Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for Mission Kakatiya. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

District Collector	:	Chairman
Joint Collector	:	Member
Conservator of Forest/Divisional Forest Officer (Social Forestry)	:	Member
Superintending Engineer (MI)	:	Member-convener
Chief Executive Officer, ZillaParishad	:	Member
Joint Director of Agriculture	:	Member
Sub-Collectors/Revenue Divisional Officers in the district	:	Member
Project Director, DWAMA	:	Member
Executive Officer, BC Co-operative Society	:	Member
Assistant Director, Fisheries	:	Member
District Panchayat Officer	:	Member
District Public Relations Officer	:	Member
Deputy Director, Ground water	:	Member
Chief Planning Officer	:	Member

District level committee shall meet once in a week during the working season and once in a month during the rest of the year. The tank wise progress of implementation of the works should be reviewed, any problems encountered with, if any, in implementation of the programme be discussed and resolved. Minutes of the meeting will be communicated to the officers concerned.

Irrigation & CAD department

The Irrigation & CAD department is the chief implementing department. The works will be executed through the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer of the concerned areas, supported by the field engineers i.e., Dy. Executive Engineers and the Assistant Executive Engineers, under overall supervision of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation. The engineers at all the levels will have to be in constant touch with the officials of the line departments to have better coordination.

Agriculture Department

The tasks that are to be carried out by the Agriculture department are : In all tanks, samples of the silt should be collected to test its suitability for application in agriculture fields and wide publicity should be given to utilize tank bed silt by farmers. b) The farmers should be motivated by the department on the following;

The ground water department should regularly

- • Monitor the groundwater levels and quality of groundwater.
- • Supply list of over exploited villages to the district Superintending Engineers/Executive Engineers.

Information and Public Relations Department

i)Create awareness on the benefits of restoration of the tanks by using different types of media and organizing IEC activities like street plays, kalajathas, wall writings, pamphlets and involving rural folklore like Chindu, Voggukathalu etc.,

ii) Motivate the farmers to utilize the useful silt excavated out of the tanks in their agriculture fields at their cost, by explaining the benefits that come out of it.

iii) Organize essay and elocution competitions for the students on the topic "tanks and their restoration", in coordination with the education department, at school, mandal and district levels and award prizes to the winners to encourage them in motivating their parents.

iv) Involve NCC, NSS, Guides and Scouts and Nehru YuvakKendras etc., in propagating the benefits of the programme.

v.) Involve Public Representatives and SHGs in the programme.

MONITORING TOOL

A website is under development to tackle the massive programme Mission kakatiya to track the progress of works online and proposed to effect the payments duly linking the Bill Monitoring System with this website. The web site is under finalization and developed by the e governance wing of the Irrigation Department.

In the recent past the restoration and maintenance works of Minor Irrigation tanks were being taken up only for Bund, Weir, Sluice, Irrigation Channels etc.

De-siltation of tanks are taken up to bring them to the original capacity of tanks. Now it is proposed for Silt Removal/ Silt Application as one of the component in the restoration of the Tanks. The silt so removed is proposed to use as manure for the fields with the participation of farmers by transporting and spreading in the fields with their cost.

On account of de-siltation of the tanks the following are the advantages which may benefit the farmers.

- 1. The water retention capacity of the soil will increase there by decreasing the number of wettings.
- 2. De-silting can improve ground water recharge and drinking water facility to cattle in the summer.

- 3. Due to de-silting, it is observed that the fluoride content in the ground water is reduced considerably as per studies conducted.
- 4. Silt can be used as nutrient / fertilizer to the plant which generally reduces the usage of fertilizer.
- 5. The yield of the crop is increased by 20 to 30 % for cotton and chillies.
- 6. There is a scope for getting carbon credits in the international market.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Expected gains from irrigated area expansion by covering gap ayacut (i.e. part of the planned area of tanks command that is currently not being covered by irrigation).
2. Technology impacts through the adoption of resource conservation-cum-production technologies when the project is fully implemented.
3. Diversification to cover irrigated area under high-value and low water intensified crops such as chilies, maize, and vegetables.
4. Development of fisheries.
5. Improvement of livestock.
6. Reduction in the waterlogged area.
   Increase in groundwater levels and water quality thereby getting the lands beyond command area under bore well irrigation.
7. Power savings due to the reduced need for well irrigation that is currently used to supplement the insufficient tank water.