



**Centre for Telangana Studies (CTS),  
Osmania University**

**&**

**Indian Council of Social Science Research –  
Southern Regional Centre (ICSSR-SRC),  
Hyderabad**

**Jointly Organise**

**Three Day National Seminar on  
Irrigation Question in Telangana State:  
Policy, Projects and Development Appraisal  
of Seven Years**

Irrigation issues were the most important aspects of the movement for the separate Telangana state. The Telangana region is endowed with various rivers, most prominently Godavari and Krishna, originating in the Maharashtra region and flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh. These two rivers are a grid of many tributaries, streams etc. The Telangana region, like much of South India, is known for its wide network of tanks. It is to the Kakatiya rule that the evolution of the tank system as an interconnected, mutually supportive and dynamic arrangement that was meant to take care of twin objectives of recharging the groundwater through percolation process and irrigation purposes could be traced back. This system sustained itself in the subsequent period during Qutub Shahi and later during the Asaf Jahi periods. However, the tank system in the Telangana region suffered an uneven and even declining attention and care during the united state of Andhra Pradesh, due to a shift in the state focus to major irrigation projects with huge investments supported by the politician-bureaucracy-contractor class network.

The major and medium irrigation projects contemplated and planned in the Telangana region during the Asaf Jahi period were either relocated or abandoned after the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh. In the long-drawn period of the united Andhra Pradesh rule, 1956 to 2014, various irrigation projects and traditional tank systems in the Telangana region were systematically neglected to favour the coastal Andhra and to some extent the Rayalaseema regions. The colossal neglect of irrigation concerns of the Telangana region by the rulers of Seema-Andhra combines resulted in the under-development of agriculture and allied sectors. The spillover effect of this process resulted in the manifestation of frequent droughts in certain districts, migration of the people becoming ubiquitous, the classic example being the undivided district of Mahbubnagar. It was this pathetic situation of irrigation that made it the prominent issue in the separate Telangana movement.

The formation of the new state Telangana in 2014 marks the prioritisation of irrigation in the state policies. Several irrigation projects, large, medium and small/micro, have been planned and implemented in different parts of the state. In the last seven years period, most of these projects are completed and some of them are in the process of completion. In addition to these, some new ones are also being considered. A very lengthy canal system is also being laid for each project to take the waters to different parts of the state. To restore the traditional system of the network of thousands of tanks in the state, a new programme named '**Mana Vooru Mana Cheruvu / Mission Kakatiya**' has been implemented in a phased manner. This programme is considered a

great success and is appreciated with awards at national levels. The new state of Telangana addressed the issues in irrigation development of the state and solved the problems of long-pending irrigation for the agricultural development of the state. The irrigation development in post-Telangana is being seen positive results in terms of increased agricultural production in the last few years. It is being reported that acreage agriculture has been increased along with the production of agriculture. The irrigation development in the state not only boosted the cultivation process but also its allied sectors like fisheries development in various reservoirs and tanks. The plans to develop various tourism avenues around major water bodies around the state are reportedly in the process of planning.

It also to be noted that the process of new irrigation development programmes in the post-Telangana attracted criticism at various levels from the experts and civil society. The major part of the criticism has been around the issues of location of the projects, technological issues, canal reservoir constructions etc. Since, the objective is to attempt at comprehensive analysis of irrigation development in Telangana from historical to contemporary period; the scope seminar includes various critical perspectives on the themes of the seminar.

The major themes identified include:

1. Irrigation Resources in Telangana and their Geographical, Ecological, Environmental Aspects.
2. Historical Background to the Irrigation in Telangana.

3. Irrigation Policy in the Undivided Andhra Pradesh and Development of Irrigation in Telangana.
4. Development of Irrigation in the Formation of the Post-Telangana State.
5. Impact of Irrigation Development in Post-Telangana: Geographical, Economic, Social, etc.
6. Critical Perspectives on Irrigation Development in Post-Telangana.
7. Technological Aspects and Issues of Irrigation Development in Post-Telangana.
8. Case Studies on the Impact of Irrigation Development in Post-Telangana – Economic, Social etc.
9. Cost Benefit Analysis of Irrigation Projects
10. Social Audit – Irrigation Projects
11. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment of Irrigation Projects
12. Tourism Development around Irrigation Projects
13. Institutional Arrangement for Operation & Maintenance of Irrigation Projects
14. Project Financing Patterns
15. Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model for Irrigation Projects

**Note:** The seminar will be conducted in bi-lingual mode, English and Telugu languages. Therefore, abstracts and research papers can be submitted in any one of these languages. However, there should not be any compromise on the aspects of research methodology. The article writers are advised to strictly follow the methodological aspects. The abstracts of the papers should contain a brief scope, assumptions, methodology to be followed, etc. The abstracts received by the due date will be peer reviewed and selected for presentation.

<b>Important Dates</b>	
Last Date of Submission of Abstracts	25th May 2022
Last Date of Submission of Final Papers	15th July 2022
Dates of the Seminar	28th to 30th July 2022

Abstracts and final papers to be sent in the Word Format to the following mail ID: [icssr.cts@gmail.com](mailto:icssr.cts@gmail.com)

Registration Rs. 500/- (Rupees Five Hundred Only), payable after the acceptance of the paper.

**Prof. D. Ravinder**

Chairman,  
Hon. V.C. of Osmania University

**Prof. V. Usha Kiran**

(Hon. Director, ICSSR-SRC)

**Prof. Jadi Musalaiah**

(I/C. Director, CTS)

**Prof. M. Channa Basavaiah**

Convenor of the Seminar

**Dr. Jacob Kalle**

Co-Convenor of the Seminar

**About the CTS:**

The Centre for Telangana Studies (CTS), Osmania University, is a research centre under the RUSA 2.0 Programme of the Government of India, established in the year 2019. The Centre aims to conduct multi-disciplinary research in the areas pertaining to Telangana Studies. The areas identified for research include History and Culture; Polity,

Policy Studies and Governance; Society and Social Movements; Economy and Developmental Issues; Geography and Environment; Education etc. The Centre undertakes research on these broad areas through projects and research papers. These would be undertaken by the internal faculty and external resource persons on invitation/selection. The Centre organises seminars/workshops/symposia/talks/lectures on the topics of contemporary relevance. The Centre is open to undertaking collaborative research/academic activities with other centres/institutions/departments etc., within the University and outside in the State/Country and the international level on the areas identified.

### **About the ICSSR-SRC:**

The Southern Regional Centre was established on 1st February 1973 in collaboration with the Osmania University and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Southern Regional Centre (SRC) of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) with its primary objective to promote Social Science Research in the Southern Region, provides partial financial assistance to the faculty members of the Social Science disciplines in Universities, Colleges and Institutes in the southern region for conducting Seminars/Conferences/Training and Capacity Building Programmes/ Research Methodology Courses and Short Duration Research Projects. The jurisdiction of the Southern Regional Centre extends to the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.