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JUSTIFICATION FOR LOCATING THE PROJECT STRUCTURE IN FOREST AREA

For Humankind, Water does more than just quench your thirst and regulate your body's temperature; it also keeps the tissues in your body moist. You know how it feels when your eyes, nose, or mouth gets dry? Keeping your body hydrated helps it retain optimum levels of moisture in these sensitive areas, as well as in the blood, bones, and the brain. In addition, water helps protect the spinal cord, and it acts as a lubricant and cushion for your joints.

Water Supply and Sanitation is a State responsibility under the Indian Constitution. States may give the responsibility to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in rural areas or municipalities in urban areas, called Urban Local Bodies (ULB). At present, states generally plan, design and execute water supply schemes (and often operate them) through their State Departments (of Public Health Engineering or Rural Development Engineering) or State Water Boards.

Depleting ground water table and deteriorating ground water quality are threatening the sustainability of both urban and rural water supply in many parts of India. The supply of cities that depend on surface water is threatened by pollution, increasing water scarcity and conflicts among users.

According to recent statistics, 44 million are affected by degraded water quality with the excess of fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate, heavy metals and salinity. Only 18.7% of villages have safe water supply while 51.1% depends on wells, tanks and other sources. 32% of the villages do not have any water supply. The objective of every nation is to provide safe drinking water for all. Panchayat involvement, community participation, private public partnership, intersect oral coordination is very important to achieve the mission of distributing safe drinking water to the rural areas of India.

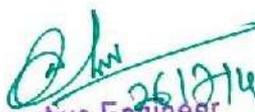
To sum-up, the Mega PWS project under RWS&S Division, Keonjhar is aimed provide the potable drinking water to rural population of 7.1 lakhs in 589 villages with 2500 habitations in Champua, Jhumpura, Keonjhar & Banspal Blocks of Keonjhar district by construction of Intake Well at Baitarani River as a source, Water

Treatment Plant, Over Head Reservoirs, laying of DI & HDPE pipelines (Max dia. 900mm).

Since the Intake source to be taken at River Baitarani near Miriga singa village, Champua block and nearby land has been identified which is just 2 kms from source point for construction of Water Treatment Plant in Kodagadia village, Champua Block. As you aware that most of the lands in Keonjhar district is in Forest areas and even though we have been surveyed in and around Champua block with the concerned Revenue Inspectors and Tahasildar to identify the non-forest lands but finally there is no possible lands to locate the Water Treatment plant.

After due consideration from Revenue Department and finally we ended in locating the Water Treatment plant in Forest areas which is the only possible options for constructing the WTP (6 acres land) which can quench the thirst of the 7 lakhs population of Keonjhar District.

Hence the above reasons will specifically sufficient to justify that locating the WTP in forest area.


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