

Urban Water Management Linked to WASH (SDG-6) of Greater Hyderabad City, India

Abstract

The water planning of the Musi River sub-basin, a tributary of the river Krishna faces challenges of urban floods, drainage disposal, and irrigation deficiencies which must be addressed with the escalation of the demography of Hyderabad city. The river is of length 240 km and lies in Telangana state of the basin area of about 11270 km² and is of urban origin and is the lifeline to Hyderabad City. The 21st-century status of the river is polluted and needs immediate rejuvenation.

In the present case, the hydrologic model is structured using the Soil and Water Assessment Tool, ArcSWAT 10.3.1, that builds up having an interface with ArcGIS 10.3.1, ERDAS IMAGINE to the DEM Data from Satellite origin (LISS-III RESOURCESAT-1), and SWAT Model to study the soil characteristics Musi Basin, Watershed delineation, HRU Analysis, slope delineation, and reclassification of the basin against Land use (LU). The bearing to the LU changes of the Musi and adjacent basins have been investigated during the years 2005-2006 and 2015-2016.

The study has inferred that Sustainable Development Goal 6.1 (SDG) has been well attempted by the basin managers and administration but failed to achieve SDG(6-2) to have sustainable administration of water resources, wastewater and ecosystems to protect our environment. The Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for one million slum dwellers have been neglected. The model results infer that the sediment fluctuation is due to expansion and changes in the city, agricultural practices, and industrial establishments. Recommendations for effectively moderating floods, 100% sewage and septage disposals, and crop planning in the basin are discussed.

Keywords: SWAT, Hydrologic parameters, HRU analysis, Musi River, Swat Model, ArcGIS

Introduction

The degradation of water resources has turned into a major social, climatological, and environmental issue throughout the globe. Water pollution is instigated by either a point or non-point source or from both. The non-point sources are more significant. A decline in the fresh runoff in the tributaries or distributaries of rivers along the east coast of India mainly due to soil, erosion, land use and land cover changes (LU&LC), and anthropogenic activities, affecting drinking water, flood inundation, irrigation, industries, pisciculture sectors.

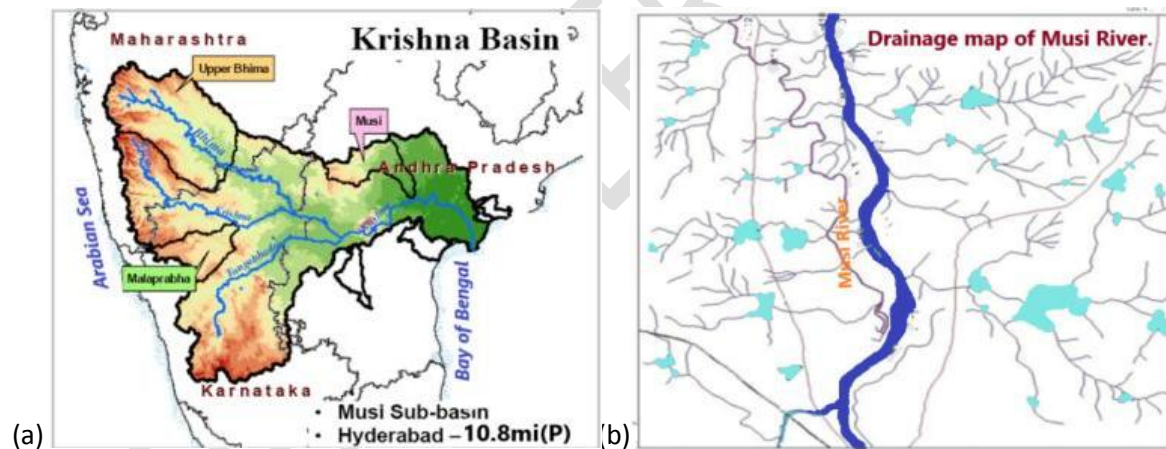
Estimation of the hydrologic limitations as well as surface runoff, evapotranspiration (ET), and yield of sediment using standard techniques for distant and remote regions is time-consuming, a herculean task. Adapting some appropriate alternate methods and techniques for the hydrological assessment of watersheds is desired to estimate the multiple hydrological parameters. The

present innovative trends for finding the parameters are by use of remote sensing (RS), and (GIS) geographic information systems. Big data management through High-speed computers and the growth of advanced software for mathematical models have made the problem easy.

Mathematical models for hydrologic analysis are substantial instruments that make the problem a comprehensive, fast, and reliable solution. Watershed management with accurate data acquisition by assessing the hazards and getting solutions after getting the land use pattern over geospatial multiple periods is innovative, (Spruill, 2000^[1], Das et al., 2019^[2]). Models add to decision-making, mainly where data is scarce. Sometimes the field data delimits its reliability or unavailability or scanty for running the model in achieving the decision-making process of watershed management.

The Musi sub-basins are the tributaries of the river Krishna have been investigated, (Fig 1 (a), (b), (c), and (d)). In the present case, the SWAT2010 (Soil and Water Assessment Tool, ArcSWAT10.3.1) is a physically based semi-appropriated hydrologic model with an interface with ArcGIS 10.3.1. The Krishna River has been covered by about 11270 sq. km.

Research Rationale: Musi River (16° 65' N to 18° 48' N latitude and 77° 26' E to 80° 20' E longitude), is a tributary (River Krishna) housed in the Deccan Plateau bifurcating through the Hyderabad city, India, the merging of two drainage channels Moosa and Esi, confluence point is the Tipu Khan bridge near Golconda. (Fig (a), (b), (c) and (d)).



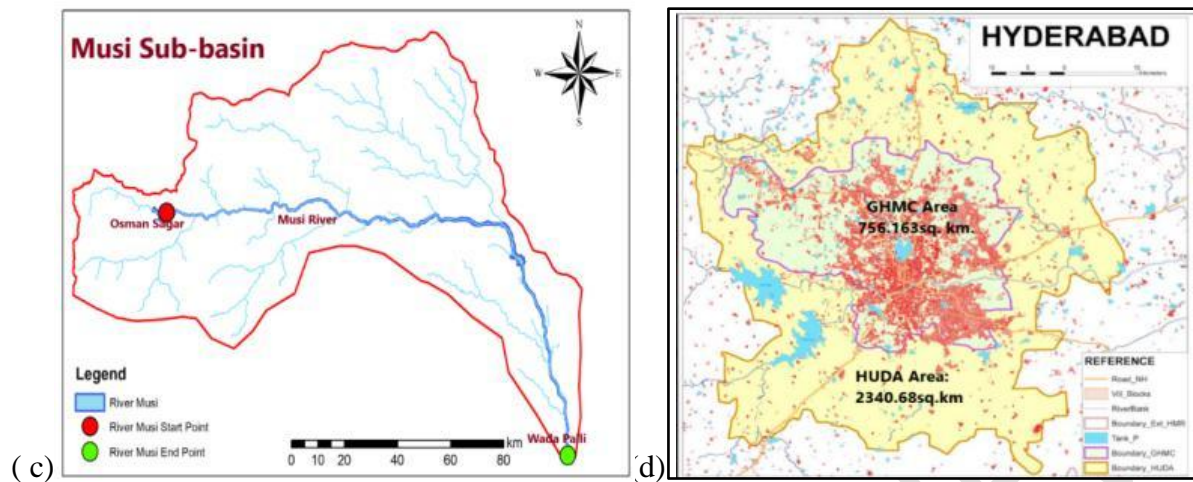


Fig 1(a): The Krishna basin (b) water bodies Musi sub-basin (c) Drainage map of Musi Sub-basin (d) The Hyderabad city under Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

The Musi River starts in Ananta Giri Hills nearby Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy district, which is 90 km, the west direction of Hyderabad, flows towards the east, and falls in the Krishna River at Vadapally in the Nalgonda district flowing for a distance of about 240 km. Hyderabad, the historic old city have a present population of more than one million. Himayat Sagar and Osman Sagar are two reservoirs built over it which act as the source to cater water requirement of Hyderabad city. The Musi watershed covers ≈ 10858 sq. km and the rest of 11270 is in the Krishna basin. The length of the stretch is 224.058 km of which the stretch from Osman Sagar to Vadapally is about 481.4 km via NH 65 km the Musi project is the main project over Musi R along with other reservoir schemes., (Fig 1(a) & (b), (c) and (d)).

Review of literature:

Musi River as a sub-basin has been studied for its flood, sewage/stormwater disposal, and irrigation for agriculture by many researchers from the early 19th century. At present, the sewage water amounting to ≈ 200 MGD from an area of GHMC agglomerated to 727 Km^2 , (Dimiri 2020^[3], Harini et al., 2023^[4]),

The Land Use (LU)/ Land cover (LC) changes taken by hydrological modelling of the similar basin are used to compute the surface runoff under urbanization, and altered land use management practices and reported that the surface runoff was varied (increased or decreased) from the prior basin parameters, Mishra et al., 2017^[5], Zhou et al., 2018^[6], Gogoi et al., 2019^[7], Jaiswal et al., 2020^[8], Turner et al., 2021^[9], Pande et al., 2021^[10], Nuissi et al., 2021^[11], Talib et al., 2023^[12]. The consequences of LU/LC changes on the hydrological system have little effect on modifications in vegetation changes or soil stratification changes on river flow in rainy/dry seasons of the year. However, apparent variations were noted in the dry weather flow for both sub-basins. Ranjit et al. (2000)^[13], Tripathy et al., (2003)^[146], Stehr et al., (2010)^[15], Showqi et al., (2014)^[16], Meshesha et al., (2016)^[17], Hussain et al., 2019^[18], Chauhan et al., (2020)^[19], Sidi et al., (2021)^[20], Mishra et al., 2023^[21], Mekonen et al., 2023^[22].

The GIS/RS in Hydrological Modeling is an effective instrument to decide the morphological physiognomies (stream length, drainage density, aerial aspects, stream frequency, structure ratio, Bifurcation ratio, form factor, elongation ratio, *etc.*) and environmental issues of a basin like soil erosion, land degradation, water logging, surface and groundwater contamination, and ecological changes, Strahler, 1964^[23], Tripathi et al., 1999^[24], Srivastav et al., 2004^[25], Achu et al., 2020^[26], Rawat et al., 2021^[27], Tiwari et al., 2021^[28]. The hydrological constraints can be integrated with GIS/RS that can recognize the advantages of watershed delineation by using the GIS-based techniques over standard procedures, a pre-requisite for suitable watershed planning and growth, (Tsihrintzis et al., 1996^[29], Srivastav et al., 2004^[25], Jasrotia et al., 2016^[29], Dang et al., 2017^[30], Thakur et al., 2017^[31], Arul Balaji, et al., 2019^[32], Sethi et al., 2020^[33], Natrajan et al., 2020^[34], Barik et al., 2021^[35], Janjic et al., 2023^[36])

The Soil & Water Assessment software (SWAT) is a typical model which delineates a watershed into sub-watersheds/sub-basins finally to solitary minute hydrologic response units (HRUs), the similar areas of collective soil, LU, and slope values are applied in the model even for modelling of ungauged basins Manguerra et al., 1998^[37], Fohrer et al. (2002)^[38], Wang et al 2014^[39], Kaffas et al., 2018^[40], Das et al., 2019^[41], Bera et al., 2021^[42], Beharry et al., 2021^[43], Glick et al., 2023^[44], Nagireddy et al., 2023^[45].

Project reports have been submitted to the Federal bodies about the flood, stormwater, and irrigation water management of Krishna River and its tributaries sub-basin such as Tungabhadra, the Musi River sub-basin. The Musi River Sub-basin has also been studied by various geoscience technocrats but only the land use where the analysis of the study area is poorly presented Srinivas et al., 2017^[46], Sudheer et al., 2019^[47], Achu et al., 2020^[26], Sonu et al., 2020^[48].

The study of floods, drinking water supply systems, storms/sewage water disposal, and septage digestion is not satisfactory and blindly overlooked in the shanty settlements. The flood moderation and water supply action plans have been given priority to cater for the population demand, but mixed grey water storm stormwater has made urban lowlands a dungeon.

Objective:

Key issues for the city are pollution encroachment, inaccessibility, incompatible land use, growth of slums, lack of heritage, and natural vistas (Rock Precincts) of Hyderabad, and underutilization of open spaces. The issues concerned are steep river gradient, construction of dams only at selected historical flood levels, and intense activity between Tipu Khan to Chaderghat Bridge.

The objectives are to (a) Analysis of urban agglomerations (b) find current and future water flood and WASH activities including slum dwellers (c) Plan for STP and sludge digestion effluents for irrigation and plant nutrients, through SWAT analysis and (d) Futuristic approach by Promenades, Natural Vistas and Heritage

Climate of Musi-sub-basin

The area belongs to the semi-arid region with a rainfed climate and heavy spells of rain cause floods in the sub-basin. The month-wise climate data is given in **Fig 2**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	22.2 °C (72) °F	24.9 °C (76.9) °F	28.2 °C (82.7) °F	30.7 °C (87.3) °F	32 °C (89.7) °F	27.9 °C (82.3) °F	25.6 °C (78) °F	24.9 °C (76.8) °F	25 °C (77) °F	24.7 °C (76.4) °F	23.2 °C (73.7) °F	21.8 °C (71.3) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	16 °C (60.8) °F	18.4 °C (65.1) °F	21.4 °C (70.5) °F	24.4 °C (76) °F	26.6 °C (79.8) °F	24.3 °C (75.8) °F	22.9 °C (73.2) °F	22.4 °C (72.3) °F	22.1 °C (71.7) °F	20.6 °C (69) °F	18 °C (64.3) °F	15.9 °C (60.7) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	28.6 °C (83.4) °F	31.4 °C (88.5) °F	34.6 °C (94.3) °F	36.9 °C (98.4) °F	37.8 °C (100) °F	32.3 °C (90.1) °F	28.9 °C (84) °F	28.1 °C (82.5) °F	28.7 °C (83.7) °F	29.3 °C (84.7) °F	28.6 °C (83.4) °F	27.9 °C (82.3) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	7 (0)	3 (0)	10 (0)	19 (0)	27 (1)	101 (3)	159 (6)	162 (6)	129 (5)	98 (3)	26 (1)	4 (0)
Humidity(%)	50%	43%	37%	38%	37%	62%	74%	77%	78%	69%	59%	53%
Rainy days (d)	1	1	1	3	4	10	13	13	11	9	3	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.1	11.4	9.6	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.7	9.0

Data: 1991 - 2021 Min. Temperature °C (°F), Max. Temperature °C (°F), Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in), Humidity, Rainy days. Data: 1999 - 2019: avg. Sun hours

Fig 2: Mainly weather averages (1991 – 2021) of Hyderabad city (source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/hyderabad/hyderabad-2801/>)

The causes of urban floods by the Musi River are the outflow of huge numbers of tanks and illegal structures on the flood plains of the river. The Köppen (BSH), cold -semi-arid steppe type is the climate of Hyderabad City. When it rains heavily, the city gets inundated, and citizens are put to urban flooding. The average (av.) daily optimal temp. in the study area $\approx 32.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (maximum) and 21.8°C (av. min.) with av. annual rainfall of the area is 925 mm (from 2000-2016) during the Southwest (SW) and Northeast (NE) monsoon periods, (<https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/Hyderabad/Hyderabad-2801/>)

Past floods in River Musi:

The river is of urban origin, the lifeline to Hyderabad City, functioning as a sewerage drain. It is considered dead, defunct, and polluted at present, and urges immediate rejuvenation, CSIR report 2019. There are 788 water bodies (tanks and lakes) in the Musi River basin. The river has a rocky and steep drop and passes urban areas that had cloudbursts which have caused flash and urban floods in past. In 1908, Hyderabad confronted a devastating urban flood of the river Musi, which inundated the city on 2nd Sept 1908 and had fatalities ≈ 15000 , (<https://www.thehindu.com/profile/author/Serish-Nanisetti-669/>).

Table 1: The heavy spells in the Musi River basin from 1903 to date

Year	1903	1908	1954	1970	1989	2000	2001	2002
Peak R/F (mm)	117	153.2	190.5	140.0	187.7	240	230.4	179.4
Fatalities	NA	15000	NA	NA	10	26	0	0
Year	2006	2008	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Peak R/F (mm)	218.7	220.7	215	132	192	192.3	244.4	192.5
Fatalities		14	08	0	81	0	0	NA

Source: Telangana today, 15th Oct 2023, Decan Chronicle, 16th July, and Aug 1, 2022, Sultana et al, 2021, Swathi v., Oct 16, 2020 (The Hindu), Harini 2023: NA: Not available

The flood that devastated Hyderabad city on 28th September 1908 with a rainfall of 153.2mm killed about 15000 people causing devastation to Mohd. Quli Qutb Shah's "Hyderabad" of 1591. History of Hyderabad recorded 14 high floods till 1908. The historical flood years in the Musi River were during 1631, 1678, 1687, 1803, 1903, and 1908. The floods in the Musi River after independence were in 1968, 1984, 2000, 2007, 2016 and 2020, 2023. (Shalini Hyd, & 28th September 2022, Siasat.com/News/Hyderabad)^[49].

Past and Future Landscape

The Past landscapes of 1880 (fig 2(a)), The post-flood scenario of 1918 (Fig 2(b)), The future promenades (Fig 2(c)) and the current year flood 2023 (Fig 2(d)) are shown below.

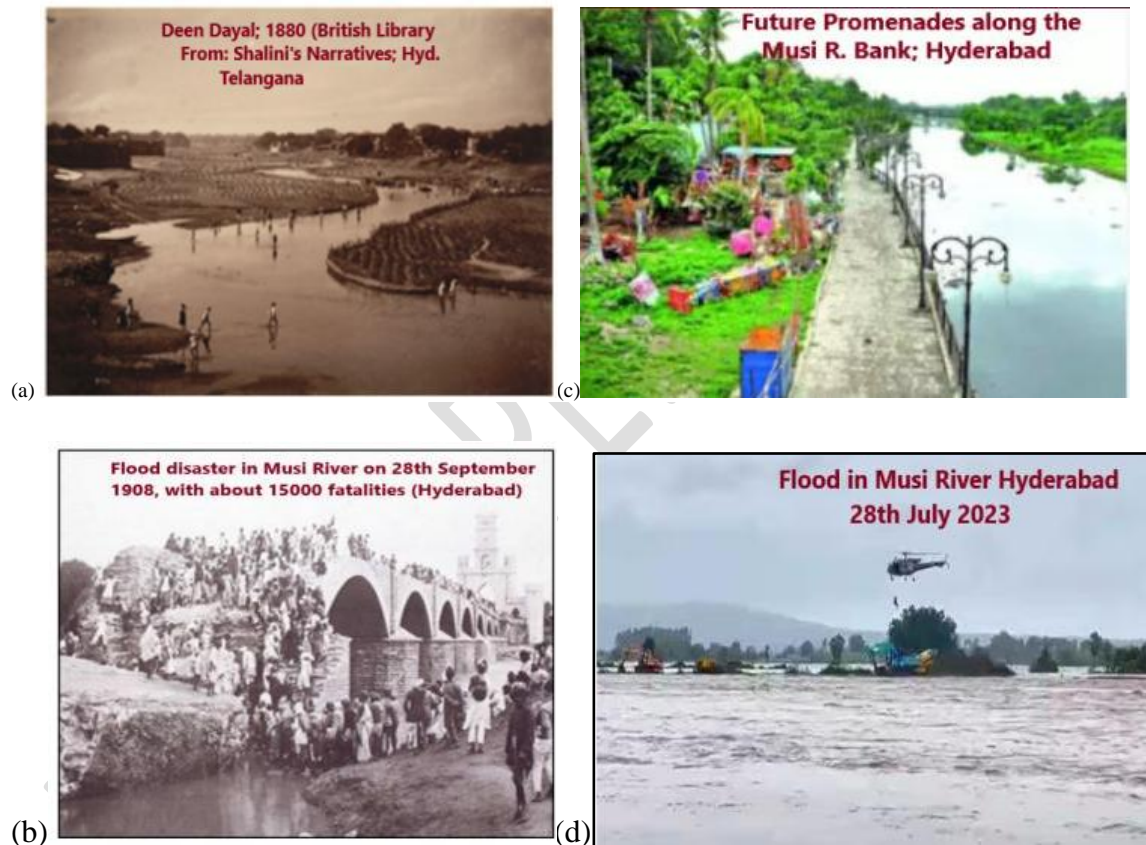


Fig 3(a): Musi River view (1880), Dayal retrieved 2023, Fig 3(b) Future promenades along Musi Fig 3(c); The historic flood Sept 28th flood (JS Iftekhar, 27th September 2022 SiasatDaily) Fig 3(d) The Musi River on 28th July 2023 flood (Source: Shalini 2023, British Library,

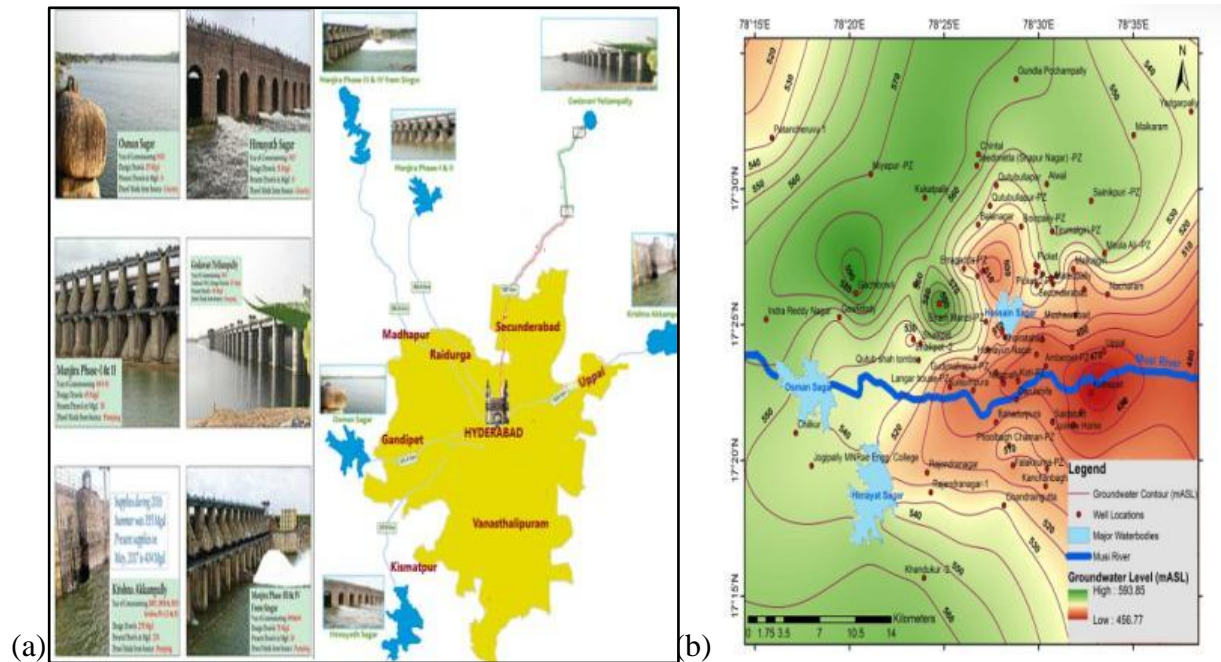


Fig 4: The various reservoirs for flood control, and drinking water supply schemes in & around Hyderabad (www.hyderabadwater.gov.in). (b) The groundwater sources of Hyderabad.

Water resources management

Directed by the then Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan, to create Hyderabad as a flood-proof city, Syed Azam Hussaini prepared a project report on October 1st, 1909. A dam started in 1920 across the river, 16 km upstream across Osman Sagar. The other reservoir was created on the Esi drain (a tributary of Musi) named Himayat in 1927 Fig 3(a), (b), (c) & (d) and Fig 4.

To moderate flood havoc in GHMC and mitigation of the drinking water problem for the rising population of one million people, the present hydraulic structure, and dams are given in (Fig -4). The Hyderabad urban flood havoc is mounting with a small amount of storm rainfall as Hussain Sagar is shrinking substantially, some lakes are depleted and their foreshore area encroached.

Present drinking water supply:

The major drinking water source created for Hyderabad city by 2005 is 1265MLD to cater for their water demand. After the bifurcation of AP and Telangana, project proposals are under process for waste resources, water supply and irrigation growth (Ramchandrayah et al.2007^[51]).

Table 2: The water supply through completed or in the pipeline projects from dams and reservoirs.

Source, Scheme	River	Start year.	Potential Mgd	Design (Mgd)	Present draws	Reservoir	Dist. Hyd.
Osman Sagar	Musi	1922	86	25	15 (gravity)	Osman Sagar	15 Km
Himayat Sagar	Musi	1927	63	15	05 (gravity)	Himayat Sagar	8.6 Km

Manjira barrage Phase I Phase II Phase III	Manjira	1965 1981 1991	167	45	0 (Lift)	Manjira Singur	58 Km 59 Km 80 Km
Manjira/Singur (Phase IV)	Manjira	1994	279	75	0(Lift)	Singur	80 Km
Krishna-Water Sch. Phase I Stage I Phase I Stage 2 Phase II Phase III Stage 1 Phase III Stage 2	Krishna	Pumping (pipeline) 2005- 2006- 2011- 2016- 2021-	45 45 90 45 45	270	270(lift)	Nagarjuna Sagar	130 Km
Godavari Ph- I, II, III (Ghanpur MBR completed)	Godavari	2015 Pipeline	172Mgd	172	162(Lift)	Yellampally Barrage	188 Km
Total			1337Mgd				

Source: www.hyderabadwater.gov.in; & [https://www.hyderabadwater.gov.in/en/index.php/more/projects/Krishna-water-supply-project/\(45Mgd=205MLD\)](https://www.hyderabadwater.gov.in/en/index.php/more/projects/Krishna-water-supply-project/(45Mgd=205MLD)), PL: Pipeline, Rao, GR.2019^[52]

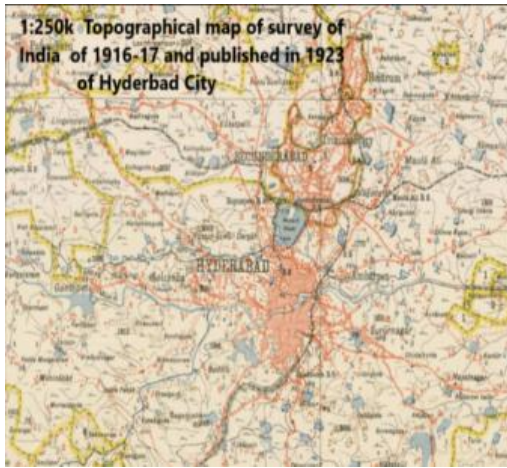
The Manjira Reservoir (Phase-I, & II), The Singur Dam (Manjira Ph-III & IV), The Krishna Dam (Phase-I, II, III) and Yellampally Barrage across Godavari (Phase-I). Presently the Hyderabad water supply schemes have created the potential of total installed capacity by HMWSSB (delimits GHMC up to ORR) of 602 Mgd out of which the present supply is 430 Mgd. The total demand projected of 932.02Mgd by 2024. (<https://jalamjeevam.telangana.gov.in/about-hyderabad/about-water-supply/>). The water demand of the 175,019 slum dwellers is not considered (**Table -2**).

Stormwater and Liquid Waste Disposal:

More than 27 drains under HMWSSB are joining the Musi and other drainage channels from the Osman Sagar area to Vadapally. Many sewage treatment plants (STPs) have been installed in the last five decades, matching population growth in the Musi watershed area. The total sewage generation projected is ≈ 1625 MLD by the year 2029 against the present capacity is 725.8 MLD, creating a deficit of approximately 900 MLD by the year 2029. Saha Consultant projected 2814 MLD and 3,715 MLD of sewage in Hyd. city by 2036 and 2050, recommended 62 STPs (31 in GHMC and 31 in ORR areas) to cater to sewage treatment necessities until 2051 ([Singh B.J. 05th Sept. 2022, The New Indian Express](#)).

The present stormwater drain (SWD) system can handle runoff from just 20 mm/hr rainfall ([Deccan Chronicle, September 7, 2017](#)). The river Musi ranked as a polluted river Priority-I for its stretches of garbage accumulating in drainage channels of length ≈ 390 km. The accumulations arise due to many diversions and approximately 900 bends because of city agglomeration, land use changes, illegal encroachments, dumping of construction wastes, etc.

Hyderabad city in past and present: The Satavahanas, to the Nizams (300 years BC to 18th century AD) the feudatories (Jaghirdars) and rulers have made Hyderabad the largest princely state of the country.



(a)



(b)

Fig

Fig5(a):The SOI map, survey year1916-17;Fig 5(b)Shrunken Musi River 2020 (Source: GHMC and SOI)

After the freedom (1947), Nizam's city was expanded to the left flange centred at Secunderabad. The developments in the expansions in Hyderabad city are shown in (Fig 5 and Fig 6)

The rationale of the Study:

The soil is under high erosional process due to intense paddy cultivation. The Basin is highly erosional and urges judicious integrated watershed management by planning through hydrological simulation using GIS and RS techniques. The present LU changes and their insinuations in the field adaptations as per the model results are the scope of the present study. Due to unselective urban sprawl and lack of planning the river valley has turned into a receptacle of untreated solid and liquid waste dumping yards in and out of Hyderabad city. It is estimated that ≈ 1000 MLD (Million Liters a Day) of industrially and domestically polluted grey water is added through both banks of the river. The downstream flow of the city remains highly polluted, which is deteriorating the ecology and needs immediate attention.

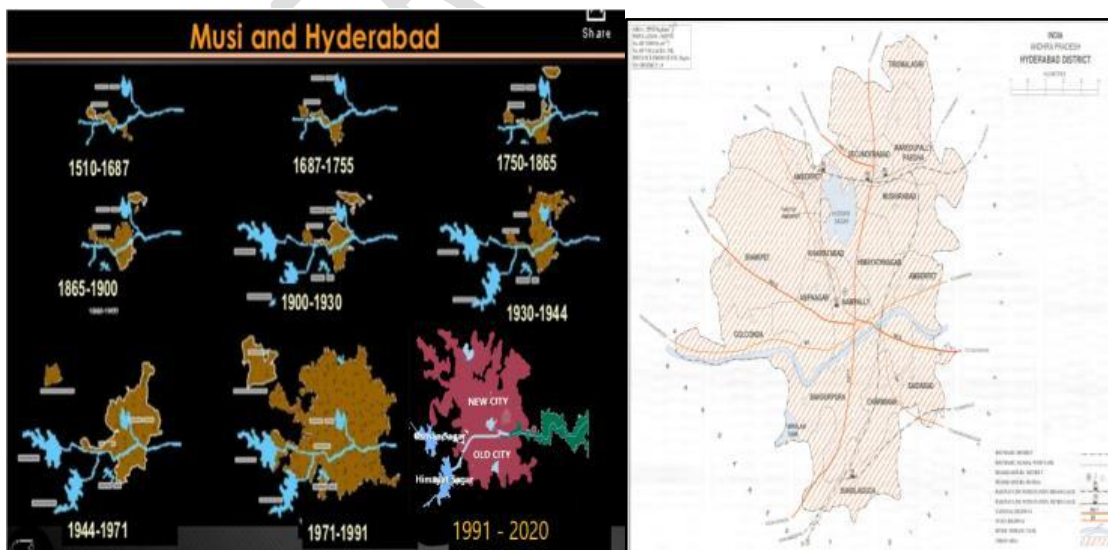


Fig 6(a): The river Musi and the Hyderabad city with time6(b) Hyderabad city 1960

The *SWAT model* is data-driven to give data on geography, land use, Land cover, topography, soil, atmosphere, etc. The data needed were for the *digital elevation model* Fig 1: (DEM) where the bare-earth raster grid referenced to a vertical elevation is in (Fig 8(a), 8 (b) & 8(c)).

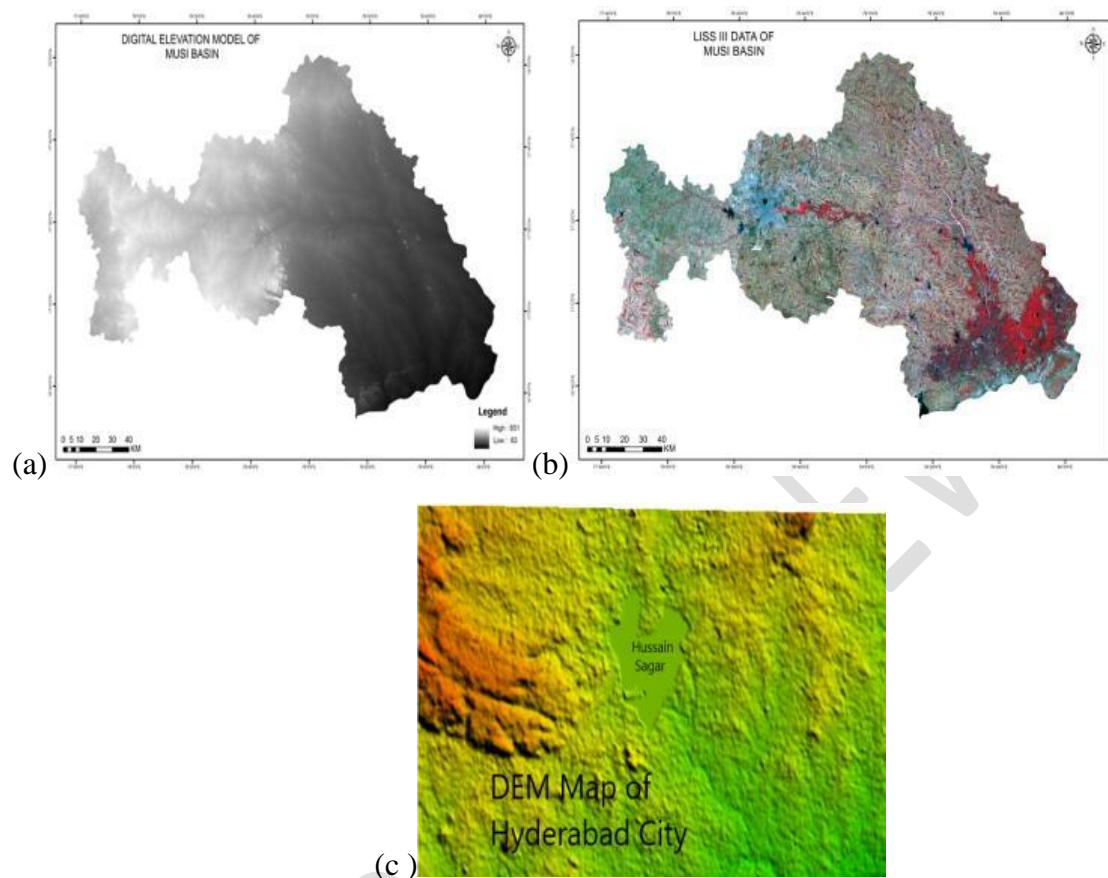


Fig 8(a): The digital elevation map, 9(b). LISS data of the Musi sub-basin, Fig 8(c): DEM map of Hyderabad city (Using Global mapper)

The built-ups and natural vegetation aren't included in a DEM, which is beneficial in the effective planning and management of hydrologic and land use of an area. (Barik et al., 2021) The present study utilizes SRTM DEM of 30-meter resolution data of the newly formed Telangana state downloaded from the online database of USGS (Earth Explorer) and clipped the elevation data of the Musi sub-basin. **Fig-8(a)** exhibits the DEM of the sub-basin clipped from the DEM of Telangana. The DEM map indicates the dark portion is at a low elevation and vice versa.

Land use/Land cover Database

LULC maps for the years 2005-06 and 2015-16 are prepared using LISS III data acquired from the Indian website "Bhuvan". LULC maps are prepared by visual interpretation techniques. The LISS-III RESOURCESAT-1 (IRS-P6) are RS satellites of the ISRO organization (Indian Space Research Organization), India. The Musi sub-basin data is clipped from LISS III data by using ERDAS IMAGINE and ArcGIS. Fig 8((a), (b) and (c)) shows the Musi Sub-basin data clipped which gives the drainage channels, waterbodies, and agriculture area.

Visual Interpretation Technique

Analysis of remote sensing images includes the identification of objects in the image, like shape, pattern, texture and shadow. The study has used those targets that might be natural or artificial features which comprise points, lines and polygons. Visual interpretation technique was used to make the LU/LC maps of 2005-06 and 2015-16 by using ERDAS IMAGINE and ArcGIS and were compared (Panda et al., 2021).

SWAT MODEL DESCRIPTION

SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool), is used to analyze a watershed, or river basin scale model formed by Dr Jeff Arnold of USDA and ARS which can tell about the impact of sediment, water and land management practices, and chemical yields of a watershed. The disparities in LU, soils, and managing strategies are also obtained over time. The Swat model requires hydrological parameters like weather data, hydrologic cycle, runoff, Evapotranspiration (ET), Potential Evapotranspiration (PET), and sediment yield according to various formulae described in any Hydrology textbook (Chow et al, 1988^[53]). A long series of climate parameters from 18 points located in the Musi basin comprising temperature, relative humidity (RH), rainfall, solar radiation and wind speed was obtained from the Global Weather Database of SWAT (Fuka, DR, 2013^[54]; in .txt and .csv format). The SWAT incorporates the XGEN climate generator model, Sharpley et al., 1990^[54] to produce climatic information or fill in, Pandey et al., 2021^[56] missing records.

Watershed delineation

The steps involved in watershed delineation are defining the data to prepare DEM. The DEM data should be in an appropriate projected coordinate system. In watershed delineation, the catchment area is divided into sub-basins based on the flow accumulation algorithm as in the drainage map (Fig 9), (Teshome et al., 2020, Sable et al., 2023).

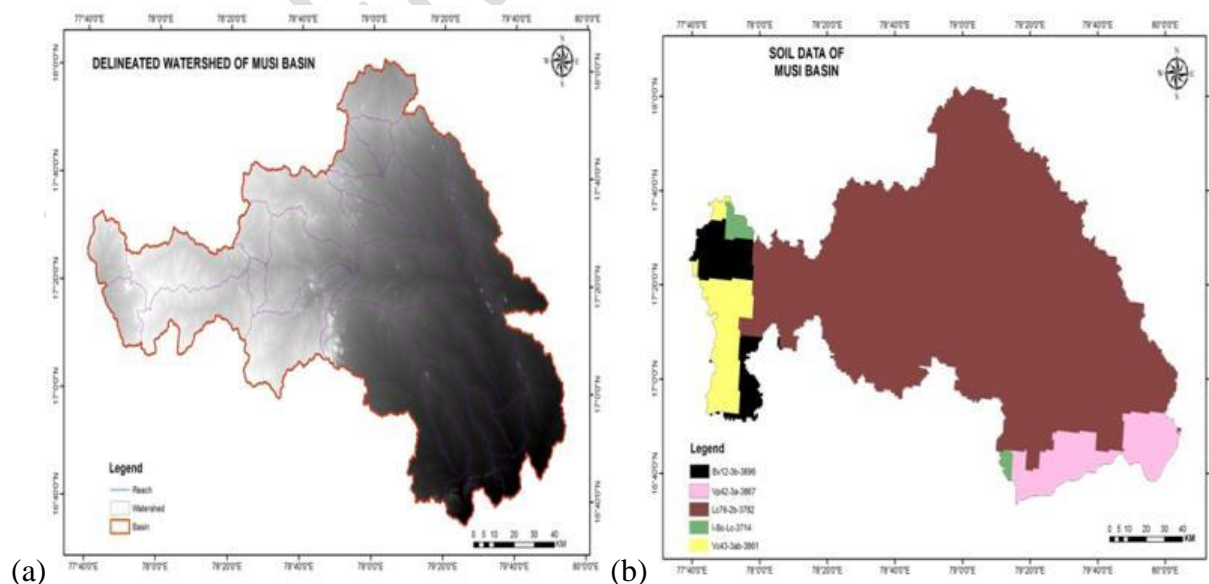


Fig 9(a): Delineation of the watershed Fig 9(b): The soil map of Musi River Sub-basin

Fig9 (a)& (b) indicate the interface of watershed delineation with inputs Stream definition, stream network, watershed outlets, and delineated watershed. After the selection of the delineated watershed, the map should add a polygon feature class with sub-basins, [Jaiswal et al., 2020^{\[58\]}](#).

HRU Analysis

HRU, the hydrologic response unit, shows the Land use/soils/slope definition. The interfaces lump the congregation of land use, soil and slope of a small sub-basin. The LULC prepared is converted into raster data and given as input to the model. The LULC classes are reclassified into SWAT Land Use/Land Cover classes by using Lookup. (Table 3), Singh et al, 2023.

Soil Data

For the present Musi sub-basin, the soil data is clipped from the World soil layer on a 1:5000000 scale set by the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization). The soil layer of the Musi River basin is clipped from the world soil layer by using ARG GIS (**Fig 10 (b)**). The soil texture observed is generally loamy, clayey, loamy skeletal, clayey skeletal and rocky. As per FAO categorization soils, Musi sub-basin soils are Bv12-3b-3696 (Loamy), I-Bc-Lc-3714, Lp13-3ab-3861, Vc43-3ab-3861, Vp42-3a-3867. As per lookup **Table-3**, the soil database was linked to the soil layer, and later the window used the reclassification made by USAID and Honeywell Inc.

Slope Delineation

This window is used to assign slope attributes to generated HRUs with Multiple slope options. Three slope classes were used for reclassification purposes. Finally, the information on land use, soil layer and slope are combined to generate HRU analysis and slope delineation.

Weather Database Definition

The step is to select the weather geodatabase from SWAT. For this study, WGEN_US_COOP_1980_2010 is chosen to simulate the information for the 2005-06 and 2015-16 periods. Weather data (rainfall, temperature, wind velocity and solar insulations) collected from the IMD data that is housed in the Musi sub-basin are given as input to the model.

Swat Database Table and Model Simulation

Soil, Groundwater, Stream, pond, watershed, soil chemical and water use data were generated in this window was used in the SWAT model Simulation. The Har Greves (HG) based on air temperature, Priestley-Taylor (P-T) based on solar radiation and the Penman-Monteith (P-T) based on the combination of air temperature and solar radiation, humidity and wind speed were used to estimate the Potential evapotranspiration (PET). Two model simulations are done in this study for a period of 7 years starting from 1st Jan 1999-2006 and 1st Jan 2009-2016 for better performance 2 years of warm period NYSKIP=2 is considered. Rainfall distribution is based on the skewed normal distribution method. SWAT.exe Version 32bit debug is used for this simulation.

Results and discussion

The present study includes the LULC changes and various set-ups created utilizing SWAT. The model discusses the effect of LULC changes on the hydrological parameters like surface runoff, ET, sediment yield and percolation.

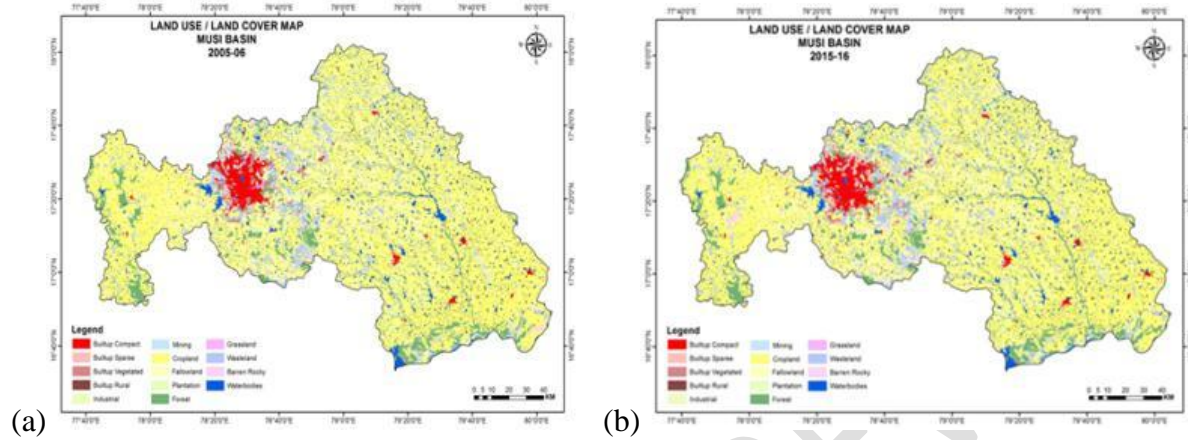


Fig 10: A comparative study of the Land use/ Land cover Musi River basin 2005-06 & 2015-16

The built-up compact, built-up sparse, rural, industrial, mining, cropland, fallow land, plantation, forest, grassland, wasteland, barren rocky and water bodies are the classes circulated in the regions of Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Vikarabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts. (Fig 10).

Musi river basin mainly has paddy cultivation with higher LU in the countryside. Over 75% of the paddy is cultivated in the Nalgonda region followed by cotton in Nalgonda, (40%), Rangareddy and Mahabobnagr regions. Maize and jowar are sparse crops but uniform. The Built-up areas including industries cover $\approx 80\%$ of Hyderabad and Rangareddy city. Vikarabad and Medak cover the forest areas. (Table 3).

Table 3: Land use / Land cover changes between 2005-06 & 2015-16

LULC	2005-06		2015-16	
	Area (km)	% Area	Area (km)	% Area
Built up-Compact	422.11km	2.58%	475.06km	2.9%
Built up-Sparse	48.96km	0.29%	64.29km	0.39%
Built&Vegetated	236.36km	1.44%	287.05km	1.75%
Rural	353.02km	2.16%	387.38km	2.3%
Industrial	100.9km	0.61%	112.36km	0.68%
Mining	123.07km	0.75%	146.35km	0.89%
Cropland	9297.82km	56%	9032.52km	53.92%
Fallow land	2695.78km	16.5%	2858.42km	19.51%
Plantation	203.8km	1.2%	178.82km	1.09%
Forest	592.29km	3.62%	552.18km	3.3%
Grassland	9.22km	0.05%	4.79km	0.02%

Waste Land	1144.48km	6.96%	1138.87km	7.26%
Barren rocky	215.1km	1.31%	199.95km	1.22%
Waterbody	904.86km	5.53%	854.368km	5.22%

Changes of LULC:

On physical examination, a huge change in LU/LC has been observed in the decade, (2005-15). LULC maps and tables (Table 4) demonstrate the changes in LU/LC.

Table 4: Land use / Land cover changes between classes for 2005-06 & 2015-16

Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Gand Total
1	422.11														422.11
2	18.62	30.34													48.96
3	11.28	25.77	198.31												236.36
4	5.8	1.24		345.98											353.02
5					100.9										100.9
6			4.96		1.4	116.57						0.14			123.07
7	0.97	2.1	16.17	29.18	0.43		9001.06	136.46	26.12			85.33			9297.82
8	1.96	1.39	25.64	0.74	2.16	8.08		2640.69	3.5			11.62			2695.78
9			0.32				20.76	22.38	149.2			11.14			203.8
10	0.5		2.36				1.8			542.2		6.29	39.138		592.288
11	0.63	0.91	0.32		0.6		2.31				4.45				9.22
12	10.23	1.54	37.32	11.46	6.87	11.48	1.81	55.32			0.34	1000.54	1.96		1138.87
13			0.32	0.02		10.22				9.98		72.54	122.02		215.1
14	2.96		1.33				4.78	3.57				1.02	36.832	854.368	904.86
Grand Total	475.06	64.29	287.05	387.38	112.36	146.35	9032.52	2858.42	178.82	552.18	4.79	1186.62	199.95	854.368	16342.16

. The cropland replaced the fallow lands along the Musi River flood-prone areas. Built-up-compact, sparse, vegetated and rural areas have increased in 10 years due to surge in population. Table 4: From the comparative study for the decade, it is observed that the changes between 2005-06 and 2015-16 classes. 2005-06 classes (in rows) and 2015-16 classes are in columns based on the value given to the classes in the above **Table 4**.

A wasteland of 10.23 sq.km from 2005-06 is converted into a built-up and -compact. 26.77sq.km. of built up-vegetated is converted into built up-sparse. 37.22 sq.km. of wasteland is altered into built-up-vegetated. 29.18 sq.km of cropland is converted into rural area. 6.87 sq.km of wasteland is converted into an industrial area. 8.08 sq.km of fallow land 11.48 sq.km of waste land and 10.42 sq.km of barren rocky is converted into mining. 20.76 sq.km of plantation is converted into cropland. 136.46 sq.km of cropland is converted into fallow land 26.12 sq.km of cropland is converted into plantation. A Forest of 39.138 sq.km is converted into barren rock. The water body of 2.96 sq.km is converted into a built-up and compact.

Reclassification of LULC forSWAT

LULC classes prepared by GIS methodology are reclassified under SWAT configuration as some LULC classes are unavailable in the SWAT model. For example, cropland classes were reclassified as rice, Jowar, maize, groundnut, soya bean, sugarcane and mixed crops(**Table 5**).

The paddy cultivated area surged between 2005-06 from 12.63 % of the total area to 18.84% in 2015-16 due to an increase in demand for paddy. The area under cotton harvest with (COTP) has lessened from 3845.52sq.km in 2005-06 (17.7% of the total basin area) to 13.89 % (i.e. 2832.88sq.km) in 2015-16. The area under Agricultural Land-Row Crops (AGRR) has extended

from 2104.69 sq. km in 2005-06 (32.34 % of the total basin area) to 1665.9sq.km in 2015-16 (23.62 % of the total basin area).

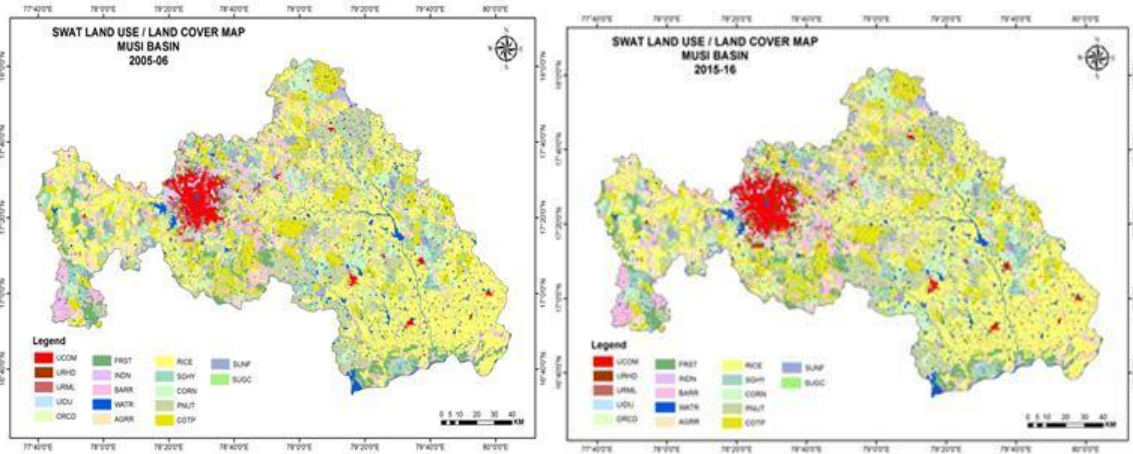


Fig 11: The LULC map based on model ArcSWAT re-constructed for the Musi sub-Basin
Table5: SWAT LULC changes between 2005-06&2015-16.

	2005-06		2015-16	
	Area (km)	% Area	Area (km)	% Area
Commercial	422.11	2.83	475.06	2.9
Residential-High Density	48.96	0.76	67.29	0.41
Residential-Med/Low-density	589.38	3.76	674.43	4.12
Industrial	223.97	1.48	258.71	1.58
Orchard	203.8	1.47	178.82	1.09
Forest Mixed	592.28	3.29	552.18	3.37
Indiangrass	9.22	0.03	4.79	0.03
Barren	1353.97	8.28	1386.57	8.48
Water	904.86	5.37	854.36	5.22
CROP LAND SWAT LULC		2005-06		2005-06
Agri-Land-Row Crops	2104.69	32.34	1665.9	23.62
Rice (RICE)	1501.82	12.63	2259.29	18.84
Upland Cotton-harvested with	3845.52	17.7	2832.88	13.89
Peanut	1358.87	11.33	1001.21	8.42
Sorghum Hay	712.4	5.94	1015.48	8.54
Corn	814.529	6.85	802.63	6.75
Sunflower	987.07	8.23	907.27	7.63
Soybean	1042.28	8.76	668.7	5.57

The residential-med/Low-density (URML) area has expanded from 589.38sq.km in 2005-06 (3.76%) to 674.43 sq.km (4.12% of the total area of the basin). The area under Soybean (SOYB)

has increased from 1042.28sq.km in 2005-06 (8.67% of the total area of the basin) to 668.7sq.km (5.57%) in 2015-16 (Fig 11).

Outputs of SWATModel:

Impact of LU/LC over surfacerunoff

Model simulation is done for 2001-06 and 2011-16 years based on monthly data. The results are represented in the form of graphs between precipitation and surface runoff. The graphs indicate that surface runoff generated has reduced between the 2001-06 model simulation compared to the 2011-16 model simulation. The area under agriculture has decreased from 2005-06 to 2015-16 as discussed previously. Urban and Rural settlements have increased from 2005-06 to 2015-16 which has made the land impermeable (concrete jungles) that enhance surface runoff, (Waseem et al, 2023^[63]).

Impact of LU/LC over Evapotranspiration (ET)

The model result points towards the increase of ET between 2005-06 and 2015-16, (Fig 12 and Fig 13)

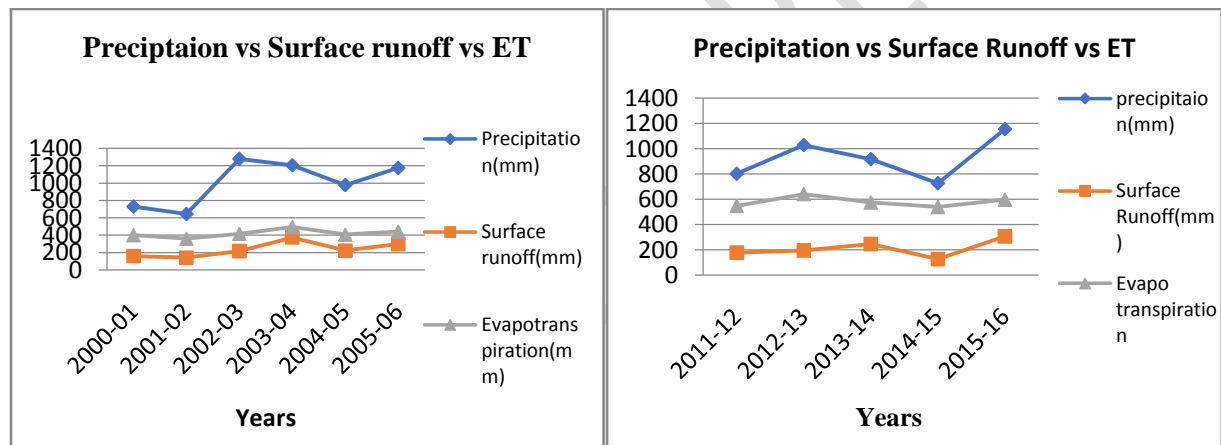


Fig 12: Model study comparison of rain, runoff, & ET of the Mushi sub-basin from 2001-06 to 2011-16)

Impact of land use/land cover over Sediment Yield

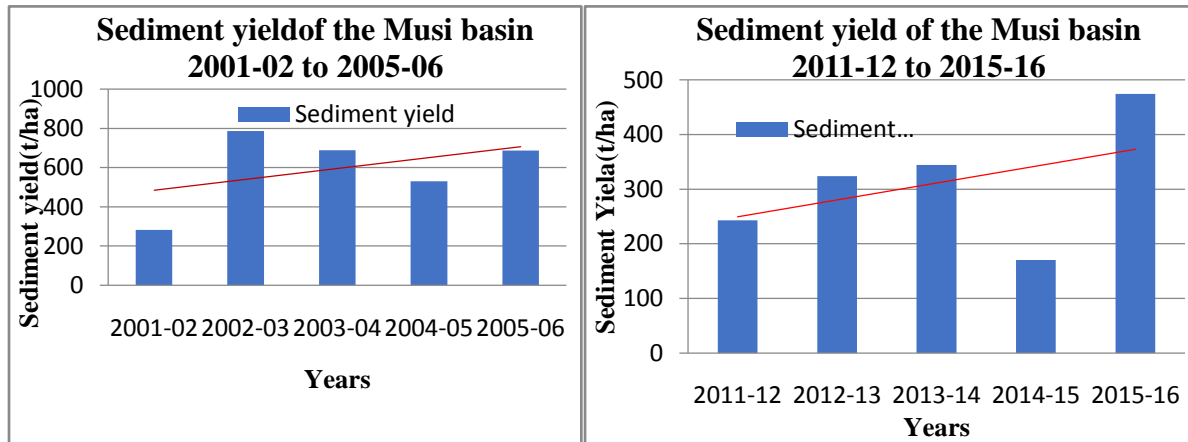


Fig 13: Comparison of the Sediment yield Musi sub-Basin(2001-02 to 2005--06) to (2011-12 to 2015-16.)

The sediment yield indicates fluxes in the Musi sub-basin. The reasons can be the annual stress of urbanization, intensive agriculture and industrial growth within the area (Table 6).

Table 6: Hydrological parameters simulated by SWAT model of Musi Basin (2001 to 2006).

Years	Rainfall (mm)	Surface Runoff (mm)	ET (mm)	PET (mm)	Sediment yield ((T/ha)
2001-02	644.6	142.42	360.51	1113.64	281.42
2002-03	1277.05	419.56	417.11	1056.39	786.21
2003-04	1203.58	373.52	494.71	1065.69	688.39
2004-05	976.8	223.55	407.12	1065.92	530.05
2005-06	1172.82	399.11	441.91	1073.65	686.93
Hydrological parameters simulated by SWAT model (20011-2016).					
2011-12	802.82	176.03	548.06	1915.42	243.26
2012-13	1030.44	193.27	641.45	1824.41	323.62

1 3					
2013- 1 4	918.62	244.82	575.54	1799.2	344.32
2014- 1 5	727.54	125.49	539.77	1845.18	170.62
2015- 1 6	1156.37	305.53	598.35	1709.09	474.23
2011- 1 2	802.82	176.03	548.06	1915.42	243.26
2012- 1 3	1030.44	193.27	641.45	1824.41	323.62

The water resources development essential for Hyderabad city and its peripherals in the Musi River stretch (mostly from Osman Sagar to Wadapalli a 19km stretch, and the adjoining Krishna River basin in the Telangana state are flood control, water supply, stormwater disposal and septage management. A heuristic framework is imperative to comprehend the water demand. The influence on LU change and flood/drought management in GHMC. Adhering to the stipulatory provisions in sustainable goals 6, 11.5 and 13 it is high time to make strategic formulations to save Greater Hyderabad from floods, irrigation shortfalls, safe drinking water and proper liquid waste management, (Shera et al., 2020^[64])

The water resources problem discussed

Flood Control: Flood control management has been attempted through the construction of Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar, Singur at Manjira, Krishna Yadavall, and Akkampally Balancing Reservoir over the Krishna and the Godavari Rivers. The frequency of floods in the Musi River has surged due to sediment filling, erratic rainfall (climate change), and concretization of the city. Less GW infiltration, encroachment of floodplain, the proliferation of water hyacinth, Ipomeas, water-borne health hazards, grey and stormwater added to the influxes, (CSIR, NEERI-2019^[65]) Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board (HWWS&SB) is the custodian of the water resources management.

Floods in Hyderabad

It is studied from the contour map of the Hyderabad area and the Musi sub-basin that the low-lying and flood-plain are Husain Sagar, Saroor Nagar tank, Errakunta, Balakapur, Kawadiguda, Damalguda, Ashokanagar, Bhawani Nagar, Bhawani Nagar, Begumpet, Lunger House, Afzal Sagar, and Mallepally, etc, and encroachment in those adjoining areas. Major flood-causing drainage channels in GHMC are Hussain Sagar surplus Nallah-1, Balakapur N.,

DurgamCherruvu Nallah, Afzal Sagar Nallah, Durgam Sagar Nallah, Kissan Bagh Nallah, Old City Nallah, Murki N. Saroor Sagar surplus nallah etc

At Full tank level (FTL) level, storage Capacity, inflow and outflow of Himayat Sagar are 537.51m, 3TMC (where 1TMC = 28.3168 billion litres), 50.97cumecs and 58.33cumec respectively while that of Osman Sagar the same are 545.59m, 3.9TMC, 13.48cumec and 12.74cumec respectively. The travel time of outflow is almost the same as they are parallelly housed. Hyderabad City's water supply, drainage management and floods are managed by the HMWS&SB. A coordinated interaction, planning, and unanimous decision for the opening of gates by the line departments has been lagging over the past few years. They aimed at discharge from the local drains and local water bodies need renovation to absorb a part of the floods along with removing illegal construction from the ≈ 30 km stretch of the river. The depleted and disappearing water bodies must be rejuvenated.

Floods clean the rivers from their marshy islands, floating trash, ipomoeas and water hyacinth, and pollutants, that sustain the river sections and its flood plains. The Guttala area near Begumpet has disappeared as a real estate hotspot, which needs administration intervention to rejuvenate the drainages (Yunus Lasaniaus, Journalist, HYD),

Major Storm water drainage congestion and clogging occurring in GHMC are Zone XII, (Kukatpally), Zone XIII (Alwal) and Begumpet areas which need immediate de-silting and de-clogging. Renovation of all SWD channels needs to be renovated to augment the sustenance of the water bodies, groundwater (GW) recharging, separate conduits for grey water, and polluted lakes. However, several STPs function in treating the sewage and septage of the area, avoiding health hazards in the city.

Drinking Water Supply

The City of Hyderabad has chalked out plans (by USAID, and Honeywell Inc.), to supply safe drinking water through Kiosks or ATMs. After full implementation of these schemes, deliverance of innocuous water to its citizens within GHMC shall be possible as conventional water supply system has less response. The scattered shanty towns accommodate >1.95 million slum dwellers living in 4060k houses and 1476 slum patches are in Hyderabad. The Manjira, the Singoor, the Krishna, and the Godavari River along with Osman Sagar, and Himayat Sagar have the potential to cater for the water demand needs of GHMC of ≈ 2068 MLD. By harnessing the potential, the city shall be 100% drinking water efficient in meeting its future demand. Concurrent GHMC has a water supply of 1337Mgd which satisfies the present demand. The slum dwellers are deprived of their full quota

Sewage and septage disposal

The present city generates 1950 MLD of sewage per day. Hyderabad city produced 1650 MLD and the rest by GHMC and the outer ring road (ORR). The GHMC sewage disposal system constitutes 51 stormwater drains with the potential for 772 MLD (46.78%) of the total wastewater. There are proposals for 31 STPs and 25 well-functioning, MA&UD and GHMC authorities report on 23.09.2021. To date, the storm and sewage drainage system is only utilized

in some parts of the city and it is connected to sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). HMWSSB needs to construct an extra 137 MLD capacity service reservoirs and dispose of liquid sewage through 2,100 Km, pipelines on a priority basis as an immediate solution to the 100% sewage disposal problem of the GHMC (Harini et al., 2023,^[4] www.hyderabadwater.gov.in/en/index.php/news_view?Newsid=6345).

The management of faecal sludge or septage (FSSM) for GHMC is through the faecal sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs). The plants can be planned near Nalla Cheruvu and Uppal. The FSTP Plant at Uppal could treat a sludge capacity of 40 KLD (≈ 14 truckloads/day) collected from the vicinity covering approximately 80,000 people. Effective Sludge treatment is essential because one gram of Fecal sludge may contain: 100 parasites eggs 1000 Protozoa 1,000,000 Bacteria 10,000,000 Viruses as per (National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi MoUHA) causing cholera, Typhoid, and other waterborne diseases.

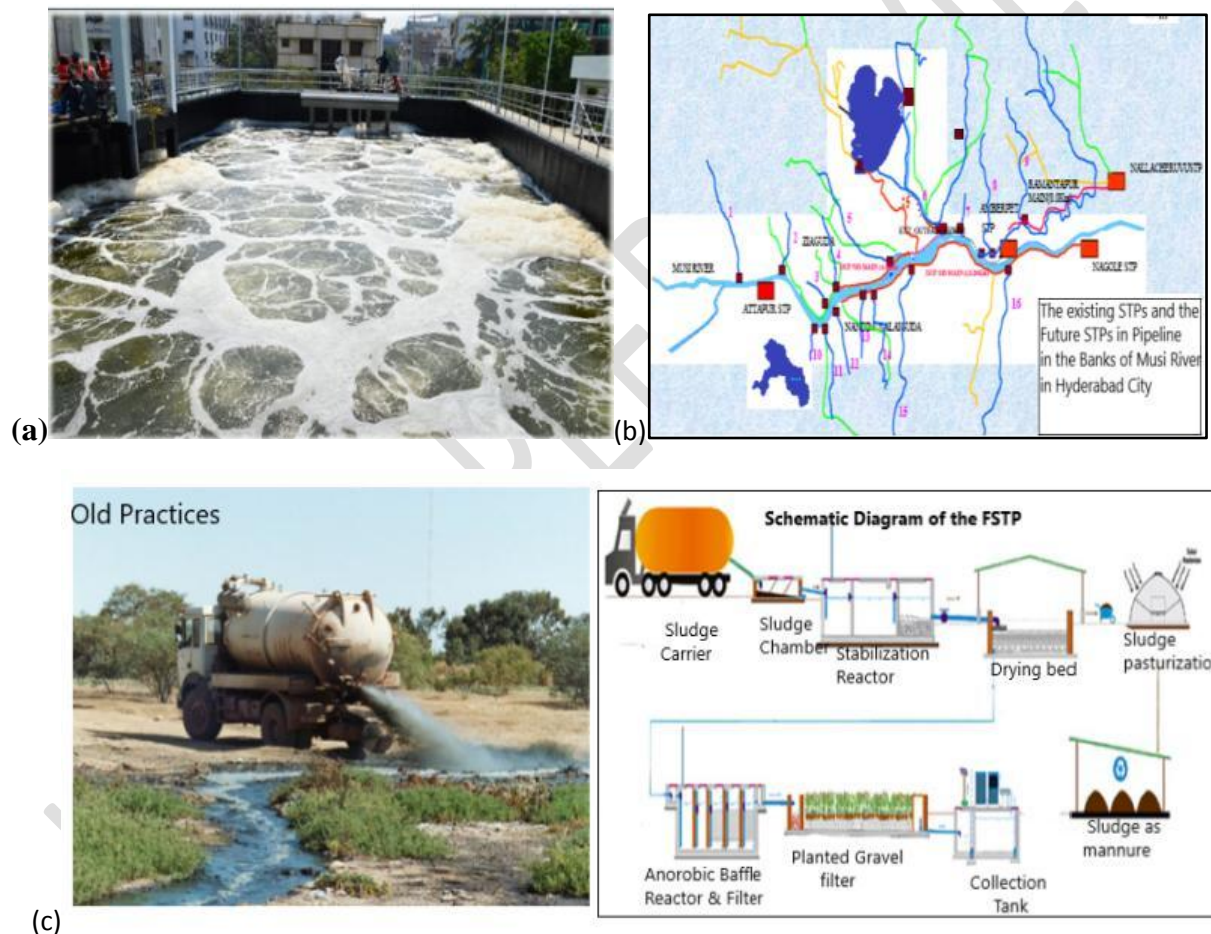


Fig 14(a): The Uppal sewage treatment plant (STP Phase I) in Hyderabad (Trial Run); <https://www.hyderabadwater.gov.in/en/index.php/newsview?newsid=7047> (b) Positioning of STPs in Musi River Sub-basin. (c) Old practice and effective new sludge disposal schematic diagram of FSTP.

Presently the sewage generation is 650 MLD in the GHMC area. There are 25 STPs in operation to treat 772 MLD of sewage. The construction of 31 new sewage treatment plants The New

STP treat 878MLD in three packages. Package I aim for 8 STPs in Alwal, Malkajgiri, Kapra, and Uppal Circle where 402.50 MLDs of sewage will be treated. In Package II, 6 STPs are to be constructed for Rajendranagar and LB Nagar to treat 480.50MLD of sewage. Similarly, Package III includes 17 STPs to serve the Kukatpally, Quthbullapur, and Serilingampally areas to discharge 376.5 MLDs of sewage. If these 31 STPs get operational, the sewage problem in the city will be solved in 100%. The new STPs are being constructed with advanced sequencing batch reactor technology. The HMWS&SB paneled 87 Septic Tankers of private and municipality ownership. They are used for cleaning, transport and operators associated with the ASCI for conveyance and safe disposal septage by the STP, and FSTP (fig 14).

Project prerequisites are the construction of interceptor sewers, erection of STPs, Policy on encroachment and enforcement, Slum rehabilitation, and construction of promenades. As per SWOT analysis, the upper and lower reach farms should be supplied with quality but nutrient water for better yield.

Natural Vistas and Heritage

Promenades and growth corridors need to be constructed and sustainably maintained so that there should be water retention at adequate places without water logging, and developments along and adjacent to the banks. The various precincts can be developed in various corridors are Tipu Khan Bridge to Puranapul (7.28km) as the *ecological precincts*, the Heritage Precinct from Puranapul to Chaderghat, (3.98km) and finally the metropolitan precinct from Chaderghat Bridge to Nagole bridge (8.64km).

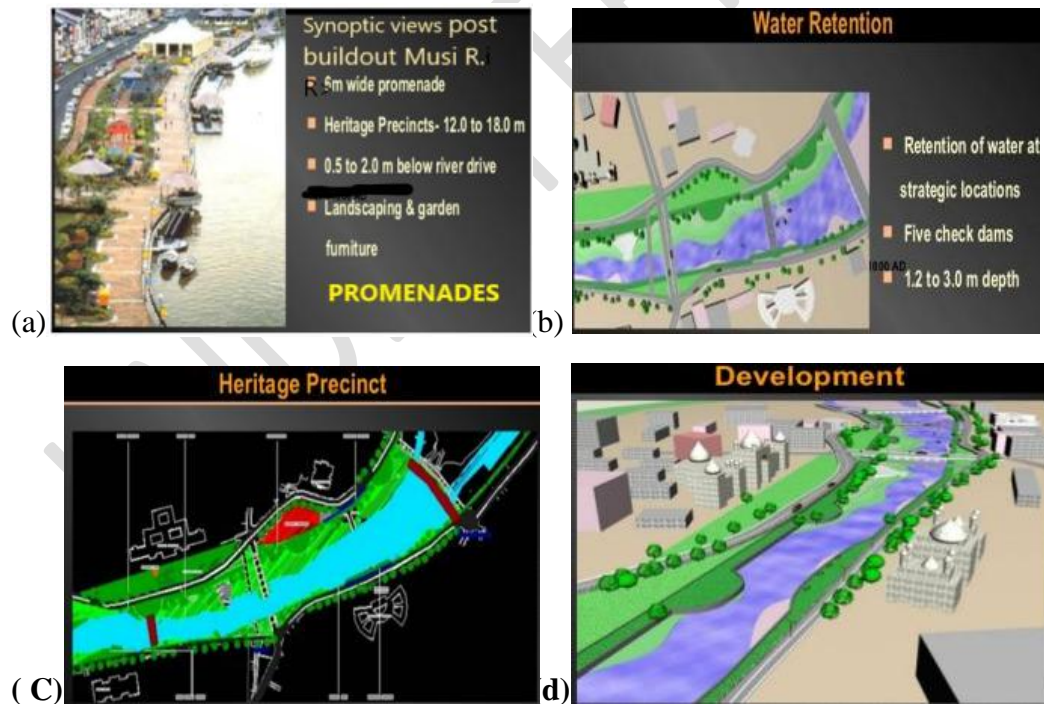


Fig15: The Schematic development strategies like Promenades, Water retention, Heritage precinct and the future developments imagined.

After the development of the proposed town planning action plans and construction of the present Hyd. The city shall be taken up so that its Natural Vistas and Heritage shall be enhanced (Fig 15).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG6.1 narrates for availability of safe drinking water, and SDG 6.2 demands adequate and equitable Wash (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) by 2030 with special attention to the necessities of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. Other SDGs that need to be stressed are 11.5 and SDG-13

Conclusions

Deterioration of quality of drinking water, disposal of stormwater, septage of millions and irrigation of the basin is a billion-dollar question for the millennium-old Hyderabad city and geriatric Musi sub-basin, which is the topic discussed at present. The growth of the city and penalties levied by the floods of the Musi River left its imprint in 1908. Dams and barrages were constructed from time to time to moderate floods and to create drinking water sources and sewage disposal till 2036 which has been planned and partly satiated.

The problem lies in the disposal of stormwater, sewage and septage have posed problems for which no or little action plan has been prepared. No preventive measures for the WASH (Water, sanitary and hygiene) programs for more than one lakh slum dwellers in the GHMC. The upper and lower reach of the Musi Sub-basin is full of on-farm activities without proper agricultural planning. The SWAT software (SWAT-2012) and its HRU analysis have indicated the Agriculture, Irrigation, and crop planning of the rural settlement to satisfy the sustainable development goal.

The bridge the gap between the Sendai framework (SDG 6, SDG 11.5, and SDG 13), it is essential to have multi-institutional coordination between, national, and state-level disaster management, which can be overcome by authorizing key sectors and line departments both at the community and country levels.

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