

**TWO LEVEL MULTI-OBJECTIVE RECONNAISSANCE  
SYSTEM STUDY OF  
A LARGE WATER RESOURCE SYSTEM**

By  
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, 'TWO LEVEL MULTI-OBJECTIVE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM STUDY OF A LARGE WATER RESOURCE SYSTEM' being submitted by Mr. Umesh C. Chaube to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, India, for the award of the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The thesis work, in my opinion, has reached the standard, fulfilling the requirements for DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY degree. The research report and the results presented in this thesis have not been submitted, in part or in full, to any other University or Institute, for the award of any degree or diploma.

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(iii)

#### ABSTRACT

Reconnaissance study of a large water resource system involves analysis of subsystem characteristics and subsystem interlinkages in terms of total system development objectives. Linear optimization models are developed to represent, (a) aggregate temporal and spatial characteristics of the system, (b) predominant policies namely irrigation and energy development and, (c) the related issues and technological options, in physical terms. A large system is viewed in terms of several constituent subsystems (natural and administrative planning regions) in which Level-I study relates to irrigation and energy development at subsystem level and Level-II study relates to irrigation and energy development at system level.

At Level-I, irrigation development in the tributary subsystems is analysed to study (a) implication of level of projects' development, (b) implication of resource conservation measures like canal lining, improving irrigation efficiency and reducing evaporation losses, (c) implication of conjunctive use of surface and ground water (natural and artificial aquifer recharge), (d) implication of crop water demand and (e) trade-off between irrigation under different crops.

Energy development in the tributary subsystems is analysed to study, (a) implication of energy demand distribution over different time periods, (b) effect of evaporation loss on energy generation and, (c) trade-off between energy and irrigation.

At Level-II, irrigation development in the system is analysed to study, (a) implication of water demand at the system boundary,

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(b) implication of administrative constraints within system and, (c) implication of level of development in some planning regions within the system.

Energy development at system level is analysed to study, (a) coordinated energy generation when seasonal demand distribution is constrained at system level and, (b) its trade-off with irrigation and water demand at system boundary.

These Level-I and Level-II studies have been carried out in the context of developmental planning of Ganga basin which is a very large system (population 259.51 Million in the year 1971; land area 117 Million Sq. Km. and total annual runoff 549,930 MCM). There are several large natural and administrative planning subregions in the basin. The basin is characterised by predominant agriculture based economy and temporal and regional heterogeneity in the resource availability and demand pattern. The study brings out relative impact of various issues on the irrigation and energy policies in planning subregions (natural and administrative) and trade-offs which would form the basis of further creative development and detailed systems analysis.

	Page
CERTIFICATE	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
CHAPTER	
I	
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 The System	6
1.3 Issues for Reconnaissance	7
1.4 Objectives and Scope	9
1.4.1 Level-I Study of Irrigation Development	9
1.4.2 Level-II Study of Irrigation Development	10
1.4.3 Level-I and Level-II Study of Energy Development	11
1.4.4 Trade-off Studies at Level-I and Level-II	12
1.5 Overview	13
II	
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 System Studies in Ganga-Brahmaputra Region	16
2.3 System Studies in Indus Basin	17
2.4 System Studies in California Central Valley	18
2.5 System Study of Rio Colorado Basin	19
2.6 System Study of Delaware Basin	20

2.7	System Study of Maumee Basin	21
2.8	System Study for National Planning in Mexico	22
2.9	Certain Other System Studies	23
2.10	Closure	24
III	THE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	27
3.1	General	27
	3.1.1 Basin as a part of Indian Sub-Continent	27
	3.1.2 People	30
	3.1.3 Climate	32
3.2	The Drainage Pattern	32
3.3	Surface Water Resource	36
	3.3.0 Value of Hydrologic Data	36
	3.3.1 Regional Distribution of Surface Water Resource	36
	3.3.2 Surface Water Resource at Major and Micro Projects	37
3.4	Ground Water Resource	41
3.5	The Irrigable Land Resource	42
3.6	Hydropower Resource	47
	3.6.1 Power Potential in Nepal Region	48
	3.6.2 Power Potential in Indian Region	48
3.7	Navigation and Floods in Delta Region	50
3.8	Inter Basin Water Transfers	51
3.9	Decomposition into Planning Subsystems	52
	3.9.1 The System Boundary	52
	3.9.2 Decomposition in Tributary Subsystems	53
3.10	Resource Utilization Projects in Subsystems	56

IV	THE APPROACH AND MODELS FOR RECONNAISSANCE	59
	4.1 Approach to Analysis	59
	4.2 Modelling of Physical Processes	62
	4.2.1 Control Structure with or without Power Generation Facility	62
	4.2.2 Irrigation District	64
	4.2.3 Channel Sector	65
	4.2.4 Inflow-Outflow Reach/Node	66
	4.2.5 Physical, Structural and Policy Const- raints	67
	4.2.6 Evaluation Criteria	69
	4.2.7 Summary form of the Model	70
	4.3 Model Use for Level-I Studies	72
	4.4 Models for Level-II Studies	74
	4.4.1 System Model and its Use for Level-II Study	74
	4.4.2 Incremental Irrigation Model and its Use for Level-II Studies	75
	4.5 The Computer Solution	80
	4.6 Notations	82
V.	LEVEL-I STUDY OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN SUBSYSTEMS	86
	5.1 The Issues	86
	5.2 Conditions of Analysis	87
	5.3 Impact of Level of Development	95
	5.3.1 Irrigation Under Ultimate Stage of Development	95
	5.3.2 Impact of Storages in Nepal	100

	5.3.3	Impact of Future Projects in Indian Region	103
	5.4	Impact of Resource Conservation Measures	105
	5.4.1	Impact of Lining of Canals	105
	5.4.2	Impact of Irrigation Efficiency	109
	5.4.3	Impact of Reducing Evaporation Losses	112
	5.5	Impact of Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground water	113
	5.5.1	Impact of Conjunctive Use of Natural Aquifer Recharge	113
	5.5.2	Impact of Kharif Channel Recharge	117
	5.6	Impact of Crop Irrigation Demand	120
	5.6.1	Impact of Change in Kharif Cropping Pattern	121
	5.6.2	Impact of Summer Irrigation for Sugarcane	124
	5.7	Irrigation Development on Channel Sectors	125
	5.7.1	Irrigation under Existing Development on Channel Sectors	126
	5.7.2	Irrigation under Ultimate Development on Channel Sectors	127
	5.8	Summary of Level-I Analysis	132
VI		LEVEL-II STUDY OF IRRIGATION IN SYSTEM	138
	6.1	The Issues	138
	6.2	Conditions of Analysis	139
	6.3	Impact of Flow Requirement under Ultimate Development	144
	6.3.1	Irrigation without Flow Requirement by Delta Region Authorities	144
	6.3.2	Impact of Flow Requirement by one Delta Region Authority	149

	6.3.3 Impact of Flow Requirement by Two Delta Region Authorities	153
	6.4 Impact of Flow Requirement on Irrigation Without Storages in Nepal	156
	6.4.1 Irrigation without Storages and Without Flow Requirement	156
	6.4.2 Impact of Flow Requirement by one Delta Region Authority	157
	6.4.3 Impact of Flow Requirement by Two Delta Region Authorities	160
	6.5 Impact of Administrative Constraints by States	162
	6.6 Effect of Water Utilization in Channel Sectors on Irrigation through Major Projects	163
	6.7 Summary of Analysis	164
VII	LEVEL-I AND LEVEL-II STUDIES OF HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT	167
	7.1 The Issues	167
	7.2 Conditions of Analysis	169
	7.3 Level-I Energy Study	171
	7.3.1 Maximum Possible Energy Generation at Subsystem Level	171
	7.3.2 Effect of Power Plant Capacities	172
	7.3.3 Effect of Seasonal Distribution Cons- traint at Subsystem Level	173
	7.3.4 Effect of Evaporation Losses from Storage Projects	180
	7.4 Level-II Energy Study	182
	7.4.1 Effect of Regional Coordination	182
	7.4.2 Effect of Energy Rate Function	187
	7.5 Summary of Analysis	189

VIII	LEVEL-I AND LEVEL-II TRADE-OFF STUDIES	193
	8.1 The Issues	193
	8.2 The Trade-offs Explored	194
	8.3 Trade-offs between Rabi, Kharif Irrigation and Annual Irrigation	195
	8.3.1 Level-I Trade-off between Rabi and Kharif Irrigation	195
	8.3.2 Level-II Trade-off between Rabi and Kharif Irrigation	204
	8.4 Trade-offs between Irrigation and Energy	207
	8.4.1 Level-I Trade-off between Annual Irrigation and Annual Energy	210
	8.4.2 Level-II Trade-off between Rabi Irrigation and Annual Energy	213
	8.5 Level-II Trade-off between Energy and Flow at Boundary Node	214
	8.6 Level-II Trade-off between Irrigation and Flow at Boundary Node	219
	8.6.1 Trade-off between Rabi Irrigation and Rabi Flow without Storages in Nepal	219
	8.6.2 Trade-off between Rabi Irrigation and Rabi Flow with storages in Nepal	222
	8.6.3 Trade-off between Kharif Irrigation and Summer Flow Without Storages in Nepal	222
	8.6.4 Trade-off between Kharif Irrigation and Summer Flow with Storages in Nepal	223
	8.7 Summary of Analysis	223
IX	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	225
	9.1 Issues and Approach	225
	9.2 Conclusions of Level-I Analysis of Irrigation Development	227

9.2.1	Irrigation in Major Tributary Subsystems	228
9.2.2	Irrigation Development in Minor Tributary Subsystems	233
9.3	Conclusions of Level-II Analysis of Irrigation Development	234
9.3.1	Effect of Flow Requirement by One Delta Region Authority	234
9.3.2	Effect of Flow Requirement by Two Delta Region Authorities	235
9.3.3	Effect of Administrative Constraints within the System	235
9.3.4	Effect of Level-II Conditions on Diversion Capacity Utilisation	236
9.4	Conclusions of Level-I and Level-II Analysis of Energy Generation	237
9.5	Limitations of Study and Suggestions for Further Research	238
	REFERENCES	242
	APPENDIX-A : Estimation of System Input and Parameters	246
	BIO-DATA	275