

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-10-सितंबर-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है. इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> पर देखें



Hindustan Times 10-September-2020

Hindustan Times

{ WWF REPORT } LIVING PLANET 2020

Humans pushing 1 in 3 freshwater species to extinction

Jayashree Nandi

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NEW DELHI: The population of freshwater species including fish, birds, amphibians and mammals have declined by 84% globally since 1970, threatening one in three freshwater or riverine species with extinction, the Living Planet Report 2020 has said.

At least 85% of the earth's wetlands are already lost and freshwater species are at highest risk compared to forest or marine species, the report released on Thursday has underlined.

The Living Planet Report

which is released biannually by the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Zoological Society of London shows an average 68% decline in population of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish since 1970. The report tracks the abundance of 20,811 populations representing 4,392 species based on a number of data sets available globally.

These population trends are brought together in what is called the Living Planet Index (LPI), which calculates the average percentage change in population sizes since 1970.

There is a 94% decline in the LPI in Latin America and the

Caribbean, which is also facing massive losses in freshwater species due to fragmentation by hydropower projects and abstraction of water and a 45% decline in LPI in Asia and Australia.

Riverine ecosystems in India are also under threat. The size of wetlands in India has shrunk — to only 0.03% area of the total geographic area. In 2018, there were 351 polluted stretches of rivers, according to the Central Pollution Control Board, up from 302 in 2016. And there has been a reduction in the population of endangered species such as the rare Gangetic Dolphin.

continued on →15



Riverine ecosystems across the world are under threat.

AFP

The Pioneer 10-September-2020

DJB follows a multi-dimensional approach

Delhi Jal Board aims to launch ambitious schemes to fulfill the objective of water availability and water security. "As per the study by the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), ground water level in Delhi is depleting at an astonishing rate of 10 cm per year," DJB said, adding that our population will be 25.88 million by 2025 and our water requirements will be 1140 MGD (considering 44 MGD per person per day).

Taking note of the serious situation, Confederation of Indian Industry, Delhi, organised a discussion on the issue.

Vice Chairman of DJB, Raghav Chadha, was called as a chief guest to shed some light on the 'Augmentation of Water Supply, Safety and Security'. He gave valuable suggestions and chalked out the gist of a future action plan.

Speaking to the participants, he said, "The situation is grave at present. NITI Aayog declared last year that 21 cities in India may face severe water scarcity by 2020 including Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. Despite investing heavily on rain water harvesting in the last two decades,



water also ran out in the city of Chennai last year after a deficient northeast monsoon in 2018."

Chadha also said, "DJB strives to provide safe, adequate drinking water supply to people living in Delhi and collect and treat generated sewage to the permissible standards before disposal or reuse."

"DJB follows a multi-dimensional approach in terms of perspective planning and project implementation with

respect to the water and sewerage sector," Chadha said, adding that out of the nine treatment plants in Delhi, seven water treatment plants thrive on river water through Haryana, while two plants in east of Delhi get river Ganga water from Murad Nagar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Currently, Potable water at its optimum production is about 935 MGD out of which 90 MGD is part of groundwater resources.

The Pioneer 10-September-2020

फिलहाल बारिश के आसार नहीं, बढ़ेगा तापमान



पायनिथर समाचार सेवा। नई दिल्ली

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में अगले कुछ दिनों में बारिश होने की संभावना नहीं है जिससे दिन का तापमान बढ़ने के आसार हैं। मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने

बताया कि दिल्ली में बुधवार को आसमान में आंशिक रूप से बादल छाए रहे लेकिन बारिश नहीं हुई।

अधिकतम तापमान 36 डिग्री सेल्सियस के करीब रहने का अनुमान है। शहर में सितंबर में सिर्फ 20.9

● सितंबर में दर्ज हुई
20.9 मिमी बारिश

मिमी बारिश दर्ज हुई है जो सामान्य बारिश (58.3 मिमी) की अपेक्षा 64 फीसदी कम है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में एक जून से अब तक 576.5 मिमी बारिश हुई है जो सामान्य बारिश - 582.1 मिमी से कम है। गौरतलब है कि इस बार दिल्ली में औसत से बारिश कम हुई हुई। हालांकि मौसम विभाग का कहना था कि इस बार सामान्य बारिश होगी मगर पिछले वर्ष की तरह बारिश कम हुई।

The Pioneer 10-September-2020

दो साल में विंध्य क्षेत्र के हर घर तक पहुंचेगा पेयजल: योगी

मुख्यमंत्री ने वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से की विन्ध्याचल मंडल के विकास कार्यों की विस्तृत समीक्षा

● सोनभद्र को शीघ्र मिलेगी हवाई अड्डे की सौगात

पायनियर समाचार सेवा। लखनऊ

मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कहा है कि विन्ध्याचल मंडल में पर्यटन आधारित विकास और रोजगार सृजन को असीम संभावनाएं हैं। आजादी के बाद से यह क्षेत्र उपेक्षित रहा, किंतु अब इस पुण्य क्षेत्र को महत्ता के अनुरूप यहाँ विकास का सूर्योदय हो रहा है। मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा है कि 6000 करोड़ की शहर घर नल योजना विंध्य क्षेत्र के लिए स्वीकार की गई है। दो साल में विंध्य क्षेत्र के हर घर में शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध होगा।

मुख्यमंत्री बुधवार शाम को अपने सरकारी आवास पर वीडियो



कांफ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से विन्ध्याचल मंडल के विकास कार्यों की विस्तृत समीक्षा कर रहे थे। मुख्यमंत्री ने अष्टभुजा और कालीखोह में पीपीपी मॉडल पर रोप वे निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने पर प्रसन्नता जताई। साथ ही श्रद्धालुओं की सुविधा के दृष्टिगत सड़क, बिजली और पेयजल की सुव्यवस्था करने के निर्देश दिए। उन्होंने कहा कि माँ विंध्यवासिनी धाम

को केंद्र में रखकर पर्यटन विकास की विभिन्न योजनाएं चल रही हैं, इन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार विस्तार दिया जाए। जनप्रतिनिधियों की डिजिटल सहभागिता वाली इस बैठक में उन्होंने कहा कि सोनभद्र आकांक्षात्मक जनपद है, यहां विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में यहां विशेष प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, इसे और तत्परता से किया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि सोनभद्र में हवाई पट्टी को

विस्तार देकर हवाई अड्डे का रूप दिया जाएगा। यह हवाई अड्डा सोनभद्र के विकास को नवीन आयाम प्रदान करेगा। समीक्षा बैठक में मुख्यमंत्री ने भदोही के प्रसिद्ध कालीन उद्योग की ब्रांडिंग की चर्चा करते हुए की जा रही कार्यवाहियों के बारे में जानकारी ली। जिस पर अपर मुख्य सचिव एमएसएमई ने बताया कि भदोही में अगले वर्ष एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय कॉफ्रेंस प्रस्तावित है। इंटरनेशनल ब्रांडिंग के लिहाज से यह अहम होगा। मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार कालीन उद्योग की समृद्धि के लिए हर आवश्यक कदम उठाने को तैयार है। यह उद्योग भदोही की पहचान है इसे समृद्धि की आधारशिला बनानी होगी। भदोही जनपद में प्रस्तावित वेटरनरी कॉलेज की प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करते हुए पशुपालन विभाग को आवश्यक कार्यवाही पूर्ण करने के निर्देश दिए।

जनप्रतिनिधियों से बेहतर समन्वय रखें अधिकारी

समीक्षा बैठक में मुख्यमंत्री ने निर्देश दिए कि जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिए गए प्रस्तावों पर समयबद्ध ढंग से कार्यवाही की जाए। उन्होंने जनप्रतिनिधियों और प्रशासन में बेहतर समन्वय की आवश्यकता पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि विकास कार्यों के शिलान्यास अथवा लोकार्पण जनप्रतिनिधियों से ही कराया जाना सुनिश्चित करें। मुख्यमंत्री ने मंडलीय समीक्षा बैठक में जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाये गए विषयों पर यथोचित निर्णय लेने के लिए अधिकारियों को निर्देशित किया। मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि विकास कार्यों को समयबद्ध व गुणवत्तापरक ढंग से पूर्ण किया जाए। मुख्यमंत्री ने मीरजापुर और सोनभद्र में बेहतर राजस्व संग्रह होने पर जिला प्रशासनों की सराहना की साथ ही

राजस्व संग्रह में वृद्धि के लिए जिलाधिकारियों को विशेष प्रयास करने के निर्देश दिए। सामुदायिक शौचालय निर्माण तथा ग्राम सचिवालय भवनों के निर्माण के कार्यों को गति प्रदान करने के निर्देश देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि व्यक्तिगत तथा सामुदायिक शौचालयों का भीतिक सत्यापन किया जाए। मुख्यमंत्री ने वन विभाग से जुड़े अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्रों के शीघ्र निस्तारण के लिए विभागीय अधिकारियों को निर्देशित भी किया। मुख्यमंत्री ने राजकीय इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज सोनभद्र के विभिन्न भवनों के निर्माण कार्य तथा मिर्जापुर में आईटी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्रता से पूर्ण करते हुए नवीन राजकीय मेडिकल कॉलेज का संचालन प्रारंभ किए जाने के निर्देश दिए।

The Statesman 10-September-2020

Why wetlands protection is crucial



PRATHIK KARTHIKEYAN AND
ARMIN ROSENCRAZ

Wetlands are areas like marshes or mangroves where water covers the land for most parts of the year or where water is present continuously. Wetlands are some of the most biologically diverse areas in the world, housing a legion of diverse flora and fauna. They include the Sundarbans in

India and the Pantanal in South America. Some of the world's most endangered bird and animal species call wetlands their home. In recent times human activity and the impacts of climate change have severely threatened wetlands the world over.

Unbeknownst to most people, wetlands play a key role in maintaining the hydrological integrity of an area. They are sometimes referred to as the kidneys of the earth because

they naturally purify water. They do so by absorbing excess minerals like phosphorus and other heavy metals which are often found in wastewater produced from human activity. Moreover, wetlands act as a buffer for natural disasters by absorbing some of the impact of extreme weather events like hurricanes, typhoons and flash floods.

Despite the vital benefits that wetlands provide, they are being

rapidly destroyed by human activity and climate change impacts. Case in point: the forest fires that are currently ravaging the world's largest wetland, the Pantanal.

Wetlands have been rapidly deteriorating across the Indian subcontinent due to the impacts of climate change and human activity. Wetlands are continuously under threat because regulatory authorities are lax in enforcing environmental norms. This can be observed across India where environmental regulatory agencies have failed to enforce regulations that protect wetlands. These regulators seem to believe that regulation impedes development. Our view is that development need not come at the cost of the environment; they can go hand in hand.

A clear illustration of this is how the New York City governing authority realized that they could save somewhere between \$3 and 8 billion in wastewater treatment plants by purchasing and preserving wetlands for around a billion dollars which would perform the same function. This novel strategy could be deployed across the world. Furthermore, as climate change impacts get more and more harsh and extreme weather events become more frequent, countries will need to invest more money into strategies to mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events.

These mitigation strategies are often too costly for developing nations to afford. In areas where wetlands have rapidly deteriorated, the impact of weather events like flooding and the impact of more extreme

weather events such as hurricanes and tsunamis are compounded. It is estimated that global degradation of wetlands amounts to a loss of some \$20 trillion in ecosystem services annually. Evidently, a more sensible long term strategy to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change impacts would be to protect wetlands. Such protection would not only mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change but also in a roundabout fashion reduce the pace at which climate change itself occurs. In the long term, protecting and preserving wetlands would cost a government significantly less than investing in measures that mitigate the adverse impact of climate change and reverse the damage caused by extreme weather events.

There are many new strategies that can be adopted to protect wetlands such as erecting bio-fences and creating protected areas around wetlands. The importance of wetlands is highlighted in the Ramsar Wetlands Convention. International agreements, like Ramsar, are enforceable only through domestic law and require local domestic will.

To this end, there needs to be a strengthening of international exchange of technology and intellect, focused on protecting wetlands. But crucially there needs to be an understanding on the part of local governments that development does not need to come at the cost of wetland protection and the environment. They can be harmonized to produce a version of sustainable development that both protects the environment and ensures economic growth.

The writers are, respectively, a final year student and professor at the Jindal Global Law School in Sonapat, Haryana.

Millennium Post 10-September-2020

Heavy rains lash Kerala, north India remains dry, sultry

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Heavy rains lashed several parts of southern India including Kerala on Wednesday while dry and sultry weather prevailed in the north, even as the IMD forecast widespread rainfall over Peninsular regions in the next four to five days.

In Punjab and Haryana, hot and humid weather conditions prevailed at most places, with maximum temperatures settling two-three notches above the normal limits. Chandigarh, the common capital of the two states, recorded a high of 35.2 degrees Celsius.

In Haryana, Ambala recorded a maximum of 35.4 degrees Celsius while Hisar's maximum settled at 36.6 degrees Celsius. Bhiwani experienced a hot day with a maximum temperature of 37.2 degrees Celsius.

In Punjab, Patiala recorded a high of 35 degrees Celsius, Ludhiana's maximum temperature settled at 34.6 degrees Celsius while Amritsar's maximum settled at 35.4 degrees Celsius.

According to the Met department forecast, monsoon activity is likely to be subdued over Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh during the next four to five days and dry weather is likely to prevail during this period.

In Uttar Pradesh, thunderstorm accompanied with lightning occurred at isolated places in the eastern part of the state.

The met department has forecast rain/thundershower at isolated places and light thunderstorm accompanied with lightning at some places over eastern parts of the state.

As heavy rains lashed Kerala, three fishermen, who had put out to sea from the coastal town of Anchuthengu, drowned when



their boat overturned due to the rough sea and strong waves.

The capital city of Thiruvananthapuram received 10 cm rains with low lying areas getting water logged and five families being shifted to relief camps.

Fishermen have been warned against venturing into

the sea as strong winds with speed ranging from 45-55 kmph are likely to prevail along and off Kerala coast from Wednesday, officials said.

Rain/thundershowers were observed at most places over Mahe and Lakshadweep; at many places over Andaman

and Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, Rayalaseema and Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal on Wednesday.

A few places in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, south Karnataka too witnessed rains while isolated places in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Konkan and Goa, Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Telangana received showers.

In its monsoon forecast, the IMD said that under the influence of an off-shore trough from south Maharashtra coast to north Kerala coast, fairly widespread to widespread rainfall with isolated heavy falls, thunderstorm and lightning are very likely over Peninsular India during the next four to five days.

While heavy to very heavy

rainfall at isolated places is very likely over coastal Karnataka from September 10 to 13, south Karnataka (September 9-12), Kerala and Mahe (September 9-11). Extremely heavy rainfall at isolated places is also very likely over coastal and south Karnataka on September 11.

The western part of the monsoon trough lies north of its normal position and the eastern end lies near to its normal position. A cyclonic circulation lies over Gangetic West Bengal and neighbourhood in lower tropospheric levels. Under their influence, fairly widespread rainfall with isolated thunderstorm and lightning are very likely over northeast and adjoining east India. Heavy rainfall at isolated places is also very likely over sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim during next 5 days and over Northeast India during the next four to five days.

CENTRAL TEAM ON MP VISIT FROM SEPT 10 TO ASSESS FLOOD DAMAGE

BHOPAL: A Central team will begin its three-day tour of Madhya Pradesh on Thursday to take stock of damage caused by heavy rains and floods in various districts recently, a state government official said on Wednesday. The team, to be led by a Joint Secretary, Union government, will comprise officers of the ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Water Resources, Road Transport and Highways, and Rural Development, he said. The officers will visit Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda and Dewas districts to assess the damage caused by floods. Crops and houses were damaged in floods and heavy rains in the last week of August.

New Indian Express 10-September-2020

CAG punches holes in water harvesting scheme, Cong seeks action on Fadnavis

SUDHIR SURYAWANSHI @ Mumbai

A CAG report tabled in the Maharashtra Assembly on Tuesday criticised the previous Fadnavis government for its failure to implement the Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan (JSA) touted to make villages in the state drought-free.

The report has revealed irregularities in the ₹10,000-crore water-shed management scheme, prompting the ruling Mahavikas Aghadi leaders to demand a judicial inquiry into the "scam".

Congress spokesperson Sachin Sawant said the former BJP CM **Devendra Fadnavis** should take moral responsibility and resign from his post and face the inquiry.

As per CAG report, the intention of the Jalyukta Shivar scheme was to recharge the groundwater and increase the

cover of irrigation, but the scheme failed to meet the targets. As per report, instead of increasing the groundwater, the level in 31,015 villages went down. The groundwater loss was by more one metre in 13,984 villages.

However, the state government's expenses on tanker-supplied water increased in 2019, entailing an expenditure of ₹9,000 on tankers alone.

"It shows that the scheme has grossly failed. It was mainly used by contractors for their own benefit; the farmers hardly got anything. When we were in opposi-

tion, we tried to expose the scheme. The scheme needs proper auditing," said Sawant.

The BJP rejected the CAG report, saying it had used small samples to reach its findings.

The report observed that in 37 out of 83 villages, the water shortfall was due to less storage created than planned. In 25 of these 37 villages, the shortfall in creation of storage vis-à-vis planned storage was more than 20%.

"Consequently, in 17 of these 83 villages, water tankers were deployed for meeting the water requirement of the villages."



It shows that the scheme has grossly failed. It was mainly used by contractors for their own benefit; the farmers hardly got anything. When we were in opposition, we tried to expose the scheme.

Sachin Sawant, Congress spokesperson

Rajasthan Patrika 10-September-2020

जलभराव के दस दिन शेष, बांध अभी 25 फीट खाली



बीकानेर. राजस्थान के 12 जिलों को सिंचाई और पेयजल पानी उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रमुख नहर प्रणालियों को पानी आपूर्ति करने वाले बांधों की स्थिति अभी ठीक नहीं है। अभी तक तीनों प्रमुख बांध भाखड़ा, रणजीतसागर और पोंग बांध करीब बीस प्रतिशत से अधिक खाली पड़े हैं।

Rajasthan Patrika 10-September-2020

बीसलपुर बांध में एक साल आपूर्ति लायक पानी आया

राजमहल. जयपुर व अजमेर सहित टोंक जिले की लाइफ लाइन कहे जाने वाले बीसलपुर बांध में पहले भरा पानी व इस वर्ष आया लगभग 6 टीएमसी से बांध में पूर्ण जलभराव का जलभग 63 प्रतिशत पानी होने से जयपुर व अजमेर सहित टोंक जिले के लाखों परिवारों के अगले एक वर्ष तक पेयजल संकट दूर हो सकेंगे। बांध के जलभराव सहित करीबी वन क्षेत्र में बारिश का दौर चलने के कारण बांध में पानी की आवक अभी बनी हुई है।



Hindustan 10-September-2020

अच्छी बारिश नहीं होने से पूरे हफ्ते सताएगी उमस



नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली के लोगों को अगले छह दिन गर्मी और उमस का सामना करना पड़ेगा। बारिश नहीं होने और धूप तेज होने के चलते तापमान सामान्य से ऊपर रहने की संभावना है। बुधवार को अधिकतम तापमान सामान्य से दो डिग्री ज्यादा दर्ज

किया गया। दिल्ली के सफदरजंग मौसम केन्द्र में दिन का अधिकतम तापमान 35.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस रिकॉर्ड किया गया। जो कि सामान्य से दो डिग्री ज्यादा है। वहीं, न्यूनतम तापमान 26.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा जो एक डिग्री कम है। यहां पर नमी का स्तर 90 से 55 फीसदी तक रहा। इसके चलते लोगों को ज्यादा उमस का सामना करना पड़ा। अनुमान है कि अगले छह दिनों के बीच अच्छी बरसात नहीं होगी। वहीं, बुधवार को दूसरी बार वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक 100 के ऊपर यानी मध्यम श्रेणी में रहा।