

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-19-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



Indian Express 19-September-2020

NGT asks Haryana, Delhi to prepare plan for Najafgarh lake

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 18

THE NATIONAL Green Tribunal on Thursday asked Delhi and Haryana to prepare a joint environment management plan for Najafgarh lake in three months.

The Environment Ministry has been asked to steer the proceedings for the plan with the assistance of the Central Pollution Control Board. The directive comes after a report filed by Haryana before the NGT in October 2019, under proceedings of an application by INTACH, stated the area could be a private land and not a wetland.

The NGT bench had then noted that there was a 1983 gazette notification which showed the area to be a lake, and had asked Gurgaon Deputy Commissioner to look into previous revenue records. On Thursday, the Gurgaon DM submitted a report to the NGT that said there was “no entry of water body” in the revenue records.

“The area is partly govern-



The NGT has given 3 months' time to the states to prepare the plan. *Abhinav Saha*

ment land and partly private. Learned counsel for Haryana, however, states that factually there is a large water body in existence and a management plan is under consideration of the state,” the NGT order stated.

“In view of the fact that there is a large transboundary water body, which partly falls in Delhi and partly in Haryana, it will be appropriate that an environment management plan is prepared jointly by them,” the bench said.

The NGT has also asked that an action taken report be filed before it before the next date of hearing on January 27, 2021.

Indian Express 19-September-2020

1.3 BN PEOPLE DIRECTLY DEPEND ON HIMALAYAN HINDU KUSH ECOSYSTEM

Glacier retreat in Himalayas to cause water crisis: study

ESHA ROY

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 18

A STUDY commissioned by the Observer Research Foundation, published this month, has found that the retreat of glaciers in the Himalayan Hindu Kush region is now affecting the surface water and groundwater availability in the region, and has adversely affected springs – a lifeline for the population in hill areas.

The study, carried out by Dr Anjal Prakash, IPCC author and Research Director of Bharti Institute of Public Policy at the Indian School of Business in Hyderabad, says that unless a coherent nationwide policy is developed for springs and Himalayan groundwater, villages and towns in the region will face a severe water crisis in coming decades.

Studies by ISRO show that approximately 75 per cent of the Himalayan glaciers are retreating at an alarming rate.

“These retreats will increase

the variability of water flows to downstream areas and endanger the sustainability of water use in the earth’s most crowded basins. Receding glaciers would also have an impact on the rates of groundwater recharge in some areas,” says the study. The decline in groundwater due to anticipated decline of glacial meltwater is likely to affect the Ganges basin the most, it says.

“Glacial decline is closely related to climate change. The study looks at the interconnectivity between this and the groundwater and surface water in the area. There are 5 million springs in the Himalayas and they are showing a decline because of overuse by an increasing population, but also because of retreating glaciers and depleting ground water levels. This is alarming because the populations that live in the upper and middle Himalayas, in villages and even towns, are dependent on spring water. NITI Aayog has set up a committee to look at springs



The Himalayan Hindu Kush region has the biggest reserves of water in the form of ice and snow outside the polar regions. *File*

in the Himalayas. But there needs to be a mission mode policy on this,” said Dr Prakash.

“In many parts of HKH springs are drying up due to prolonged pre-monsoon drought as a result of climate change, threatening the way of life for local communities and downstream areas,” said Dr Vishal Singh, Executive Director of

Centre for Ecology Development and Research.

The HKH region extends across 3,500 km over eight countries—Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. It has the biggest reserves of water in the form of ice and snow outside the polar regions, and is the source of 10 of the largest rivers

in Asia. About 1.3 billion people directly depend on the HKH ecosystems, including for irrigation, power and drinking water.

For the upper Indus basin, glacier melt may contribute up to 41 per cent of the total runoff, 13 per cent in the upper Ganga basin and 16 per cent in upper Brahmaputra. While initially the retreating glaciers will not have a direct impact on water flow in rivers, except in the Indus where 26 per cent flow is from glacier melt, this is likely to change soon, says the study.

Climate warming is affecting hydrological regimes in the HKH region because of factors like changes in seasonal extremes, increased evapotranspiration, and changes in glacier volume.

However, the study forecasts that in all three basins, there would be a decrease in snow and a rise in glacier melt by the middle of the century. Initially, there will be an increased amount of meltwater available, but this quantity will decline abruptly as the glacier storage is reduced.

Tribune 19-September-2020

Indus Waters Treaty turns 60, disputes persist



LT GEN PRAMOD GROVER (RETD)
FORMER STATE INFORMATION
COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB

The existing geopolitical situation and the emerging China-Pakistan water axis prevent any workable negotiations with Pakistan. The only option with India at present is to draw the maximum benefit from provisions of the treaty. This would involve utilising all available waters of the eastern rivers and exploiting full potential of the western rivers for irrigation and hydro-power. Pakistan's rhetoric over the matter will have to be tackled diplomatically as heretofore.

THE Indus Waters Treaty, hailed as one of the finest, the most sophisticated and comprehensive international water treaties, remains a contentious issue even after 60 years. For India and Pakistan, the blame game carries on.

The 1960 treaty is perhaps the only agreement that physically divides the river system between two nation-states and the only one wherein a third party, the World Bank, played a crucial role in not just brokering for a protracted period of 10 years to work out the specific arrangement, but was also a signatory.

This treaty addressed specific water allocation issues, providing unique design requirements for the run-of-the-river dams to ensure steady water flow and guarantee power generation through hydroelectricity, and also provides a mechanism for consultation and arbitration should questions, disagreements, or disputes arise between the incumbents. Some disputes notwithstanding, the treaty continues to remain intact despite the trust deficit between the two nuclear neighbours, and the established fact that Pakistan exports and supports terrorism in India. For its continuance, the role of India's political leadership must be acknowledged.

Following the development and construction of several projects by India on the western rivers, such as the Salal hydroelectric project, the Wullar barrage project, the Baglihar hydroelectric project, and the Kishenganga hydroelectric project to name a few since 1976, Pakistan has been accusing India of several violations of the treaty. In fact, due to the storage/diversion of western river waters associated with these projects, it also holds India responsible for any shortage of water that it is facing. In response,



UPPER HAND: Every time Pakistan has taken India to neutral arbitrators or court of arbitration with accusations of non-compliance with the treaty, the ruling has been in India's favour.

however, India has maintained that it has all along adhered to the provisions of the treaty in letter and in spirit and has never deprived Pakistan of its share of water under the treaty and has no intention of doing so. Every time Pakistan has taken India to neutral arbitrators or a court of arbitration with accusations of non-compliance with the treaty, the ruling has been in India's favour.

Over the past decade, Pakistan has been accusing India of diverting/storing water entitled to Pakistan on the western rivers. It is demanding a bigger share of water from rivers that run from India even though India, as per the treaty, generously gave away 80.52 per cent of the Indus system waters to Pakistan for indefinite duration. Pakistan has also been highlighting at various international forums that water scarcity in Pakistan is being caused (or partially caused) by Indian action, a situation

that would seriously jeopardise economic growth and prove to be a health hazard for Pakistan.

To put Pakistan's viewpoint and concerns in perspective, we need to focus on some of the imperatives of the treaty. First, it allocates the water of the three western rivers to Pakistan, but allows India to tap the considerable hydropower potential before the rivers enter Pakistan. Second, the treaty allowed India to create storage on the western rivers of 1.25, 1.60, and 0.75 MAF (million acre feet) for general, power, and flood storages, respectively, amounting to total permissible storage of 3.6 MAF. Third, the treaty does not require India to deliver assured quantities of water to Pakistan and instead it requires India to let flow to Pakistan the water available in these rivers excluding the limited use permitted to India by the treaty. Fourth, there are no quantitative limits

to the hydroelectricity that India can produce using the western rivers nor any limit to the number of run-of-the-river projects India can build.

Since hydro-power does not consume water, the only issue is timing. Pakistan must realise that the overall effect the run-of-the-river hydro-power projects will have is perhaps a negligible delay as far as timing is concerned. Secondly, for general, power, and flood storages amounting to total permissible storage of 3.6 MAF, India has built no storage and is yet to utilise fully its entitlement. Further, of the 1.34 million acres permitted for irrigation, India is using only 0.792 million acres. Out of an assessed potential of 18,653 MW, only projects worth 3,264 MW have been commissioned so far. Any reduced flows into Pakistan from time to time are not the result of any violation of the treaty by India or any action to divert such flows from the western rivers.

Pakistan is facing a grim situation regarding its fast-depleting fresh water resources. Detailed analysis indicates water scarcity problems, mainly due to high inefficiency of water use in irrigation (80% of the water is used for low value agriculture production), increased levels of water pollution, lack of water storage facility and competing needs driven by high population growth in Pakistan. Estimates indicate that the availability of water in Pakistan has been consistently declining over the past few decades, from 5,000 cubic metres per capita 60 years ago to 1,000 cubic metres per capita at present, and is estimated to fall to about 800 cubic metres per capita by 2025. Pakistan has also realised that there will be an increase in the demand for water due to

the impact of climate change. This is because higher levels of irrigation are needed to compensate for increased evaporation. Thus, in order to provide water security, Pakistan has now commenced construction of dams with Chinese assistance on the western rivers.

What is the future of this treaty? Is there a need to revisit it? The response is simple. Unfortunately, there is no clause to withdraw from it unilaterally. Various sane voices from both sides have suggested that both India and Pakistan should realise the strategic importance of water as an economic resource and discuss efforts required to jointly optimise the potential of the Indus River System as per Article VII ('Future Cooperation') of the treaty.

However, the existing geopolitical situation and the emerging China-Pakistan water axis prevent any workable negotiations with Pakistan. Both the Indus and Sutlej originate from China, which has been constructing storage/dams on these rivers before they enter the Indian territory.

The only workable option with India at present is to draw the maximum benefit from provisions of the treaty. This would involve utilising all available waters of the eastern rivers and exploiting full potential of the western rivers for irrigation and hydro-power (including permissible storage) while remaining within the four corners of the provisions of the treaty. Simultaneously, a study group of experts should be convened to work out future course of action to include utilisation/transfer of water of the western rivers including legal ramifications in case the need arises. Pakistan's inevitable rhetoric over the matter will have to be tackled diplomatically as heretofore.

Indian Express 19-September-2020

Indus Water Treaty at 60: why there is a need to give it a fresh look



UTTAM KUMAR SINHA

SEPTEMBER 19 marks the 60th anniversary of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) between India and Pakistan, a treaty that is often cited as an example of the possibilities of peaceful coexistence that exist despite the troubled relationship. Well-wishers of the treaty often dub it "uninterrupted and un-interruptible". The World Bank, which, as the third party, played a pivotal role in crafting the IWT, continues to take particular pride that the treaty functions.

The role of India, as a responsible upper riparian abiding by the provisions of the treaty, has been remarkable but the country, of late, is under pressure to rethink the ex-

tent to which it can remain committed to the provisions, as its overall political relations with Pakistan becomes intractable.

Equitable water-sharing

Back in time, partitioning the Indus rivers system was inevitable after the Partition of India in 1947. The sharing formula devised after prolonged negotiations sliced the Indus system into two halves. The three 'western rivers' (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) went to Pakistan and the three 'eastern rivers' (Sutlej, Ravi and Beas) were portioned to India. Equitable it may have seemed, but the fact remained that India conceded 80.52 per cent of the aggregate water flows in the Indus system to Pakistan. It also gave Rs 83 crore in pounds sterling to Pakistan to help build replacement canals from the western rivers. Such generosity is unusual of an upper riparian.

India conceded its upper riparian position on the western rivers for the complete rights on the eastern rivers. Water was critical for India's development plans. It was vital, therefore, to get the waters of the 'east-

ern rivers' for the proposed Rajasthan canal and the Bhakra Dam without which both Punjab and Rajasthan would be left dry, severely hampering India's food production. Jawaharlal Nehru, while inaugurating the Bhakra Canals in 1963, described it as "a gigantic achievement and a symbol of the nation's energy and enterprise".

In Pakistan, however, it was an occasion of strong resentment, grieving that India got away with the total flow of 33 million acre-feet on the eastern rivers "virtually for a song". Nehru was always conscious that the Bhakra Canals should not be at the cost of reduced water supplies to Pakistan. However, he was also very clear that India's interest on the eastern rivers should be protected hoping that the two countries should someday come to live "amicably and cordially as the United States and Canada live in North America".

Increasing unease

That, of course, has not happened. On the contrary, the Pakistan leadership considers the sharing of the waters with India

an unfinished business. What is disputable today has nothing to do with water sharing, which is settled under the IWT, but whether the Indian projects on the western rivers, in particular Jhelum and Chenab, as Pakistan claims, conform to the technical stipulations. Being a lower riparian state, Pakistan's scepticism of India allows it to increasingly politicise the issue. It is not surprising that it maintains high troop levels and alertness around the canals on the eastern front, fearing that India will try to take control of the western rivers.

Clearly, due to its strategic location and importance, the Indus basin continues to receive considerable international attention. In fact, David Lilienthal, who headed the Tennessee Valley Authority and later the Atomic Energy Commission, after visiting India and Pakistan in 1951, feared that "another Korea is in the making", prompting the World Bank to mediate the water sharing arrangements.

Every now and then, there is a clamour in India for abrogating the IWT as a response to Pakistan's cross-border terrorism

and intransigence. Any attempt towards this would require a number of politico-diplomatic and hydrological factors to be determined as also a political consensus. That the treaty has remained "uninterrupted" is because India respects its signatory and values trans-boundary rivers as an important connector in the region in terms of both diplomacy and economic prosperity. There have been several instances of terror attacks — Indian Parliament in 2001, Mumbai in 2008, and the incidents in Uri in 2016 and Pulwama in 2019 — which could have prompted India, within the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to withdraw from the IWT. However, on each occasion, India chose not to do so.

Renegotiation

With abrogation an option that India is hesitant to take, there is a growing debate to modify the existing IWT. While the treaty may have served some purpose at the time it was signed, now with a new set of hydrological realities, advanced engineering methods in dam construction and

de-siltation, there is an urgent need to look at it afresh.

Article XII of the IWT says that it "may from time to time be modified" but carefully notes "by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two governments". Pakistan will see no merit in any modification having already got a good deal in 1960. India's best option, therefore, would be to optimise the provisions of the treaty.

India has been woefully wanting in not utilising the 3.6 million acre feet (MAF) of "permissible storage capacity" granted by the IWT on the western rivers. Poor water development projects have allowed 2-3 MAF of water to easily flow into Pakistan which needs to be urgently utilised. Further, out of the total estimated capacity of 11406 MW electricity that can be harnessed from the three western rivers in Kashmir, only 3034 MW has been tapped so far.

Uttam Kumar Sinha is Fellow at the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi

Deccan Chronicle 19-September-2020

IN BRIEF

More rains likely till Sept. 22

Hyderabad: For the third day in a row, heavy rains lashed parts of the city, on Friday evening. Abdullapurmet received 107 mm, the most in the city, and Thorur gram panchayat 105.3 mm till 8 pm. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted that rains will lash the city for three more days. It has also issued a heavy rainfall warning till September 22. "Thunderstorm accompanied by lightning are very likely to occur at isolated places over Telangana state. Heavy rain is very likely to occur at isolated places in the districts," the forecast said.

Telangana Today 19-September-2020



Following copious rainfall in the region, water flows over all the five weirs of Singa Samudram tank in Sircilla. — Photo: Burka Babji

Asian Age 19-September-2020

IMD: Light rain likely in Delhi

New Delhi, Sept 18: Light rain is likely in the national capital on Friday, the weather department said.

There has been no rain in Delhi for the past 10 days, though monsoon is not over yet.

The last time the Safdarjung Observatory, which provides representative data for the city, recorded any rainfall (1.3 mm) was on September 8.

Lack of rains pushed the mercury up in Delhi over the last few days.

The national capital has recorded 78 per cent less rainfall in September so far, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD) data.

The Safdarjung Observatory has recorded just 20.9 mm rainfall so far this month against the normal of 94 mm.

— PTI

Millennium Post 19-September-2020

Heavy rains affected crops like paddy, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables: Govt

NEW DELHI: Heavy rains in some parts of the country have affected standing crops including paddy, pulses, oilseeds, spices, fruits and vegetables, Parliament was informed on Friday.

"There have been extreme weather events in the form of heavy rains in some parts of the country which affected the standing crops," Agriculture Minister Narendra Singh Tomar said in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha.

Tomar also shared the state-wise details of crops affected due to heavy rains, as reported

by the state governments.

As much as 52,551.99 hectares in Andhra Pradesh have been affected. The impacted crops include banana, vegetables, betelvine, onion, papaya, flowers, yam, chillis and tomato.

Assam has reported 1,90,176.73 hectares being impacted. Rice, maize, jute, pulses and vegetables have been affected.

In Bihar, 9,22,038.82 hectares with paddy, maize, fruits and vegetables crops have been hit.

Karnataka has reported

3,31,334.97 hectare area being affected. The impacted crops include paddy, cotton, redgram, greengram, soybean, blackgram, jowar, groundnut, maize sugarcane, ragi, bajra, foxtail millet, cowpea, sesamum, sunflower and tobacco.

In Maharashtra, the impacted area covers 1,70,899 hectares with crops like groundnut, tur, cotton, jowar, turmeric, maize, sugarcane, soybean and vegetables. The Odisha government has reported that 2,21,262 hectares (paddy and horticulture crops) have been affected. PTI

Rajasthan Patrika 19-September-2020

कोटड़ा क्षेत्र को हराभरा करने के लिए 2015 में बना था साबरमती बांध

साबरमती बांध ओवरफ्लो, नहरों का काम अधूरा



एक्सक्लूसिव

किसानों को नहीं मिला सिंचाई के लिए पानी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

कोटड़ा (उदयपुर). कोटड़ा क्षेत्र को हराभरा करने के लिए बिकरणी ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में 2016 में बना साबरमती बांध पूरी तरह लबालब है। अंबेरमली का पानी बहकर गुजरात जा रहा है। कोटड़ा क्षेत्र के बिकरणी गांव के नजदीक सुलाव गांव के पास 29.83 करोड़ की लागत से से निर्मित साबरमती नदी परियोजना के तहत बने 32 मीटर ऊंचे बांध में 654.4 एमसीएफटी संचित है, जो बारिश के बाद बांध में 589.63 एमसीएफटी रह जाएगा। इससे क्षेत्र में अब 1123 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा



लबालब साबरमती बांध, ओवरफ्लो होने के बाद इसका पानी गुजरात जाता है।।



कोटड़ा

उपलब्ध होगी। इससे करीब 650 किसानों को खेतों में सिंचाई के लिए पानी दिया जाना है। इसके साथ ही पेयजल सुविधा भी कई ग्राम पंचायतों को मिलेगी। सूखे से जूझ रहे आदिवासी लोगों के लिए यह बांध खरदान साबित होगा। कमजोर मानसून के समय यहां के लोगों की फसलें पानी के अभाव में जल जाती हैं। यहां फसलों की सिंचाई के लिए एक

मात्र महारा कुरं और छोटे तालाब हैं, जो मानसून पर निर्भर हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास को देखते हुए साबरमती बांध परियोजना से दो प्रमुख नहरें निकाली गई हैं। पहली नहर 16 किमी है जो काला खेत से होकर खजुरिया, धधमता और सांडभरिया तक जाती है। दूसरी नहर 13 किमी है जो बिकरनी से होकर रुजिया खुणा, कंगवास तक जाती है।

नहरों का काम अधूरा

क्षेत्र के साबरमती नदी परियोजना में पानी की लगातार आवक होने से किसानों के चेहरे खिले हैं। नहरों का निर्माण अधूरा होने से किसानों को सिंचाई का पानी नहीं मिल पाया। एक माह बाद अब किसान गेहूं, सरसों, घना की फसल उगाएंगे। किसानों को खिल इस बात की है कि अभी तक साबरमती की दोनों नहरों का काम बाकी है, जो पानी कैसे मिलेगा। ठेकेदार तय समय पर काम पूरा नहीं कर पाया है।

इनका कहना

नहरों का ज्यादातर कार्य हो चुके हैं। कुछ जगहों पर जंक्शन आदि के कार्य बाकी हैं, जिन्हें एक माह में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। इसके लिए ठेकेदार को पाबंद किया गया है। किसानों को जन वितरण कमेटी गठित कर समय पर पानी दिया जाएगा।

-भागवत सिंह देवड़ा, सहायक अभियंता सिंचाई विभाग, कोटड़ा

Punjab Kesari 19-September-2020

भाखड़ा बांध विस्थापितों की समस्याओं का निवारण करेगी सरकार : भारद्वाज

शिमला, 18 सितम्बर (कुलदीप): शहरी विकास एवं आवास मंत्री सुरेश भारद्वाज ने कहा है कि वर्तमान सरकार के रहते भाखड़ा बांध विस्थापितों की समस्याओं का निवारण हो जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि भाखड़ा बांध को देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने आधुनिक भारत का मंदिर कहा था, जो बिलासपुर के लोगों के बलिदान पर बना है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस मामले को लेकर गठित कमेटी के लिए अभी ऊना के डी.सी. से प्रस्ताव आया है, जिसके बाद तुरंत बैठक का निवारण किया जाएगा। उन्होंने यह जानकारी विधायक समलाल टाकुर और सुभाष टाकुर की तरफ से प्रश्नकाल के दौरान पूछे प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी। दोनों विधायकों ने तबे समय से न्याय के लिए तरस रहे लोगों की समस्याओं का निवारण करने का आग्रह किया। उनका कहना था कि लोगों को वही पर विस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए, जहां पर उनकी तरफ से घर बनाए गए हैं। इसी तरह मामले को पींग बांध से न जोड़ने का आग्रह भी किया। शहरी विकास एवं आवास मंत्री सुरेश भारद्वाज ने इस पर कहा कि सरकारी स्तर पर इसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जाएंगे। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि मंत्री वीरेंद्र कंवर की तरफ से भी शीघ्र सहमति मिल जाएगी।

Rashtriya Sahara 19-September-2020

जल जीवन मिशन : सर्वाधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता उप्र व राजस्थान को

■ संजय टुटेजा

नई दिल्ली। एसएनबी

देश में 28.67 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार ही ऐसे हैं जिनके पास पीने के पानी का कनेक्शन है। शेष 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास पेयजल कनेक्शन नहीं है। वर्ष 2024 तक देश भर के प्रत्येक गांव के प्रत्येक परिवार को पीने के पानी का कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए शुरू की गई जल जीवन मिशन योजना के तहत केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश व राजस्थान के लिए सर्वाधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित की है जबकि अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा पुद्दुचेरी को सबसे कम केन्द्रीय सहायता मिली है। केन्द्र सरकार पिछले दो वर्ष में राज्यों को 30 हजार करोड़ से अधिक सहायता जल जीवन मिशन के तहत दे चुकी है बावजूद इसके कई राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां योजना की रफ्तार अत्यंत धीमी है।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने वर्ष 2019 में दूसरी बार केन्द्र की सत्ता संभालने के बाद वर्ष 2024 तक देश के प्रत्येक गांव के प्रत्येक परिवार को पीने के पानी का कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने का ऐलान किया था। देश में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास अभी पानी का कनेक्शन नहीं है, इन परिवारों को पेयजल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को इसकी जिम्मेदारी दी है। मंत्रालय की ओर से इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिये जल जीवन मिशन योजना की शुरुआत की गई है। केन्द्र सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष के बजट में ही सभी राज्यों के लिये जल जीवन मिशन के तहत बजट का आवंटन कर दिया था। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष व चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का आवंटन राज्य सरकारों को किया गया है।

केन्द्र की ओर से जल जीवन मिशन के लिये धन आवंटन में उत्तर प्रदेश व राजस्थान सर्वोच्च स्थान पर हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये 2550 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं जबकि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 1206 करोड़ दिये गये थे।

राजस्थान को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 1301 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया था जिसे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बढ़ाकर 2522 करोड़ किया गया है। अन्य राज्यों में बिहार को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 787.31 करोड़ आवंटित किये गये थे लेकिन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस राशि को बढ़ाकर दोगुने से भी अधिक कुल 1839 करोड़ कर दिया गया।



उत्तर प्रदेश को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये 2550 करोड़ रुपये मिले

70 प्रतिशत से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास पेयजल कनेक्शन नहीं

2024 तक प्रत्येक परिवार को पानी का कनेक्शन देने का लक्ष्य

इसी तरह महाराष्ट्र को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 847 करोड़ दिये गये थे जिसे बढ़ाकर दोगुने से भी अधिक लगभग 1828 करोड़ किया गया है।

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की ओर से केन्द्र की लगातार आलोचना के बावजूद केन्द्र सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल को दिला खोल कर धन का आवंटन किया है। पश्चिम बंगाल को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 995.33 करोड़ दिये गये थे लेकिन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये यह राशि बढ़ाकर 1614.18 करोड़ की गई है।

असम को पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 694.95 करोड़ आवंटित किये गये थे जिसे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बढ़ाकर 1408.51 करोड़ किया गया है। इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश को पिछले वर्ष 571.6 करोड़ दिये गये थे जिसे इस वर्ष बढ़ाकर 1280.13 करोड़ कर दिया गया। कर्नाटक को पिछले वर्ष 546 करोड़ दिये गये थे जिसे इस वर्ष बढ़ाकर 1189.40 करोड़ कर दिया गया है।

तमिलनाडु को पिछले वर्ष 373.87 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे जिसे बढ़ाकर इस वर्ष 921.99 करोड़ कर दिया गया। गुजरात, जम्मू व कश्मीर, झारखंड, ओडिशा अन्य ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन्हें चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 500 करोड़ से अधिक दिये गये हैं। सबसे कम राशि अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, पुद्दुचेरी, गोवा व सिक्किम को मिली। पिछले वर्ष अंडमान निकोबार को 1.78 करोड़ दिये गये थे जबकि इस वर्ष 2.93 करोड़ दिये गये हैं।