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

सत्यमेव जयते

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-29-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

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♦ Conserve Water- Save Life ♦

Hindustan Times 29-September-2020

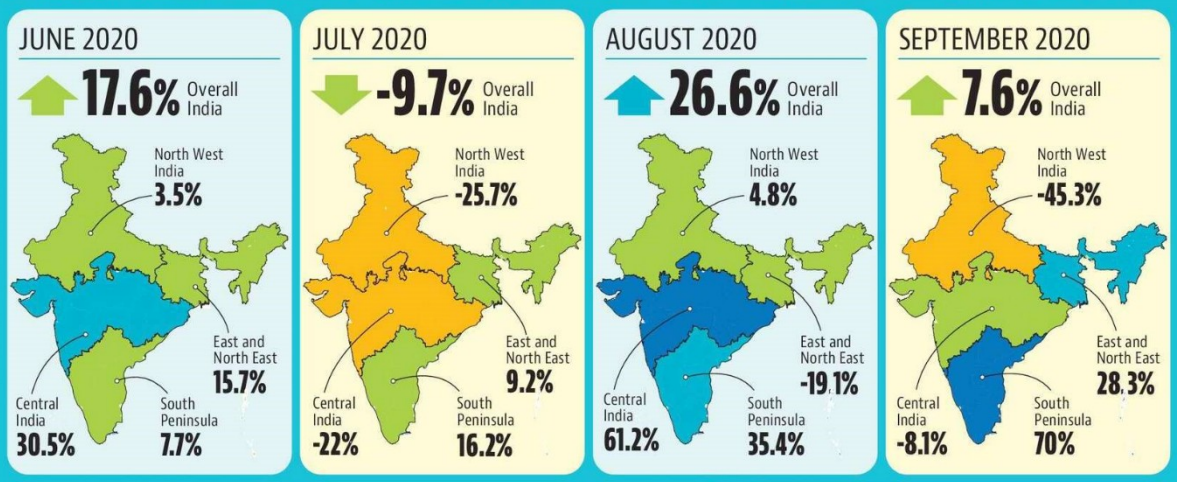
Hindustan Times

Mapping the monsoon

By Jayashree Nandi

The monsoon has begun withdrawing from India, starting with the country's northwest. This year's rains have been uneven, with some regions recording a large deficiency in the latter half.

STATUS CHECK: Large deficient -99% to -60% | Deficient -59% to -20% | Normal -19% to 19% | Excess 20% to 59% | Large excess 60% or more



KEY EVENTS

- Floods in Assam, other parts of northeast India and Bihar in June
- Large deficiency in core monsoon zone as no low-pressure area develops over Bay of Bengal in July
- Five low pressure areas in August over Bay of Bengal, causing 24% excess rain -- highest since 1983
- Apart from northeast India, flash floods in Konkan, Mumbai, Gujarat, Telangana

WHAT HAPPENS DURING WITH-DRAWAL

- Winds change from south, southeast direction to west, northwest
- Humidity levels in the air drop

"We are expecting monsoon to withdraw from Delhi by October 1. The sky will be clear, not cloudy. Humidity will be 60% to 70% maximum. All of this week, we are expecting maximum to be around 37 to 38 degree C and then reduce gradually from next week,"

-Kuldeep Shrivastava, head, regional weather forecasting centre.

The Telegraph 29-September-2020

Rain hope pinned on distant system

DEBRAJ MITRA

Calcutta: September 2020 looked set to become the driest September in the city in at least five years but a cyclonic circulation brewing thousands of miles away can change the course, the Met office has said.

Between September 1 and 27, Calcutta has received just 162mm of rain, registering a 45 per cent deficit. The average volume of rain September brings in Calcutta is around 310mm, said a Met official.

September 2017, which saw 182mm of rain in the city, is a close contender for the driest tag.

The monsoon trough extended over Digha on Monday afternoon. The trough led to the formation of scattered clouds in and around the city. The Met office predicted a thunderstorm in Calcutta in the afternoon, but all the city got was drizzle.

YESTERDAY

Maximum: 34.2°C (+1.2)

Minimum: 27.5°C (+1.7)

RAINFALL: 21.6mm;

HUMIDITY: Max: 97%, Min: 58%

THE FORECAST

Maximum: 33°C

Minimum: 27°C

EXPECTED: Thundershower

SUNSET: 5.26 pm

SUNRISE: 5.28 am

"The monsoon trough, by itself, is unlikely to trigger much rain. But a cyclonic circulation is located over the Gulf of Thailand.... It is expected to advance to the Bay of Bengal.... If it follows the expected trajectory, the system should reach the Bengal coast in 48 hours and trigger some rain," said G.K. Das, the director of India Meteorological Department, Calcutta.

September is normally drier than July and August in Calcutta. But the month usually sees some rain-bearing systems over the Bay of Bengal.

Deccan Chronicle 29-September-2020

TS rejigs plan to bring Godavari water to city

Keshavapuram reservoir size halved, to save private land

MADDY DEEKSHITH I DC
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 28

The state government has redesigned the 10 tmc ft Keshavapuram reservoir in Medchal-Malkajgiri district, bringing down the size to 5 tmc ft. The change is ostensibly meant to avoid acquisition of 850 acres of private land.

The original plan was to have a 10 tmc ft reservoir to hold water drawn from the Kondapochamma Sagar of the Kaleshwram lift irrigation scheme. The water would be sent via a treatment plant to Ghanpur from where it would be linked to the Godavari water scheme in Hyderabad. Now, the government will store 5 tmc ft at Keshavapuram, and the other 5 tmc ft will be piped directly into Ghanpur using a 3.5-metre diameter pipeline. The change has reduced the project cost that was estimated at ₹4,777.59 crore in 2017 to ₹4,369.37 crore.According to highly placed sources in the municipal administration and urban development (MA&UD) department, the plan is to draw 30 tmc ft water for the city from the Godavari basin. Accordingly, a scheme is in place to draw 10 tmc ft from the Sripada Yellampalli barrage to the city.

For the remaining 20 tmc ft, the government decided to draw water from the Kondapochamma Sagar at Pamulaparthy. The job for designing the project was given to Wapcos, a unit of the Union Jal Shakti ministry. The agency reported that it would involve huge recurring power cost, apart from others.

The government then asked Wapcos to formulate a scheme to draw 10 tmc ft each in two phases with two conditions: Water should flow from Kondapochamma Sagar by gravity (with no lift schemes being involved) and that aquisition of private land should be kept at a minimum.

The government released Government Order 273, dated October 24, 2017. Citing various issues, the project was redesigned by another agency which submitted a report to the government in 2019 recommending reducing the Keshavapuram reservior capacity to 5.04 tmc ft. This would cost ₹3,363.37 crore. For the remaining water, it suggested constructing another pipeline from Kondapochamma Sagar, running parallel to the existing Godavari pipeline, which would cost ₹1,006 crore. The government released an order, No 129, February 29, 2020. approving this.

According to the 2017 proposal, the project required 1,585 acres of government land, 1,235 acres of forest land, 185 acres of endowments land, 1,100 acres of land from private pattadars. The redesigned proposal requires 269 acres of private land, saving the government from acquiring, and paying for, compensation for 850 acres of private land. The government will use 335 acre assigned land for the project.

As per the 2017 proposal, the project was divided into seven components. The project envisages a 3.6-metre diameter 18.2-km pipeline from Kondapochamma Sagar (Pamulaparthy) to the Keshavapuram reservoir. The water from there will flow to a treatment plant at Bommarasipeta, four km away, by a three-metre diametre pipeline.

The Bommarasipeta plant can treat 750 million gallons a day of water. Treated water will be pumped to the Ghanpur reservoir via a 10-km three-metre diameter pipeline from where it will be supplied to the Godavari water supply scheme in the city.

In the last two components, water will be supplied to Keshavapuram by constructing a bund from Ghanpur. Asked why treated water was proposed to be sent back to the Keshavapuram reservoir, an MA&UD official said he was not supposed to disclose any information. The city will get 10 tmc ft of water and any queries about the project will be addressed by the state government.

The 2020 version of the project runs on similar lines except that the Keshavapuram reservoir capacity has been reduced to 5.04 tm ft.

Additionally, a 3.6-metre diameter pipeline will be laid from Kondapochamma Sagar to Ghanpur reservoir. A 80 million litres per litre reservoir would be constructed at Ghanpur.

Centre: Shift trees from site to forest

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 28

The Union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEFCC) has asked for land-for-land compensation in exchange for the clearance given to use 1,235 acres of forests to build the Keshavpuram reservoir in Medchal-Malkajgiri district to supply drinking water for the city.

The Centre has asked the state government not to chop trees in the forests.

The state government has to translocate the trees at its own cost and create an urban forest in either Siddipet, Medak or Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri districts.

The government has accordingly instructed the collectors of the three districts to identify land for the urban forest in eight weeks to begin work on the reservoir construction.

The Keshavpuram reservoir, which can hold 5.04 tmc water, requires about 3,500 acres.

Eighty-seven per cent of the land belongs to the government, endowments and forest departments. The remaining 13 per cent belongs to private persons.

Deccan Chronicle 29-September-2020

TS, AP CMs Apex Council meet likely on October 6

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 28

The Union Jal Shakthi ministry has proposed to hold the Apex Council meeting with the Chief Ministers of Telangana state and Andhra Pradesh on October 6 to resolve disputes between the two states pertaining to the sharing of Krishna and Godavari river waters.

The Council meet was postponed twice earlier. The Union ministry earlier scheduled a meeting on August 5 but it was postponed at the request of Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao. It was rescheduled to August 25, but had to be postponed after Council chairman and Union Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat tested positive for the Coronavirus and was hospitalised.

THE MINISTER said that they cannot take up projects that are not approved by the respective river management boards and the Apex Council.

The Union water resources ministry on Monday informed both the state governments about the proposed date of the meeting and urged them to make it convenient to participate. Shekhawat will chair the video conference meeting with Chief Ministers of both states.

The meeting gained significance in view of the complaints and counter-complaints of both state governments to the Krishna and Godavari river management boards pertaining to irrigation projects in their respective state and also the letters of Shekhawat to the Chief Ministers.

In letters dated August 7, the Union minister noted that the states had failed to furnish detailed project reports (DPRs) of the projects objected to by each other to the river management boards.

The minister said that they cannot take up projects that are not approved by the respective river management boards and the Apex Council.

He asked the AP government not to go ahead with its proposed Rayalaseema lift irrigation project. Despite letters from the Union minister, the AP government recently finalised tenders for the project.

Financial Express 29-September-2020

Getting it right on water

Stricter rules for industry fine, but act on farm misuse too

SUSTAINABLE USAGE OF water in India has long been a concern, especially given policy's reluctance to treat it as a utility that needs to be priced correctly to dissuade misuse. This is exacerbated by a host of other factors including inadequate storage, poor recycling, and even populist thinking on power and fertiliser subsidies to the farm sector. Use by industry also doesn't seem to have sustainability as a lodestar—a just-published Jeffries report points out how, of a sample of 500 companies analysed, just 49 made a quantified disclosure on water in their reports in 2019. Against this backdrop, the Jal Shakti ministry's new guidelines for water usage—water is a state subject, though the Union government is empowered to make laws on certain aspects of water governance—are a step forward. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) had struck down two draft guidelines since 2018 on account of the ministry having been too liberal for industrial users. The new draft guidelines make annual water audits compulsory for industrial users apart from mandating impact assessment for granting no-objection certificates (NOCs) for groundwater extraction.

The Jeffries report estimates India's water demand to increase to 1,498 billion cubic metres (bcm) by 2030, with supply being only half of this. Industrial demand is expected to increase from 56 bcm in 2010 to around 151 bcm in 2050. The chronic supply shortage, Jeffries believes, could be an impediment to companies investing in India. To that end, if the new guidelines kick off sustainability thinking on water by industrial users, it could help make the situation less dire than Jeffries predicts. However, the new guidelines seem to have gone easy on a major pain point: wasteful use of water in agriculture; while the sector accounts for 78% of the groundwater usage, the guidelines steer clear of outlining meaningful action on water for the sector. The guidelines merely say that "states/UTs are advised to review their free/subsidised electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce overdependence on groundwater"; they exempt agriculture from the need to obtain an NOC for groundwater extraction. This is despite several experts having flagged wasteful use of water, often rooted in populist policies. Agri-economists Ashok Gulati and Gayatri Mohan, in a 2018 paper for Icrier, detail India's farm-led water problem. They talk of how, sans proper regulation of groundwater, the water table has become critical or overexploited in 1,592 blocks in 256 districts. The problem is compounded by a host of agri-policies, from open-ended public procurement of grains to MSP. Gulati-Mohan specifically point to how paddy and sugarcane—both water-guzzling crops—now account for 60% of irrigation water consumption even though they account for only 24% of the cultivated area.

The focus will also have to be on expanding storage—India receives nearly 2,600 bcm of precipitation even in a bad year, but its total storage capacity remains under 300 bcm. Water-recycling, especially through the reclamation of waste-water, needs to be done on the front-foot. While Israel recycles nearly 90% of its water, India's recycling capacity stands at just 30%. The problem is worse at the household level, where not even 5% of the water used is recycled.

The Statesman 29-September-2020

'HP front-runner in Jal Jeevan Mission'

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
SHIMLA, 28 SEPTEMBER

The piped drinking water supply through taps would be provided to every household in Himachal Pradesh by 2022 though the Jal Jeevan Mission, which is being implemented in the state.

This was said by Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur while interacting with the beneficiaries of the Jal Jeevan Mission through video conferencing from Shimla on Monday. Chief Minister said Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched Jal Jeevan Mission on 15 August, 2019 with the provision of Rs.3.5 lakh crore which envisages providing functional household tap connection to every rural household by 2024 in the country.

He said that there are 1704231 households in the state, out of which 1,61,102 households have been provided with tap water during the year 2019-20. He said that till date under various programmes 11 lakh households had been provided with tapped water and a target has been fixed to provide tapped water to 2,44,351 households during the current financial year.

Thakur said that Himachal Pradesh has emerged as a front-runner state in the country in effective implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Millennium Post 29-September-2020

'Monsoon retreat begins from parts of north'

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The southwest monsoon retreated from parts of west Rajasthan and Punjab on Monday, 11 days after his normal withdrawal date, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said.

Conditions are becoming favourable for its further withdrawal from some more parts of Rajasthan and Punjab and some parts of Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during next two to three days, the IMD said.

"The southwest monsoon has withdrawn from some parts of west Rajasthan and Punjab today, September 28th, 2020," it said. Dry weather is likely to prevail over parts of north India for the next five days.

The official rainfall season in the country starts from June 1 to September 30.

This year, the monsoon made an onset over Kerala on June 1, its normal onset date. It covered the entire country on June 26, nearly a fortnight more than its normal schedule.

According to the revised date, the new normal date for the monsoon to cover the entire country is July 8. The earlier normal date for the monsoon to cover the entire country was July 15.

The monsoon has also withdrawn late this year. The new normal withdrawal date for the monsoon to retreat from west Rajasthan is September 17, while the earlier normal date for the monsoon to withdraw from west Rajasthan was July 15.

While the monsoon was retreating from parts of north India, other parts of the country will continue to receive rainfall.

A trough runs from a cyclonic circulation over east Bihar to west-central Bay of Bengal, off Andhra Pradesh coast across Gangetic West Bengal and coastal Odisha.

Under the influence of this system, scattered to fairly widespread rainfall with moderate thunderstorm and lightning are very likely over south peninsular India during the next three days, the weatherman said.

Isolated heavy rainfall is very likely over Tamil Nadu during the next two days, the IMD added.

According to the weather department, monsoon is set to end on an above-normal note. Until September 27, the country had received 9 per cent more rainfall than the normal.

Rainfall in the range of 96-104 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) is considered as 'normal'; 104-106 per cent of the LPA as 'above normal'. Anything beyond 110 per cent is considered as 'excess'.

Rajasthan Patrika 29-September-2020

शोध

शहरी आबादी बढ़ने से तापमान और बारिश में आया बदलाव

बेंगलूरु. शहरी क्षेत्रों की आबादी में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि और शहरों की संख्या बढ़ने से तापमान और बारिश में व्यापक बदलाव हुए हैं। इससे मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं में भी वृद्धि हुई है। भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आइआइएससी) एवं कनाडा स्थित सस्केचेवान विश्वविद्यालय के वैज्ञानिकों ने पिछले 30 वर्षों के जलवायु पैटर्न (जल विज्ञान) का अध्ययन कर कई महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डाला है। यह अध्ययन भारतीय शहर बेंगलूरु के अलावा अमरीका में कैलिफोर्निया, शिकागो, डलास, ह्यूस्टन, लॉस एंजिल्स और न्यूयॉर्क में किया गया। वैज्ञानिकों ने इन सातों शहरों में पिछले तीन दशकों के दौरान हुई बारिश (जल विज्ञान) का सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण किया है। अध्ययन में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह भी सामने आई कि लघु अवधि की वर्षा की घटनाएं अधिक बार हुई हैं। मसलन, हाल ही के वर्षों में लघु अवधि की वर्षा की घटनाओं में अधिकता देखी गई है।

शहरीकरण से हुई अधिक बारिश!

अध्ययन में यह बात सामने आई कि शहरों के वार्षिक औसत तापमान में तो बढ़ोतरी हुई, लेकिन दैनिक औसत तापमान में कमी आई। इस अध्ययन का नेतृत्व आइआइएससी में अंतरविषयक जल अनुसंधान केंद्र के प्रोफेसर प्रदीप पी. मजुमदार ने किया। वैज्ञानिक इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि तापमान और बारिश के बीच एक रैखिक संबंध है। जैसे-जैसे तापमान बढ़ता है, बारिश की तीव्रता भी बढ़ती जाती है।

Punjab Kesari 29-September-2020

जल जीवन मिशन को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने वाला देश का अग्रणी राज्य हिमाचल

■ **जे.जे.एम. के लाभार्थियों के साथ वीडियो कान्फ्रैंसिंग में मुख्यमंत्री ने की बातचीत**

शिमला, 28 सितम्बर (ब्यूरो): हिमाचल प्रदेश जल जीवन मिशन (जे.जे.एम.) को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने वाला देश का अग्रणी राज्य है। प्रदेश को समुद्र तल से 14 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित लाहौल-स्पीति के ताशिगंग गांव के प्रत्येक घर में नल द्वारा पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान हासिल हुई है। यह बात मुख्यमंत्री जयराम ठाकुर ने सोमवार को जे.जे.एम. के लाभार्थियों से वीडियो कान्फ्रैंसिंग के माध्यम से आयोजित बातचीत के दौरान कही। उन्होंने कहा कि जे.जे.एम. के अंतर्गत बेहतर गुणवत्तायुक्त पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के अलावा सभी आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पेयजल सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है। जिला लाहौल-स्पीति, सोलन के विकास खंड कंडाघाट और किन्नौर के पूह विकास खंड में शत-प्रतिशत परिवारों को इस मिशन के तहत कवर कर दिया गया है। किन्नौर में 89 प्रतिशत घरों, सोलन के 81 प्रतिशत परिवारों, बिलासपुर में 74 प्रतिशत, हमीरपुर में 72, मंडी में 67, जिला कांगड़ा में 62, शिमला व कुल्लू में 50 प्रतिशत और जिला चम्बा में 45 प्रतिशत घरों को कवर किया गया है।

शिमला : मुख्यमंत्री जयराम ठाकुर वीडियो कान्फ्रैंसिंग के माध्यम से जल जीवन मिशन के लाभार्थियों से बातचीत करते हुए। (पी.टी.)

उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य के हरेक घर में जुलाई 2022 तक पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने 3.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान से 15 अगस्त, 2019 को जे.जे.एम. का शुभारंभ किया था, जिसका लक्ष्य देशभर के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को वर्ष 2024 तक नल द्वारा पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाना है। प्रदेश में 17,04,231 परिवार हैं, जिनमें से वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान 1,61,102 परिवारों को पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाया गया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि जे.जे.एम. ने कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान भी प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य किए, जिससे निर्धारित लक्ष्य को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने में सहायता मिली है। मुख्यमंत्री ने राज्य के सभी 12 जिलों के लाभार्थियों से बातचीत की। जल शक्ति मंत्री महेंद्र सिंह ठाकुर ने मुख्यमंत्री का स्वागत करते हुए विभाग की कार्यप्रणाली पर रुचि दिखाने के लिए उनका आभार व्यक्त किया। उन्होंने मुख्यमंत्री को आश्वासन दिया कि प्रदेश वर्ष 2022 के मध्य तक पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने वाला देश का पहला राज्य बनेगा।

Hindustan 29-September-2020

दो दिन में दिल्ली से विदा होगा मानसून

मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, राजस्थान के पश्चिम में प्रतिचक्रवात बनने के चलते मानसून की वापसी तेजी से हो रही है। पश्चिम राजस्थान और पंजाब के काफी हिस्से से मानसून की वापसी हो गई है। अगले दो तीन दिनों में चंडीगढ़, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश से भी इसकी वापसी हो जाएगी। मानसून के विदा होने पर हवा की रफ्तार भी कम होने की संभावना है।

Hindustan 29-September-2020

समिति ने एनजीटी में रिपोर्ट पेश कर जानकारी दी, बांध बनाने की तैयारी कर रहा पड़ोसी राज्य

यमुना में सालभर पानी छोड़ेगी हरियाणा सरकार

नई दिल्ली | प्रभात कुमार

यमुना नदी को मृतप्राय होने से बचाने और जलधारा के प्रवाह को बनाए रखने के लिए हरियाणा सरकार सालों भर 10 क्यूमिक पानी छोड़ने को तैयार हो गई है।

हरियाणा यह पानी हथनीकुंड बैराज से यमुना में छोड़ेगा। यमुना को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने की योजना के समुचित कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए गठित जस्टिस प्रीतम पाल सिंह समिति ने नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए यह जानकारी दी है। एनजीटी प्रमुख जस्टिस ए.के. गोयल की अगुवाई वाली पीठ के समक्ष समिति ने रिपोर्ट पेश की है। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हरियाणा सरकार फिलहाल हथनीकुंड बैराज से 10 क्यूमिक पानी छोड़ने को तैयार है।

प्रवाह बनाए रखने के लिए डैम : साथ ही कहा कि नदी में पानी के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को बारिश के सीजन में अतिरिक्त वर्षा जल संरक्षित करने के लिए डैम बनाएगी। इसे पूरा होने में पांच वर्ष का समय लगेगा।

क्यूमिक क्या है

क्यूबिक और क्यूमिक एक ही होता है। जब हम बहते हुए पानी को नापते हैं तो उसे हम क्यूमिक में मापते हैं। साथ ही ठहरे हुए पानी को हम क्यूबिक में मापते हैं।

इसलिए फैसला लिया गया

नदी में सालों भर 10 क्यूमिक पानी छोड़ने का निर्णय नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ हाइड्रोलॉजी, रुड़की की उस रिपोर्ट के मद्देनजर लिया गया है जिसमें कहा गया था कि नदी प्रवाह को बचाने के लिए इसमें करीब 44 क्यूमिक पानी छोड़ने की जरूरत है। लेकिन रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि पानी की कमी के कारण ऐसा करना फिलहाल संभव नहीं है।

तय मानकों का पालन करने का आदेश दिया था

पानी की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए 31 मार्च, 2021 एसटीपी की क्षमता बढ़ाने और नये एसटीपी लगाने का आदेश पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व जज जस्टिस प्रीतम पाल सिंह की समिति ने हरियाणा सरकार के सभी संबंधित विभाग को दिया था। साथ ही सीवेज शोधन की क्षमता को 31 मार्च, 2021 तक सुधारने को कहा है। इसके लिए मौजूदा एसटीपी की क्षमता बढ़ाने, नये एसटीपी लगाने और तय मानकों के अनुसार इसका परिचानल सुनिश्चित करने का निर्देश दिया। पानी की जांच रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नदी में बीओडी और मलमूत्र से होने वाली कैलीफार्म बैक्टेरिया की मात्रा तय मानक से कई गुणा अधिक है।

क्या है एनआईएच

रुड़की की स्टडी में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ हाइड्रोलॉजी (एनआईएच) ने एनजीटी के आदेश पर यमुना का अध्ययन किया। रिपोर्ट में कहा कि यमुना को बचाने के लिए जनवरी से जून तक 22.81 से 44.45 क्यूमिक पानी छोड़ने की जरूरत है। अक्तूबर से दिसंबर तक 24.32 से 43.46 क्यूमिक पानी की जरूरत है।

2025 में पूरा होगा

हरियाणा बाढ़ व सिंचाई नियंत्रण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित स्टोरेज डैम का काम 2025 में पूरा होगा। इसके बाद नदी में सालोंभर, खासकर गैर मानसून में डैम से अतिरिक्त पानी छोड़कर प्रवाह बढ़ाया जाएगा। इससे न सिर्फ प्रवाह बना रहेगा बल्कि प्रदूषण को कम करने में भी मदद मिलेगी।