

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-07-अक्टूबर-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



The Times of India 07-October-2020

Centre to refer Krishna water dispute to tribunal afresh

New Delhi: As part of multiple decisions taken on the contentious issue of sharing river waters of Krishna and Godavari, the Centre on Tuesday decided to notify jurisdictions of both the river management boards despite objection on this move from Telangana. It, however, agreed to the Telangana government's request to refer the state's dispute with Andhra Pradesh on Krishna river afresh to the inter-state water disputes tribunal.

Telangana CM K Chandrasekhar Rao, on his part, agreed his state would withdraw the case it had filed in the Supreme Court on the issue to enable the Centre to move forward on referring the Krishna water sharing issues to the tribunal.

On Godavari, the Centre will set up a new tribunal after getting formal requests from both states. Telangana is learned to have decided to send its request to the Centre on Wednesday. The decisions were taken in an apex council meeting chaired by Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat. **TNN**

Full report on www.toi.in

The Hindu 07-October-2020

Centre to fix jurisdiction of river boards

Meeting called to resolve differences between A.P. and Telangana on sharing Krishna, Godavari waters

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Centre will determine the jurisdictions of the Krishna and Godavari river management boards (KRMB and GRMB), Union Water Resources Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said on Tuesday.

He was speaking after convening an apex council meeting involving the Centre, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the second since 2016. The meeting is primarily to resolve the conflict between the two States over executing irrigation projects and sharing water from the Krishna and Godavari rivers.

The key points on the agenda at Thursday's meeting which was convened via videoconference are: juris-



Crucial talks: Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat at the apex council meeting in New Delhi. Andhra Pradesh CM Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy took part through video conferencing.

diction of the KRMB and GRMB, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of new projects by the two

governments for appraisal and sanction by the apex council, establishing a mechanism to determine the

share of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the Krishna and Godavari waters, and shifting the headquarters of the Krishna River Management Board to Andhra Pradesh.

"The Centre will go ahead with notifying the jurisdiction of both KRMB & GRMB. Telangana Chief Minister dissented on this, but as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, no consensus is needed. Both Chief Ministers agreed to submit the DPRs of all the projects taken up by their States. Their technical appraisal will be done in the shortest possible time-frame," said Mr. Shekhawat.

The headquarters of the KRMB would be located in Andhra Pradesh, he added.

With regards to sharing of river waters, the Telangana

Chief Minister agreed to withdraw the case filed in Supreme Court, to allow the Centre to refer water sharing issues to the Krishna Godavari tribunal.

Regarding the sharing of Godavari waters, both the States were asked to send in their requests to the Centre so that it could refer them to the tribunal, a statement from the Water Resources Ministry said.

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy and his Telangana counterpart K. Chandrasekhar Rao had taken tough stands on projects such as the Rayalaseema lift irrigation scheme and enhancement of the carrying capacity of the Pothireddypadu head regulator.

The Pioneer 07-October-2020

Andhra CM discusses river water sharing disputes with T in apex council meet

Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister YS Jaganmohan has clearly scored over his Telangana counterpart K Chandrasekhar Rao at the Apex Council meeting convened by the Centre via video conference on Tuesday to resolve river water sharing disputes between both the States.

Jagan could secure most of his major demands from this crucial meeting while the Centre simply ignored the demands put forth by KCR. The Apex Council developments proved how Jagan remains favoured CM for BJP-led government at the Centre over KCR. It may be mentioned that Jagan rushed to Delhi a day ahead of Apex Council meeting and met Prime Minister Narendra Modi just an hour before the council meeting. **PNS**

Assam Tribune 07-October-2020

Water levels of major rivers rising in Hailakandi district

CORRESPONDENT

HAILAKANDI, Oct 6: The water levels are rising abruptly in all the three major rivers of Hailakandi district following incessant rainfall in the Barak Valley and neighbouring Mizoram.

All the three rivers in Hailakandi district have recorded a sudden rise in water level in the past 72 hours. The Dholeswari river has crossed the danger level of 28.05 metres while the Katakhal and Barak rivers are flowing a few notches below the danger mark.

Meanwhile, the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) appealed to

people not to venture out near rivers in spite and parents to keep a close watch on their children in view of several drowning incidents in the recent past.

The North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Meghalaya through its flood early warning system (FLEWS) has sounded an alert valid for 36 hours starting at around 5.30 pm on Monday of heavy to very heavy rainfall in Hailakandi district and adjoining areas that may lead to flooding of Lala, Hailakandi and Algapur revenue circles following a rise in water levels of the Barak, Katakhal and Dholeswari rivers.

The Assam State Disaster Management Authority has asked the DDMA, Hailakandi to take necessary preparedness measures.

DDMA District Project Officer Rupjoy Maibangsa said water levels of all the three rivers are rising rapidly especially the Dholeswari at 10 cm per hour above the danger level. "Following the alert, all concerned have been informed to be on vigil to tackle any flood-related situation," added Maibangsa.

Hailakandi's adjoining Kolasib district of Mizoram received 149.60 mm rainfall between September 26 to October 5.

Deccan Chronicle 07-October-2020

River boards to manage Godavari, Krishna waters

KCR opposes move, Centre says consensus not mandatory

N. VAMSI SRINIVAS | DC VIJAYAWADA, OCT. 6

In a major breakthrough the Centre has decided to leave the water management of the Godavari and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state to the respective boards by notifying their jurisdiction.

Though TS Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao opposed the move, the Centre decided to go ahead, taking a stand that the AP Reorganisation Act does not mandate consensus on the matter.

"The jurisdiction of boards will be notified soon," announced Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekawat after the second Apex Council meeting held through video conference with Chandrashekar Rao and his AP counterpart Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy on Tuesday.

Regulation of Krishna waters will be based on the award of the Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal (KWDT) 1 and will be revisited once the KWDT 2 award is published. At one stage, Rao, who was upset over the delay in fixing the

Livid KCR says meet ignored several issues

DC CORRESPONDENT VIJAYAWADA, OCT. 6

TS Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao expressed his ire against the Union Jal Shakti ministry for not incorporating in the agenda several contentious issues that he wanted to highlight at the second Apex Council meeting on Tuesday.

Rao was asked to speak after the opening remarks by Union Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekawat and a presentation made by the ministry on the agenda. The arrangement, the minister said, was done in view of then chief minister N.

new ratio of Krishna water sharing between the two states, threatened to go ahead with new projects on the Krishna and draw additional waters.

Playing a decisive role this time, unlike in the

Chandrababu Naidu initiating the discussion in the first Apex Council meeting. Rao wanted the meeting to be postponed and reconvened later with a new agenda.

Shekawat, however, pacified him and urged to resume the discussion. Sources said Rao took strong objection to the Centre turning a deaf ear to his complaints against the Andhra Pradesh government going ahead with a new project, the Rayalseema lift irrigation scheme (RLIS), without clearances.

■ **Page 2: KCR for new water-sharing ratio**

first meeting, the Centre defined the new projects and insisted that both states should submit their detailed project reports (DPRs) besides the old ones, the scope of which was altered. This gained

WILL BUILD NEW PROJECT, KCR WARNS AP

S.A. ISHAQUI | DC HYDERABAD, OCT. 6

Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao said the state government would construct a barrage at Alampur-Pedda Marur on the Krishna river to lift 3 tmc ft of water per day for agriculture purposes, if the AP government does not stop construction of illegal projects on the Krishna river.

■ **Report on Page 2**

significance in the backdrop of Telangana state refusing to treat Kaleshwaram and Palamuru-Ranga Reddy lift irrigation schemes as new projects. The Centre also dropped hints of interlinking the Krishna and Godavari basins with that of the Cauvery.

■ **Page 2: Move to help in need-based water mgmt**

Deccan Chronicle 07-October-2020

TS will reclaim lost water: CM

CM tells Apex Council surplus waters can be diverted outside basin

S.A. ISHAQUI | DC
HYDERABAD, OCT. 6

Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao said the state government would construct a barrage at Alampur-Pedda Marur on the Krishna river to lift 3 tmc ft of water per day for agriculture purposes, if the AP government does not stop construction of illegal projects like the Pothireddypadu canal and others on the Krishna river.

Rao said the state would not keep quiet if the AP government attempts to usurp Telangana's river water rights as was done in undivided AP. He was speaking at the Apex Council meeting on Tuesday.

Rao told the Apex Council: "The injustices being meted out to Telangana state in river water allocation resulted in the Telangana statehood movement. The newly formed state has every

right to get its lawful share in inter-state water allocations. The irrigation water share that Telangana lost in undivided AP will be reclaimed and achieved by the state."

The Chief Minister said that it was unfortunate and painful that despite Telangana state lodging several complaints, the AP government was going ahead with constructing illegal projects. He said the Pothireddypadu canal construction, which illegally takes water from Srisaillam, had no ayacut and water allocation. This project was opposed by Telangana society during the statehood movement.

He made a presentation giving details of river water sharing and the allocations to be made to the state as a matter of right. He said that in the initial days of formation of the Telangana state, on July 14, 2014, the government wrote a letter to the Centre to constitute a tribunal



K. Chandrashekar Rao

under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, but the Centre had not responded so far. "After waiting for one year, the state government filed a petition in the Supreme Court," the CM said.

Reacting to this, Union Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, who was chairing the Apex Council meeting, said that they would accept the Telangana state but since the case is pending in the Supreme Court, the Centre was not able to take any decision.

Rao said the government would withdraw its peti-

tion if the tribunal is constituted.

Citing Section 89 of the AP Reorganisation Act and guidelines of the Centre, Rao said that after fulfilling the needs of the regions within one river basin, it can be diverted if there is any surplus. The AP government has no right to divert Krishna waters outside the basin.

Rao said the projects being built in the state are not new but were started by the undivided AP government, and were being constructed using the state's rightful share of 967.94 tmc ft of Godavari waters.

Responding to Singh's request for detailed project reports on the project, Rao said that all the details were in the public domain and there was no problem in submitting them.

Recalling the Union minister's letter to AP on August 20 to stop work on the Rayalaseema lift irrigation scheme, Rao said it

was still going ahead with the tenders and had started work. He urged that it must be stopped immediately.

If the AP government goes ahead with the construction of illegal projects, Telangana state would construct a barrage at Alampur-Pedda Marur.

He demanded that the Centre finalise water allocations between the two states and said the state was ready to resolve disputes through dialogue.

He was unhappy with the recording of minutes of the first Apex Council meeting, and said the video should be recorded and the minutes should be released only after they are signed off by the Union minister and both the Chief Ministers.

Rao said that it was an achievement for the TS government as the Apex Council meeting had decided to constitute a Tribunal under Section 3 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

Deccan Chronicle 07-October-2020

KCR wants new water-sharing ratio for states

From page 1

Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar made a strong pitch for deciding a new ratio for sharing Krishna waters and fixing the share of two states in the Godavari surplus waters.

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy urged the Centre to chalk out a policy at the national level to treat water resources as national wealth, to balance the needs of the backward and the well-off areas.

He also came up with a unique proposal of proportionate sharing of water on a fortnightly basis in all the reservoirs in a basin, so that extreme conditions are shared by all stakeholders. "The requirement of drinking water and irrigation needs shall take precedence in the drought-prone and backward areas while power generation can only be incidental," he said quoting the AP Reorganisation Act.

Referring to his previous meeting with Rao, the AP Chief Minister said he was elated over the for-

mer's contention that each district should get a minimum of 100 tmc ft of water to meet the agriculture and drinking water needs. He urged Telangana state to not object the RLIS, which he described as an arrangement to draw water within the allocated share, keeping in view the perennial drought conditions in Rayalaseema and Prakasam district.

Despite National Green Tribunal's expert committee observing that the RLIS is not a new project, Reddy offered to share its detailed project report with the Krishna River Management Board and the Apex Council.

Reddy also proposed that either the board jurisdiction should be notified and they be handed over water releases from reservoirs or leave the task to AP. He differed with Rao on the proposal to fix the ratio of Godavari surplus waters assuming annual average levels as 3,000 tmc ft. He wanted the Centre to reduce the burden of maintaining reservoirs on AP which he said was more compared to the neighbouring state.

Telangana Today 07-October-2020

'KRMB, GRMB jurisdiction to be notified'

Both Chief Ministers agreed to submit DPRs of all new projects and technical appraisal will be done without delay: Shekhawat

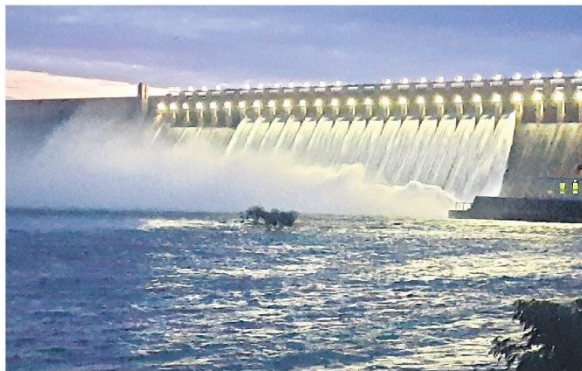
STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Tuesday said the Centre would soon notify the jurisdictions of the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) "as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act" despite objections raised by Telangana State government.

Addressing the media after a two-hour second Apex Council meeting held after a gap of four years, in which CM K Chandrashekhara Rao and his counterpart from AP Y S Jaganmohan Reddy participated via video conference, the Union Minister said the meeting was held in a very cordial atmosphere and that the discussions were limited to four agenda points as announced earlier.

"The Centre will go ahead and notify the jurisdiction of KRMB and GRMB, Telangana Chief Minister objected to it, but we said that as per the Reorganisation Act, there is no need of a consensus and the Centre can issue the notification. He finally agreed to it," Shekhawat said.

About the second agenda point regarding the submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of new projects, Shekhawat said both the Chief Ministers agreed to submit DPRs of all new projects taken up and the Jal Shakti Ministry assured them that technical appraisal of all projects would be done in the shortest time without causing any delay. With regard to sharing of



The Centre will go ahead and notify the jurisdiction of KRMB and GRMB. Telangana Chief Minister objected to it, but we said that as per the Reorganisation Act, there is no need of a consensus and the Centre can issue the notification. He finally agreed to it

—GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT, Union Jal Shakti Minister

Krishna and Godavari river waters between the sibling States, the Minister said Rao agreed to withdraw the case filed by the State in the Supreme Court immediately, enabling the Jal Shakti Ministry to refer the issue to the Tribunal as per Section 3 of the Interstate River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act 1956. He said the Ministry would take further steps after taking legal opinion.

With regard to sharing of Godavari water between the two States, Shekhawat said that he asked both the Chief Ministers to send requests to the Ministry so that the Centre could refer the same to the Tribunal as per the Act. "Rao said his government will send the request within a day," he said.

Mechanism of sharing waters

With regard to establishing a mechanism for determination of share of Krishna and Godavari waters between the Telugu States, the Centre proposed that both States have a limited role as water allocation was done by the respective tribunals. In case of Krishna, allocations done by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT)-I were in force and KWDT-II was presently hearing the matter of water allocation between the States and once its award was published, that would come into force, he said.

In case of Godavari waters, the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) had

not given any en bloc allocations of the river waters. The Centre made it clear that appraisal of DPRs were essential for en bloc and project-wise allocation of waters.

The Centre's argument was that any project on inter-State rivers taken up by any State in the country entails statutory clearances such as hydrology, investment inter-State and environment clearances.

The Jal Shakti Ministry proposed that all those projects that had water allocations from KWDT-I and those mentioned in Schedule XI of the APRA 2014 be considered as old projects. Mooting the establishment

SEARCHING FOR SOLUTIONS

- Second Apex Council meeting held after a gap of four years in New Delhi
- Telangana CM K Chandrashekhara Rao, AP CM Y S Jaganmohan Reddy attend via videoconferencing
- Both the Chief Ministers agree to submit DPRs of all new projects taken up
- With regard to sharing of Krishna and Godavari river waters between the two States, Rao agrees to withdraw case filed by TS in Supreme Court immediately
- This will enabling the Ministry to refer the issue to the Tribunal as per Section 3 of the Interstate River Water Disputes Act 1956

On sharing of Godavari waters, both CMs told to send requests to the Ministry so that the Centre could refer them to the Tribunal as per ISRWD Act

KRMB office to shift to AP

He then said that both the States agreed to shift the KRMB headquarters to Andhra Pradesh as per the provisions of the Reorganisation Act. Answering a question on AP government's move to expand Pothireddypadu and build Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, he said that any new project taken up by either State needs to undergo similar process which is submitting DPRs, and taking approval from the Apex Council. "They have to comply with the laid down procedure," he said. Responding to the demand made by Telangana Chief Minister seeking operation control of Srisailem project, the Minister said that management of the projects would be handled by the respective boards.

He said that the Ministry would like to have Apex council meetings at least once in a year. "We want that the issues won't pile up because of the delay in sittings of the Apex Council," the Minister said.

The Minister said that there were reports that the Centre had done nothing so far to resolve water disputes between the Telugu States. "We would like to say that the Centre always tries to help and resolve the issues. There are certain rules mandated by the law of the land and if they are not followed by anyone of the State, then it would set a wrong precedent. If we do it right, it would set a good precedent," Shekhawat said.

of a new Tribunal, Shekhawat said that since both the States complained against each other, the Apex Council was mandated under APRA-2014 to amicably resolve such issues. "We have proposed that a mechanism for sharing waters in Godavari basin between the two States is necessary and has given two options, either by mutual agreement or the Centre setting up a new tribunal to decide on it," he said.

The Centre also said that a mechanism needs to be worked out for sharing 45 tmc of Godavari water diverted by AP from river Godavari to river Krishna.

Telangana Today 07-October-2020

Telangana  Today

[Clear Stand]

Keep off our waters, KCR warns AP

Says TS will lift 3 tmc from Alampur, if AP does not stop work on Pothireddypadu

STATE BUREAU

HYDERABAD

Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao minced no words in warning neighbouring Andhra Pradesh on Tuesday that it would have to face serious consequences if it went ahead with the construction of illegal projects such as Pothireddypadu.

"The Telangana government will construct a barrage at Alampur-Pedda Marur to lift 3 tmc of water every day for agriculture if the AP government fails to stop these illegal constructions," the Chief Minister said, making Telangana's stand on river water sharing unequivocally clear.

Reiterating that the State government would go to any length to protect the interest of its farmers, he said Telangana would not remain a mute spectator to AP's attempts to continue with the injustice meted out to TS in river water usage, usurp its rights and in the process, flouting all regulations as was done in undivided AP.

Rao participated in the Apex Council meeting through video-conference convened by Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Tuesday, when he explained in



Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao during the Apex Council meeting through video link, at Pragathi Bhavan on Tuesday.

GO TO NOTIFY JURISDICTION OF KRMB, GRMB

HYDERABAD: Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said the Centre would soon notify the jurisdictions of the Krishna River Management Board and the Godavari River Management Board "as per the provisions of the AP Reorganisation Act" despite objections raised by the TS government. (REPORT PAGE 5)

detail with data and facts about Telangana's rights on Krishna and Godavari waters and its allocations. AP Chief Minister YS Jaganmo-

han Reddy also participated in the meeting.

"The reason for a movement demanding statehood for Telangana was the injus-

tice meted out to the region in the allocation of water. The newborn State has every right to avail its rightful share of inter-State river waters. Telangana will secure all the water that it had lost during the combined State as a legitimate right now," he asserted.

Stating that it was painful to note that AP was going ahead with the construction of illegal projects on the Krishna despite repeated objections by Telangana and written directions from the Union government, he said: "The Telangana community has been objecting to Pothireddypadu even from the days of Telangana agitation, as it has no ayacut, no clearances or allocations to lift water from the Srisaillam project. I strongly deplore the continuation of the project even after the bifurcation of the State," he said.

The Chief Minister demanded justice for the State through his detailed explanation of its legitimate shares in both the major rivers. "Immediately after the formation of the State on July 14, 1956, we demanded that the Centre refer the inter-State disputes to a Tribunal under Section-3 of the Inter States River Water Disputes Act, 1956."

(SEE PAGE)

Financial Express 07-October-2020

Water crisis: The elephant in the room

Addressing water risks requires the fundamental shift from enhancing short-term systemic performance to ensuring equally long-term resilience. The best time to act on it is now

**GAURAV TANEJA &
ABHAYA K AGARWAL**

The authors are partners, Government and Public Sector, EY India. Views are personal

THE WATER SITUATION in India is grave owing to tremendous water-stress, depleting aquifers, dying rivers and large chunks of land facing desertification. The net water availability, close to 700 BCM, appears to meet the present demand, but a tremendous variation in rainfall patterns and surface water regimes make areas like the northeast water-rich while others like the south-west and west extremely water-scarce. Increasing population, rapid urbanisation, climate change and other drivers are only further widening the demand-supply gap by increasing the demand at approximately 10% per annum.

Over the last few decades, India has made large investments in water infrastructure (estimated at ₹350-400 per capita annually under various schemes), ~₹430 billion under JNNURM, ~₹200 billion under Smart Cities, ~₹80 billion under AMRUT and ₹50-100 billion each year for NRDWP. Although the country has benefitted from these investments, the coverage remains poor with 82% rural population, about 163 million still bereft of piped water. Water, unfortunately, remains a pending agenda contrary to the other sectors. Water is a state subject, and its governance structure has a fragmented and complex interface with lack of coordination, accountability and transparency. Jal Shakti, an aggregate water ministry, is a welcome step for ameliorating various water institutions.

An independent, transparent regula-

tor with a vision for local issues, could catalyse the depoliticisation of the water arena. While some states like Maharashtra have set up a water regulator, they have fundamental flaws like financial dependency on the state, limitations in its powers to regulate water tariffs, lack of adjudicatory powers and overriding access to bureaucrats to its committee.

Unregulated and free access to groundwater has resulted in exploitation. Water-intensive activities in water-scarce regions must be stringently regulated. There is a need for enhancement of inter-state trade that promotes responsible access to water.

Learning its lessons from the power sector, the water sector, which is a monolith institution almost completely controlled by the government, should gradually move towards unbundling, followed by private participation in certain inefficient segments. Various multilateral institutions have played a key role in facilitating privatisation investment. Privatisation is a key enabler for introducing efficiency in operations and investments along with bringing about contractual and commercial discipline.

The use of new-age methods to transform the water sector in order to provide alternative sources and improve efficiency can ultimately reduce water stress. This includes non-revenue water reduction—smart real-time monitoring, metering at various levels and automation will ensure a reduction in systems

losses; circular economy—encouraging recycle and reuse by various programmes like the NMCG, development of reuse policies like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu; desalination—developing formal policy and building upon existing efforts with due considerations to overarching use of renewable energy to reduce its environmental impact. NITI Aayog has proposed desalination along India's vast coastline.

Historically, imbalances in the water supply have been redressed by augmenting more water and developing new infrastructure. As a result, water resources are being exploited to the extent of becoming non-replenishable. The answer, therefore, lies in reducing the demand side of the equation. Demand-side entails pricing of water rationalised to its value and altering the public perception that clean and safe water is a social but an economic good. Awareness regarding subsidies that go into the water system could increase accountability. Irrigation being the top-most water consumer at 80% usage, has an efficiency as low as 45%. Rainwater harvesting, efficient plumbing fixtures, recycling greywater, and micro-irrigation need to be incentivised.

Addressing water risks requires the fundamental shift, from enhancing short-term systemic performance to ensuring equally long-term resilience. The best time to act to address the water crisis was ten years ago, the next best time is now.

Navbharat Times 07-October-2020

कारखाने बंद थे फिर भी नदियां कैसे हुई मैली

इससे निराशाजनक बात क्या हो सकती है, जब उद्योगों का संचालन नहीं हो रहा था तब भी नदियां गंदी हो रही थीं। नहीं चेते तो अपनी सदानीरा नदियों से हाथ धोना पड़ जाएगा



सन्नी कुमार

कोरोना महामारी ने विध्वंस और निराशा की जो जटिल परत चढ़ा दी है, उससे उबरने में अभी वक्त लगेगा। लेकिन इस दौरान कुछ ऐसा भी हुआ जिस पर संतोष किया जा सकता है। वह है, पर्यावरण में आया बदलाव। जब कोरोना संक्रमण से बचाव के लिए देशव्यापी लॉकडाउन लगाया गया और तमाम औद्योगिक इकाइयों की बंदी रही तो इसका स्वाभाविक असर यह हुआ कि पर्यावरण पहले की अपेक्षा थोड़ा स्वच्छ हो गया। खासकर स्वच्छ हवा के संदर्भ में यह परिवर्तन सबसे सुखद रहा। हालांकि यह भी एक सामान्य परिघटना नहीं बन सका, क्योंकि केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) की हालिया रिपोर्ट बताती है कि लॉकडाउन के दौरान भी कुछ नदियां पहले से अधिक प्रदूषित हो गईं।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों से यह निवेदन किया था कि वह

लॉकडाउन के पहले और लॉकडाउन के दौरान नदी जल की शुद्धता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें। इस प्रकार 20 राज्यों के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों ने कुल 19 नदियों पर अध्ययन किया। नदी जल की गुणवत्ता नापने के लिए कुल चार मानकों पीएच, घुलित ऑक्सिजन, जैविक ऑक्सिजन मांग और फीकल कॉलिफॉर्म को आधार बनाया गया। आसान भाषा में इन मानकों को समझें तो पीएच मानक किसी भी जल के अम्लीय या क्षारीय होने को दर्शाता है। एक सीमा से अधिक अम्लीय या क्षारीय जल इसके प्रदूषित होने का सूचक है। घुलित ऑक्सिजन का अर्थ किसी जल में उपस्थित ऑक्सिजन की मात्रा से है। इसका कम होना जलीय जीवों के समक्ष गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। जैविक ऑक्सिजन मांग का तात्पर्य सूक्ष्मजीवों के जल में व्याप्त ऑक्सिजन के उपयोग से है। इसकी वृद्धि से मतलब है, जल में सूक्ष्मजीवों का बढ़ना। अंतिम मानक फीकल कॉलिफॉर्म को सरलतम रूप में कहें तो यह किसी भी जलाशय में अशोधित जल या सीवेज प्रवाह के अनुपात को बताता है। इसकी वृद्धि जल को अधिक रोग सुभेद्य बना देती है।

लॉकडाउन के पूर्व यानी मार्च 2020 में इन्हीं नदियों के कुल 387 नमूनों की जांच की गई थी जिनमें 299 तय मानकों के अनुकूल थे। वहीं लॉकडाउन के दौरान, यानी अप्रैल 2020



कॉमन रूम

में इन्हीं नदियों के कुल 365 नमूनों की जांच की गई जिनमें 277 ही तय मानकों के अनुकूल पाई गई। हालांकि यह एक औसत अध्ययन है जिसका अर्थ है कि कुछ नदियों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ, कुछ यथावत रहीं और कुछ की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट आई।

आखिर ऐसे क्या कारण रहे कि कुछ नदियों का जल इस दौरान और अधिक प्रदूषित हो गया? इन 19 नदियों में कुल पांच ब्यास, चंबल, गंगा, सतलज और स्वर्णरेखा ऐसी नदियां हैं, जिनके जल की गुणवत्ता और खराब हुई। इनमें भी चंबल, स्वर्णरेखा और गंगा के जल में क्रमशः 28.5, 26.67 और 18.4 प्रतिशत की गिरावट दर्ज की गई। इस अध्ययन

में नदियों के जल के अधिक प्रदूषित होने के कुछ कारणों की ओर संकेत किया गया है। इस दौरान इन नदियों में अंशतः बिना ट्रीट किए गए पानी को सीवेज में छोड़ा गया। दूसरा प्रमुख कारण प्रदूषकों के संकेंद्रण का उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुंच जाना रहा और तीसरी वजह यह रही कि इस दौरान नदी को अपस्ट्रीम के कारण ताजे जल की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी।

ये आंकड़े इस बात की पुष्टि के लिए पर्याप्त हैं कि जितने जोर-शोर से नदियों को साफ करने का सरकारी दावा किया जाता है, हकीकत उससे मेल नहीं खाती। इससे निराशाजनक बात क्या हो सकती है कि जब उद्योगों का संचालन नहीं हो रहा था तब भी गंगा गंदी हो रही थी। यह अध्ययन एक चेतावनी भी है कि अगर हम अब भी नहीं चेते तो हमें अपनी सदानीरा नदियों से हाथ धोना पड़ जाएगा। यहां पानी के महत्त्व को नई भाषा देने वाले अनुपम मिश्र याद आते हैं और तालाब की बर्बादी पर उनका कथन याद आता है कि 'सैंकड़ों, हजारों तालाब अचानक शून्य से प्रकट नहीं हुए थे। इनके पीछे एक इकाई थी बनवाने वालों की, तो दहाई थी बनाने वालों की। यह इकाई-दहाई मिलकर सैंकड़ा-हजार बनती थी। पिछले दो सौ बरस में नए किस्म की थोड़ी सी पढ़ाई पढ़ गए समाज ने उस इकाई, दहाई, सैंकड़ा, हजार को शून्य ही बना दिया।'

कृष्णा-गोदावरी जल विवाद में तेलंगाना याचिका वापस लेगा

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने मंगलवार को कहा कि कृष्णा और गोदावरी नदियों के जल बंटवारे को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय में दायर याचिका को वापस लेने के लिए तेलंगाना तैयार हो गया है। अब इस मामले को एक न्यायाधिकरण के विचारार्थ भेजने का रास्ता साफ हो गया है। आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ दूसरी शिखर परिषद की बैठक के बाद शेखावत ने पत्रकारों को बताया कि कावेरी नदी प्रबंधन बोर्ड (केआरएमबी) को आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थानान्तरित करने पर भी सहमति बनी है। आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 2014 (एपीआरए) के तहत केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में शिखर परिषद का गठन किया गया था।

Rajasthan Patrika 07-October-2020

फैसला : अंतरराज्यीय नियंत्रण मण्डल की बैठक

हाड़ौती व मध्यप्रदेश के किसानों को मिलेगा सिंचाई का भरपूर पानी



खेड़ा: इस बार भले ही हाड़ौती में मानसून कमजोर रहा हो, लेकिन मध्यप्रदेश में अच्छी बारिश होने से चम्पल नदी के पानी काबू सम्बलधर पर गए। इसलिए खेड़ा रीजन में हाड़ौती व मध्यप्रदेश के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए निर्बाध रूप से भरपूर पानी मिलेगा। फसलों में जब तक पानी की जरूरत रहेगी, तब तक नदरी में जल प्रवाह जारी रखा जाएगा। चम्पल की नदरी में पानी छोड़ने पर निर्णय चम्पल सिंचित ज़रिफ़रसण (पराछ) की 9 अक्टूबर को होने वाली बैठक में लिया जाएगा। चम्पल जल बंटवारे को लेकर राजस्थान-मध्यप्रदेश अंतरराज्यीय नियंत्रण मण्डल की तत्कालीन कमेटी की मंगलवार को वर्चुअल मीटिंग में यह निर्णय किशु गया है। बैठक में मध्यप्रदेश के अधिकारियों ने चारों मुख्य नहरों से 8 अक्टूबर को पानी छोड़ने की मांग रखी।

Amar Ujala 07-October-2020

गांगेय डाल्फिन के अस्तित्व पर संकट



गंगा में पाई जाने वाली डाल्फिनों की संख्या का तेजी से कम होना निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है।

सतीश सिंह

जैव-विविधता

डाल्फिन मूलतः समुद्र में पाई जाती है, पर इसकी कुछ प्रजातियां मीठे पानी में भी पाई जाती हैं। कुछ वर्षों पहले तक 88 प्रजातियों में से चार प्रजातियां नदियों के मीठे पानी में पाई जाती थीं। पर मौजूदा समय में इनमें से तीन ही अपना अस्तित्व बचाने में कामयाब रही हैं। अब गंगा को छोड़कर सिंधु एवं अमेजन नदी में ही डाल्फिन पाई जाती है, जिसे भुलन और बोटों के नाम से जाना जाता है। गंगा में पाई जाने वाली डाल्फिन (गांगेय डाल्फिन) हमारा राष्ट्रीय जलीय जीव है। वर्ष 1996 में गांगेय डाल्फिन को सुवर्ण प्रजाति घोषित किया गया था। इसके बावजूद संरक्षण के लिए अब तक गंभीर प्रयास नहीं किए गए हैं। वर्ष 1982 में इसकी आबादी 6,000 थी, जो अब घटकर 1,200 से 1,800 के बीच रह गई है। गांगेय डाल्फिन को जुझारू माना जाता है, क्योंकि यह प्रतिकूल माहौल में भी जीने का माद्दा रखती है।



तापमान में होने वाले बड़े उतार-चढ़ाव के साथ यह आसानी से सामंजस्य बैठ लेती है। फिर भी इसकी संख्या का तेजी से कम होना चिंता का विषय है। आमतौर पर यह गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के संगम पर पाई जाती है, ताकि मुश्किल की घड़ी में यह सहायक नदियों को अपना बसेरा बना सके। गंगा नदी में पानी कम होने पर यह सहायक नदियों में अपना

अस्थायी घर बनाती है। गांगेय डाल्फिन को छिछले पानी एवं संकरी चट्टानों में रहना पसंद नहीं है।

गंगा नदी में पाई जाने वाली डाल्फिन का प्रचलित नाम सोस है। मादा गांगेय डाल्फिन की नाक एवं शरीर की लंबाई नर से अधिक होती है। एक वयस्क गांगेय डाल्फिन का वजन 70 से 100 किलोग्राम के बीच होता है। मादा डाल्फिन की गर्भधारण अवधि नौ महीनों की होती है और वह एक बार में एक बच्चे को जन्म देती है। वर्तमान में गांगेय डाल्फिन का निवासस्थल भारत के गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, मेघना, बांग्लादेश के करनाफुली, सांगू और नेपाल के करनाली व सप्तकोशी नदी में है। कभी यह जीव नदियों के सभी हिस्सों में विचरण करती थी, लेकिन वर्ष 1966 में नरौरा, वर्ष 1975 में फरक्का और वर्ष 1984 में बिजनौर में बैराज बनने से इसका घर तीन भागों में बंट गया। बैराजों ने गंगा नदी को निचले, मध्य और अग्र भागों में बांट दिया है, जिसकी वजह से गांगेय डाल्फिनों के लिए गंगा के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से तक जाना मुश्किल हो गया है। नरौरा परमाणु संयंत्र एवं कानपुर के कारखानों से निकलने वाले रासायनिक कचरे के गंगा में प्रवाहित होने से उसके निचले भाग जैसे, नरौरा और कानपुर के आसपास रहने वाली गांगेय डाल्फिनें धीरे-धीरे मर गईं। बैराज निर्माण से गंगा का प्रवाह बहुत-सी जगहों पर अवरुद्ध हो गया है। नदी में

पानी का स्तर कम होने के कारण गांगेय डाल्फिन को स्वाभाविक जीवन जीने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। गाद के कारण नदी उथली हो गई है। आज गांगेय डाल्फिन का शिकार करना शिकारियों के लिए आसान हो गया है। इसका शिकार मांस, तेल, चारे (केटफिश को पकड़ने के उद्देश्य से) आदि के लिए किया जाता है। जागरूकता के अभाव में या लालच के कारण भी इन्हें मार दिया जाता है।

पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के नाम पर पटना, बनारस आदि शहरों में गंगा नदी में स्टीमर व फेरी चलाए जा रहे हैं, जिससे गांगेय डाल्फिन टकराकर घायल हो जाती है या फिर मर जाती है। ध्वनि प्रदूषण से भी इनके स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कई बार ये मछुआरों के जाल में भी फंस जाती हैं। गंगा में उर्वरक, कीटनाशक, औद्योगिक एवं घरेलू कचरे का संकेंद्रण तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। जलीय प्रदूषण के कारण गांगेय डाल्फिन की आयु कम हो रही है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक, 15 लाख मीट्रिक टन रासायनिक उर्वरक, 21,000 टन टेक्निकल ग्रेड पेस्टीसाइड प्रतिवर्ष गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र में प्रवाहित किया जाता है।

गांगेय डाल्फिन को बचाने के लिए डाल्फिन पार्क की स्थापना की जा सकती है, मछुआरों व आम लोगों को जागरूक बनाया जा सकता है, शिकारियों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है, भूलबश या जान बचना के लिए नहर या सहायक नदियों में गैड डाल्फिनों का सुरक्षित पुनर्वास किया जा सकता है, पर अब भी ऐसे प्रयास नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। जाहिर है, बिना कोई ठोस प्रयास किए इस मामले में सकारात्मक परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे।

Haribhoomi 07-October-2020

केंद्र सरकार ने 'माय गंगा-माय डॉल्फिन' अभियान को दिखाई हरी झंडी बिजनौर से नरौरा के बीच होगी डॉल्फिन की गणना

हरिभूमि ब्यूरो नई दिल्ली

केंद्र सरकार के गंगा स्वच्छता अभियान नामाभि गंगे परियोजनाओं के साथ गंगा नदी में डॉल्फिन के संरक्षण पर भी फोकस किया जा रहा है। इसी मकसद से केंद्र सरकार ने 'माय गंगा-माय डॉल्फिन' अभियान को हरी झंडी दी है। वहीं जैव-विविधता आधारित ईको-टूरिज्म को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए 'गांगेय डॉल्फिन जलज सफारी' अभियान को शुरू किया गया है। केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने बताया कि गांगेय डॉल्फिन दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन यानि एनएमसीजी, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश वन विभाग के बिजनौर स्थित शीशमहल में आयोजित संयुक्त कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के सहयोग से वर्ल्ड वाइल्ड लाइफ फंड, उत्तर प्रदेश वन विभाग ने 'माय गंगा-माय डॉल्फिन' अभियान का भी शुभारंभ किया गया है।



'गांगेय डॉल्फिन जलज सफारी' अभियान 6 स्थानों पर शुरू

एक अन्य कार्यक्रम में एनएमसीजी महाविदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्रा द्वारा 6 स्थानों बिजनौर, बुजगाट, प्रयागराज, वाराणसी, भागलपुर और पश्चिम बंगाल के बैडल में 'गांगेय डॉल्फिन जलज सफारी' अभियान का आगलाइन शुभारंभ किया गया। इस मौके पर केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने वीडियो संदेश में जानकारी दी कि हाल के वर्षों में वन्यजीव अभियान के कारण गंगा नदी में डॉल्फिन की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। बिजनौर से लेकर नरौरा के इलाके में गंगा नदी में डॉल्फिन की गतिविधियां फिर से बढ़ी हैं। इसलिए जैव विविधता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए डॉल्फिन संरक्षण अभियान शुरू किया गया है।

एनएमसीजी निदेशक ने हैदरपुर वेटलैंड में तीन कछुए छोड़े

इस अभियान के तहत बिजनौर से नरौरा तक कुल 250 किलोमीटर के दायरे में डॉल्फिन की गणना और सामुदायिक जागरूकता अभियान शुरू होंगे। एनएमसीजी निदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्रा द्वारा हैदरपुर वेटलैंड में तीन कछुए छोड़े गए हैं। गौरतलब है कि वर्ष 2012 से ही उत्तर प्रदेश वन विभाग और डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूएफ-इंडिया, स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ मिलकर तटवर्ती

इलाकों में कछुए के घोंसले की पहचान कर उनके संरक्षण की दिशा में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस दौरान हैदरपुर में जैव विविधता से जुड़े केंद्र के निर्माण के साथ ही इसे रामसर साइट बनाने के बारे में भी चर्चा हुई। इस दौरान एनएमसीजी के निदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्रा ने जीववैज्ञानिक साहनी द्वारा लिखी गई 'टर्टल डे आउट' पुस्तक का अनावरण किया।

लोगों को जैव विविधता के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के निदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्रा ने कहा कि इस अभियान इसकी सहायता से लोगों को गंगा की जैव विविधता और जलीय पशुओं के संरक्षण के महत्व के बारे में पता चलेगा। उन्होंने बताया गांगेय डॉल्फिन जलज सफारी के द्वारा न केवल ईको टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय समुदाय की आजीविका में भी निश्चित रूप से बढ़ोतरी होगी। उन्होंने कहा इन सभी सफारी केन्द्रों पर गंगा प्रहरियों को जैव-विविधता आधारित ईको-टूरिज्म में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। ये प्रहरी पर्यटकों को सफारी के दौरान डॉल्फिन और जैव-विविधता से जुड़ी जानकारी उपलब्ध करवाएंगे।