

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-08-नवंबर-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> परदेखें



The Tribune 08-November-2020

Notice to Centre, Pb over Shanan project

SHIMLA, NOVEMBER 7

The High Court has issued notices to the Centre, Punjab and Punjab State Power Corporation Limited over handing over the Shanan Hydro Electric Project to HP.

A Division Bench directed the authorities to file their response within four weeks.

The court passed this order on a petition filed by Laxmender Singh of Mandi, who had stated that the British government in India proposed a power project in order to supply electricity to Punjab and an agreement was executed between the British Government of India and the erstwhile State of Mandi (Darbar) for the construction of the Uhl River Hydro Electric Project.

It was agreed that the Mandi state would provide the land and water of the Uhl to the project and in lieu of that, it would be supplied 500 KW free electricity from the project. He said prior to freedom of India, the project was in the territory of then Mandi State and after Independence also, it exists in Mandi, but Punjab had occupied the project. It was alleged that in 1965 and 1975, agreements were executed and notification was issued in favour of the Punjab electricity board qua the project, but the interest of Himachal and its public was not taken into consideration by the Government of India, which is not sustainable in the eyes of law. — OC

New Indian Express 08-November-2020

TN bags best State award for water management in 2019

T MURUGANANDHAM @ Chennai

TAMIL Nadu has been awarded the best State for water management for the year 2019. The State secured the top position under the 'Normal Category' in the National Water Awards, besides securing significant places under the categories – Best District in Revival of River, Water Conservation, Best Urban Local Body, Best Research/Innovation/Adaptation of New Technology for Water Conservation and Best Water Warriors.

Of all the awards in as many as 16 different categories to be presented for various States, Tamil Nadu has won 11 prizes

under five key categories. The awards will be presented during a two-day ceremony to be held virtually on November 11 and 12, in the presence of Vice President, M Venkaiah Naidu, Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, and Union Minister for Environment, Prakash Javadekar. On behalf of the State government, PWD Secretary, K Manivasan will be receiving the award.

Under the category of 'Revival of River', Vellore and Karur districts bagged the top two spots, while Perambalur district won the second prize in the 'Water Conservation' category, at the national level. **P4**



Winning big

One of the State's major achievements in conservation is renovation of 6,278 water resources at ₹1,433 crore through the Kudimaramath scheme

Tamil Nadu top honours for 2019

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

THE combined Vellore, before its trifurcation, took up Naganathi and Saraswathi River Rejuvenation Project to recharge groundwater by taking cue from the successful implementation of a water conservation project in Karnataka. "The main objective of the project is to increase water table in rural areas and provide job opportunities for rural people," said a report by the district administration.

It was initiated in Kaniyambadi block, where 349 recharge wells and 210 boulder checks were constructed at ₹3.52 crore. The entire work was done manually, and no machineries were utilised. Reduction of soil erosion, harvesting of rain water and artificial recharge of harvested water along natural streams and revival of water bodies were the main features of the project.

Other award winners from the State are Sasthavinathur village panchayat in Thoothukudi district (First in Water Conservation category), and Madurai Corporation (Second in

Best Urban Local Body which took water conservation efforts category). Madurai district had won the first prize for rejuvenating and creating new water bodies, last year.

A top government official told TNIE that the State had submitted detailed documents on all water conservation efforts going on currently, when nominations for the National Water Awards were called for. "Among those highlighted were the achievements in water conservation initiatives with community participation; the Kudimaramath scheme aimed at increasing storage level of water bodies; renovation of major water courses in the State; groundwater recharge structures created in large numbers; ongoing works for constructing check dams etc."

The official added that the ongoing flood mitigation works, measures to check sea-water intrusion in coastal areas, steps taken for rehabilitation of major dams, progress made in TN Water Resources Conservation and Augmentation Mission, in-

crease in groundwater levels in the State, achievements in micro-irrigation scheme, and creation of farm ponds, were also highlighted in the report.

The key achievements of the State in water conservation and improvement areas include renovation of 6,278 water resources at ₹1,433 crore through the Kudimaramath scheme, distribution of nutrient soil removed from these water bodies to 6.69 lakh farmers, allocation of

₹1,000 crore to construct check dams, Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery scheme to renovate Cauvery river and its subsidiaries, Cauvery-Gundar linking project and allocation of ₹700 crore in the first phase, desilting of water bodies in delta areas (₹130.20 crore), Athikadavu-Avinashi Scheme (₹1,652 crore), Sarabanga Lift Irrigation Project (₹565 crore), renovation and modernisation of watercourses at ₹750 crore, and construction of barrages across Coleroon river at Adhanur (₹494.60 crore), at Mukkombu (₹387 crore) and at Pugalur (₹406.50 crore), among others.



New Indian Express 08-November-2020

₹76 cr check dam to come up across Kottakudi river

SV KRISHNA CHAITANYA

@ Chennai

THE State is planning to construct a check dam across the Kottakudi Sambalar near Kurangani in Bodinayakanur taluk of Theni district.

The project costing ₹76 crore will come up in Western Ghats close to the Mathikettan Shola National Park in Idukki district. The proposed dam will boost drinking water supply for Bodinayakanur municipality, which has a population of over 75,000.

SVS Murugesan, Executive Engineer (RWS Division), Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Theni, said Kottakudi river has been the only source of drinking water for the municipality. The first water supply scheme was executed in 1944 and another in 1988. "Now, the two water schemes have outlived their designed life period. So, it becomes necessary to provide a new comprehensive water supply improvement scheme,"



he said. The official said there is an existing check dam near Naripatti village and the new one will be constructed 25 metres downstream from the existing dam. Currently, the total quantity of water supplied from the river is about 7.13 MLD, which translates to 90 litres per capita per day (LPCD). After completion of the new check dam, water supply will be enhanced to 135 LPCD.

Authorities said a G. O. has been issued by the Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department on July 16, 2018 and administrative sanction accorded for ₹76.15 crore. Bodinayakanur constituency is represented by Deputy Chief Minister O Panneerselvam and sources said he was personally pursuing the project to fast track it as the election code of conduct is approaching. Since the project is close to Mathikettan Shola National Park, it would require wildlife clearance from the National Board for Wildlife.

Indian Express 08-November-2020

'DOLPHINS, SIEBOLD'S WATER SNAKE, GHARIAL AMONG SPECIES RETURNING TO MAIN STEM, SAYS WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA'

Survey sights good signs: High biodiversity in 49% of Ganga main river

ESHA ROY

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 7

WITH CELEBRATIONS of the Ganga Utsav -- to mark the 12th anniversary of declaring the Ganga as a national river -- having come to an end, the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in the second phase of its survey of the entire main stem of the Ganga river (the main river without its tributaries), has found that 49 per cent of the river has high biodiversity and that biodiversity sightings, including of the Gangetic Dolphin and otters, have increased in the river. Scientists at the institute say that this indicates reducing pollution levels and a healthier state of the river.

The WII will next week kick off the second part of the Ganga

survey and in the coming months collate data and information of these increased sightings to ascertain how much the river habitat has improved and how this has affected the species living in the Ganga.

The study was initiated by WII on behalf of the National Mission for Clean Ganga, one of the flagship projects undertaken by the Ministry of Jalshakti, and the first phase of the survey was carried out between 2017-2019.

"This is the first study ever done in the country on the entire river, and the first also of all its biodiversity," says project in charge Dr Ruchi Badola. "The sightings of biodiversity have increased. While it is unlikely that any river can be completely pollution free, there is a certain standard necessary for life to exist

EXPLAINED

Why the threat to the Ganga's biodiversity is real

Freshwater ecosystems account for 0.01% of the earth's surface water but 10% of species. According to the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), decline in diversity of freshwater species is the highest, and surpasses losses in marine and terrestrial species -- globally 20% of all known freshwater fish, 44% waterbirds and 42% amphibian species are under threat of extinction. The highest loss of freshwater biodiversity has been reported from the Indian subcontinent, specifically the Gangetic plains. Reason why the government has taken up the project of biodiversity conservation in the region.

and thrive -- and the goal is to achieve this standard," she said.

The Ganga and its tributaries flow through 11 states and cover

26.3 per cent of the country's total geographical area. But its main stem flows through five states -- Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

"There was a commonly held belief that there are areas in the Ganga that had no biodiversity. This is not what we have found -- the entire river has some biodiversity or the other, and 49 per cent has very high levels of biodiversity. Ten per cent of the high biodiversity areas fall alongside national parks and sanctuaries such as Rajaji national park in Uttarakhand, Hastinapur wildlife sanctuary in UP and Vikramshila gangetic Dolphin sanctuary in Bihar," said WII scientist Dr Shivani Barthwal.

The high biodiversity stretches have been divided into six zones -- Devprayag to Rishikesh (61 km),

Makdumpur to Narora (147 km), Bhitaura to Ghazipur (454 km), Chhapra to Kahalgaon (296 km), Sahibganj to Rajmahal (34 km) and Baharampur to Barackpore (246 km).

"We have been tracking biodiversity through some key aquatic and semi-aquatic species such as the Gangetic Dolphins, gharials, otters, turtles and various species of water birds. One of our findings has been that many species that used to be found in the main stem and had disappeared, are now coming back. We have found nesting colonies of the Indian Skimmer. Siebold's, a species of water snake, disappeared 80 years ago and has now resurfaced. We have found new distributions of the puffer fish. Many other species have started travelling

back from tributaries to the main stem of the river, indicating improving water quality," said Dr Barthwal.

Rapid biodiversity of the Ganga had revealed that the distribution and density of key aquatic species such as the Gangetic Dolphin, the gharial and the mugger had in earlier years, significantly reduced due to loss of suitable habitat conditions, and change in the river's morphology due to the construction of dams and barrages, bank alteration, agriculture and sand mining. In the early 19th century, 10,000 Gangetic Dolphins were estimated which reduced to 3,526 by early 2000, disappearing entirely in Haridwar and most of the Yamuna and becoming extinct in smaller tributaries.

The Pioneer 08-November-2020

हर घर नल से जल परियोजना नौ महीने में संबंधित जिलों में पूरी हो जाएगी: शेखावत

भाषा। ईटानगर

केन्द्रीय मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने शनिवार को कहा कि जल जीवन अभियान के तहत देश के संबंधित जिलों में चल रही हर घर, नल से जल परियोजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नौ महीने में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के नामसाई जिले में जलापूर्ति परियोजना का उद्घाटन करते हुए जल शक्ति मंत्री शेखावत ने कहा कि जल जीवन अभियान के तहत पूरे देश में हर घर में नलों में पेयजल 2024 तक जबकि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 2023 तक उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि जल जीवन अभियान के तहत राज्य में शुरू की गई इस जलापूर्ति परियोजना से नामसाई जिले के पाथेरागांव, कैसू, एंटन और एंथेम गांव में रह रही 1,500 से अधिक आबादी को फायदा मिलेगा। इसके जरिए उन्हें नियमित रूप से नलों के जरिए पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।