

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-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



Hindustan Times 19-November-2020

Hindustan Times

Greenland's glaciers melting faster: Study

PARIS: The three largest glaciers in Greenland, which hold enough frozen water to lift global sea levels some 1.3 metres, could melt faster than even the worst-case warming predictions, research published on Tuesday showed.

Until 2000, the main driver of sea level rise was melting glaciers and the expansion of ocean water as it warms. But over the last two decades, the world's ice sheets atop Greenland and Antarctica have become the single largest source of sea level rise.

A team of researchers based in Denmark and Britain used historical images and a host of other data to estimate how much ice had been lost from Greenland's Jakobshavn Isbrae, Kangerlussuaq Glacier and Helheim Glaciers in the 20th century. They found that Jakobshavn Isbrae lost more than 1.5 trillion tonnes of ice between 1880-2012, while Kangerlussuaq and Helheim lost 1.4 trillion and 31 billion tonnes from 1900-2012, respectively.

The ice melt has already contributed more than eight milli-

metres to global sea levels, the researchers wrote.

Shfaqat Abbas Khan, a researcher at the Technical University of Denmark, said: "Historical measurements over the 19th and 20th century may hide important information that can significantly improve our future projections."

The UN's climate science advisory panel, the IPCC, has forecast sea level rise from all sources of between 30-110 centimetres by 2100, depending on emissions. Under the high emissions pathway, known as RCP8.5, nothing is done to curb carbon pollution throughout the 21st century, leading to a climate more than 3C hotter than pre-Industrial levels. Models ran under RCP8.5 for the three glaciers predict a sea-level rise of 9.1-14.9mm by 2100.

But the paper pointed out that the high-emissions pathway temperature increase was more than four times larger than during the 20th Century, when the three glaciers already added 8mm to seas. "The worst-case scenario is underestimated," said Khan. **AFP**

Hindustan Times 19-November-2020

L-G orders installation of CCTVs, removal of debris from river bank

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

New Delhi: Delhi lieutenant governor Anil Baijal has directed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to remove debris from the Yamuna floodplains and install CCTVs for surveillance.

The directions were issued to DDA officials in a meeting on Wednesday where the L-G reviewed the progress of the ongoing restoration work of the riverfront.

The L-G tweeted, "Chaired meeting with @official_dda to

L-G REVIEWED THE PROGRESS OF RESTORATION WORK OF THE RIVERFRONT

review progress of Restoration and Rejuvenation of Yamuna River Front. Emphasised upon time bound completion of landscaping, greening and plantation in the area to restore wetlands & riverine ecosystem."

"Directed removal of malba on top priority, CCTV based sur-

veillance for protection of floodplains," Baijal tweeted.

DDA officials say that routine drives are being carried out to remove encroachment from the river floodplain. "We already have 78 CCTV cameras installed at 26 different locations on the floodplain. We are in the process of installing 18 CCTV cameras at six different locations. As for removing the debris from the floodplain, a majority of the agencies have already done that. We will be taking action against those who are yet to remove the debris," said a DDA official.

Deccan Chronicle 19-November-2020

2.86L FAMILIES APPLY FOR FLOOD RELIEF

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, NOV. 18

The state government on Wednesday said that since Monday, as many as 2.86 lakh families affected by the October floods submitted their applications at various Mee Seva centres and of these, 1.78 lakh were found eligible to receive the ₹10,000 flood relief. The government has deposited ₹178 crore into the bank accounts of the 1.78 lakh families, it said. Other applications, it said, were being scrutinized. The process of receiving applications and disbursal of relief will resume after the GHMC polls, government said. Earlier, between October 20 and November 1, when ₹10,000 was distributed in cash, government said it gave ₹486 crore to 4.86 lakh flood victims.



Deccan Chronicle 19-November-2020

Victims of flood relief want requests processed

KANIZA GARARI | DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 18

Flood victims are furious that the state government is giving ₹10,000 at Meeseva centres, which is insufficient, and makes a mockery of several people who refuse to stand in queues for the compensation.

Many victims allege that the government charity is not defined by their actual losses but on their need for GHMC elections. This has brought Hyderabad floods back in focus and victims are besieged by different political parties.

Mohammed Nafees, a resident of Tolichowki, says "I have lost entire furniture, electronic

appliances, crockery and many other accessories in the floods. Will ₹10,000 help me to get all of it? Why are they making us relive those harrowing days when we had water all over our houses, cleaning all the muck and slush has been very troublesome mentally and physically. We have tried to move on but elections will replay them. All parties are only waiting to exploit the situation. No one wants to help."

Incidentally, people who have been flocking at Meeseva are those who had no flooding in their homes.

The real people who suffered have to still make their documents as many

do not possess them.

B. Raju in Ramanthapur says, "I have to get my documents in place. I am running around for that. The government can do is to make these processes easy for us."

With Mee Seva services affected there is a delay for those who have booked their slots. Others say that they are from reputed families and cannot stand in queues. They believe that they will over time make up for the lost accessories. Some of the victims are also government employees and find it very embarrassing to queue up. Their contention is that a rough assessment would have helped in handling the situation better.

Deccan Chronicle 19-November-2020

CM's flood relief move hits SEC block; angers victims

**SANJAY SAMUEL PAUL
AND BALU PULIPAKA**
| DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 18

STATE POLL PANEL CHIEF SAYS FLOOD AID CAN BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER POLLS

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, NOV. 18.

Anger, frustration, heart-burn and disappointment marked the day for thousands of people who on Wednesday lined up in front of the Mee Seva centres in the city to submit their applications for the ₹10,000 relief promised by the state government to the October flood victims in GHMC areas.

The announcement that the State Election Commission (SEC) put a stop to the disbursement of the relief did not go down well with those standing in long lines of hundreds of people hoping to get their applications into the government system.

It was evident that the programme, initiated by Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhara Rao, was designed to provide immediate and much-needed assistance to the lakhs of families affected by the unprecedented floods, began well but soon appeared to lose its way. Allegations piled up from flood victims as well as other political parties that ground level politicians of the TRS were pocketing much of the money.

Following the outcry over the manner in which the relief was distributed in cash, the government modified the programme and asked the victims to apply online at Mee Seva centres with a promise that the relief would be deposited into their bank accounts.

The State Election Commission on Wednesday instructed the state government to immediately stop disbursement of the ₹10,000 relief to families affected by the October floods in the GHMC limits.

The rush was such at Mee Seva centres even in Road Transport Authority offices, which cater to vehicle owners and licence seekers to pay their fees, were also besieged by flood victims in their hundreds bringing all other operations to a halt. Meanwhile, angry flood victims staged a rasta roko on the Nacharam-Mallapur main road after the announcement that their applications will no longer be accepted with their protest resulting in long traffic jams on the busy road. Police forces were called in at several centres to control the crowds and all hell broke loose when the centres started shutting down citing the SEC announcement late in the morning. At the Mee-Seva centre in Domalguda, women standing in the lines since early morning, were chased away from the spot.

At the Moghalpura Mee Seva centre, many aged women, angry at being shut out from the promised

The SEC said this activity runs against the Model Code of Conduct for elections.

The government, the SEC said, can resume this activity after the completion of the election process to the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Council, it said.

relief, began shouting that anyone who comes to ask for a vote in the GHMC elections, will be beaten by their slippers if they enter their localities. Such was the anger against the government that 'TRS down down', 'KCR down down' slogans rent the air at several centres.

Sunanda Bai, a resident of Domalguda, who was standing in a Mee Seva queue for the past three days, was finally chased out by the police before reaching the main counter to submit her application. She said, "I lost my husband a month ago, in spite of all my other troubles, I was standing in the queue. This is the third day I was in the queue. Now they tell me that they have stopped it till the elections are over."

Santha Venket, a resident of Arvindnagar, near Ashoknagar, said, "My husband sells onions on a cart. Our stock of four bags of onions drowned in the flood. We are in debt."

Deccan Chronicle 19-November-2020

No flood relief funds from Centre despite plea: KCR

From page 1

The TRS chief said a debate needs to be initiated among people on this during the GHMC polls.

He instructed the party members to reach out to every household and explain to them about the welfare and development activities taken up by the state government in Greater Hyderabad. He also told them to expose the obstructive politics of opposition parties, especially the double standards of state BJP leaders.

Ridiculing the claims of BJP leaders on the Centre's assistance to the state government for the flood relief in Hyderabad, Chandrashekar Rao said that the BJP-led Central government did not release a paisa towards flood relief despite the

requests from the state government.

"They would not release funds towards the flood relief. Instead, they had resorted to obstructive politics by writing letters to the Election Commission, asking it to stop the financial assistance being extended to the flood-affected families in GHMC and surrounding municipalities."

He alleged that BJP state president Bandi Sanjay Kumar has complained to the Election Commission against the flood relief assistance of ₹10,000 being given to each of the affected families by the state government. The Chief Minister, however, reiterated his resolve to extend financial assistance to all the eligible flood-affected families after the election results are declared.

Stating that the TRS government had spent about ₹67,000 crore for development activities in Hyderabad over the past six years, he explained that the several flyovers underpasses over bridges were constructed in the city to overcome the traffic problem. The Chief Minister said the government had regularised houses constructed by the poor through GO 53, and has been serving meals to the poor for just ₹5.

He said several international companies looking in Hyderabad and Amazon alone had invested ₹21,000 crores in Hyderabad. He announced the names of the party in-charges for all 150 divisions and handed over the division-wise voters list as well as TRS activists list to them.

Asian Age 19-November-2020

CM: Govt to reduce Yamuna's pollution by 90% by March '23

New Delhi, Nov. 18: Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Wednesday said the Delhi Jal Board will reduce the pollution load in the Yamuna by 90 per cent by March 2023.

At a review meeting, DJB officials presented a detailed plan to Kejriwal and Water Minister Satyendar Jain in this regard.

Major interventions include treatment of around 150 MGD polluted water coming from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh using natural wetlands and the aeration method.

"Second, the wastewater in small and big drains will be tapped into sewage treatment plants. Third, steps will be taken to improve the quality of the existing STPs, including



Arvind Kejriwal

upgrading all the equipment and using innovative processes," a DJB statement said.

The utility will collect sludge from septic tanks across Delhi and reuse it in the bio-gas plants to generate electricity and gas, it said. The chief minister directed the officials to ensure that 90 per cent of the pollution in the Yamuna is eliminated by

March 2023.

The government will increase the treated water reuse capacity to 400 million gallons per day. More treated water will be used in lakes, forests, gardening, and groundwater recharge and irrigation purposes.

The national capital generates around 720 million gallons of wastewater per day, of which around 525 million gallons is treated by sewage treatment plants. Around 90 MGD is used in various parks and gardens, and the rest goes to waste.

There are five major outfalls carrying wastewater into the Yamuna, including Najafgarh drain, Shahdara drain, Barapullah drain, Delhi Gate drain and Mori Gate drain.

— PTI

Indian Express 19-November-2020



SRINIVAS CHOKKAKULA

Writing on the water

Centre, states must seize opportunity to come together for water governance

A SLEW of bills on water awaits Parliament's approval. Two of them, passed by the Lok Sabha, were listed for clearing by Rajya Sabha in the monsoon session — The Interstate River Water Disputes Amendment Bill 2019 and the Dam Safety Bill 2019. The truncated session could not get to discuss the bills, though. A common issue that the bills confront is with respect to the ways in which the Centre can work with the states to deal with the emerging challenges of inter-state water governance. The latest centrally sponsored scheme (CSS), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), too is pumping massive finances into achieving universal access to safe and secure drinking water in rural areas — otherwise a domain of the states. JJM presents an opportunity to get states on board for a dialogue towards stronger Centre-states coordination and federal water governance ecosystem.

The two bills under Parliament's consideration attend to longstanding issues of inter-state externalities. The Interstate River Water Disputes Amendment Bill 2019 seeks to improve the inter-state water disputes resolution by setting up a permanent tribunal supported by a deliberative mechanism, the dispute resolution committee. The Dam Safety Bill 2019 aims to deal with the risks of India's ageing dams, with the help of a comprehensive federal institutional framework comprising committees and authorities for dam safety at national and state levels. The other pending bills also propose corresponding institutional structures and processes.

However, the agenda of future federal water governance is not limited to these issues alone. There are a whole set of reasons — some well-known and others new — why a coordinated response from the Centre and states is vital. These include emerging concerns of long-term national water security and sustainability, the risks of climate change, and the growing environmental challenges, including river pollution. These challenges need systematic federal response where the Centre and the states need to work in a partnership mode.

Greater Centre-states coordination is also crucial for pursuing the current national projects — whether Ganga river rejuvenation or inland navigation or inter-basin transfers. However, water governance is perceived and practiced as the states' exclusive domain, even though their powers are subject to those of the Union under the Entry 56 about inter-state river water governance. The River Boards Act 1956 legislated under the Entry 56 has been in disuse. No river board was ever created under the law. The Centre's role is largely limited to resolving inter-state river water disputes. That, too, a detached one in setting up tribunals for their adjudication.

Combined with the states' dominant executive power, these conditions create challenges for federal water governance. The country is ill-equipped to address the governance of increasingly federalised waters to pursue its development and sustainability goals.

This state of affairs puts the proposed bills

at a disadvantage. Each bill proposes their own institutional mechanisms and processes leaning on closer Centre-state coordination and deliberation. The disputes resolution committee and dam safety authority rely on active Centre-states participation. Segmented and fragmented mechanisms bear the risks of the federal water governance gap. The massive central assistance through JJM is an opportunity to open a dialogue with the states to address this gap.

JJM involves large-scale intergovernmental transfers to states at a proposed outlay of Rs 3.6 lakh crore (Centre and states together) over the next five years towards universal access to safe and secure drinking water in rural areas. In terms of the numbers, this is perhaps the largest CSS so far — larger than even the MGNREGA or the PMGSY.

Globally, federated systems with comparable organisation of powers have used similar investments to usher key water sector reforms. Australia has plans to make large investments to nudge its federal constituents towards a dialogue under its National Water Act of 2007 and to arrive at the Murray-Darling agreement. The experiences also suggest that inter-governmental transfers produce better outcomes when the transfers build on an *ex ante* federal consensus.

The scale of investments under JJM can be used similarly to draw states to deliberate over reworking of the larger structural contours of federal water governance. The engagement can also be beneficial to JJM's success.

Drinking water supply is within the states' domain of responsibilities. They are equipped with the institutional channels for this purpose. The mission has to build on these structures for enduring outcomes. It has to ensure that the states maintain the assets and facilities created through the mission. Such institutionalisation is most critical for JJM's success. States will certainly appreciate the much-needed succour to strengthen their institutions and improve the delivery of this essential service to its populations.

The symbiotic phase of implementing JJM can be productively used to engage in a dialogue with the states about the larger water resources management agenda, beyond the mission's goals. It can discuss the contours of Centre-state partnership for the success of the above two bills and move towards a robust federal water governance ecosystem. The dialogue can consider the long-recommended idea of distributing responsibilities and partnership-building between the Centre and states to long-term water security goals. For instance, the Centre can work with the states in building a credible institutional architecture for gathering data and producing knowledge about water resources — a foundational necessity to address most federal water governance challenges.

The writer is MoJS Research Chair, water conflicts and governance, at the Centre for Policy Research, Delhi. Views are personal.

The Statesman 19-November-2020

DJB prepares action plan to reduce Yamuna pollution

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 18 NOVEMBER

The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has presented an action plan to reduce 90 per cent pollution in the Yamuna by March 2023. The plan was discussed on Wednesday at a meeting chaired by Delhi chief minister Arvind Kejriwal with officials of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) with special focus on its swift implementation.

According to a statement issued by the government, it

was decided that various steps would be taken to improve the existing sewage treatment plants (STPs), including upgrading all the equipment used at the STPs.

Water minister Satyendar Jain, DJB CEO Nikhil Kumar and other officials of the DJB were present at the meeting.

"The Yamuna action plan includes four major interventions. First, the Delhi government will introduce modern technology to treat around 150 MGD of polluted water

coming from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh by natural wetlands and aeration method. Second, the wastewater in small or big drains will be tapped into the STPs. Third, steps will be taken to improve the quality of the existing STPs, including upgrading all the equipment, and use innovative processes. And the last, all the sludge from the septic tanks across Delhi will be collected by the DJB and reused in bio-gas plants to generate electricity and cooking gas,"

the statement pointed out.

There are five major outfalls carrying wastewater into the Yamuna, including Najafgarh drain, Shahdara drain, Barapulla drain, Delhi Gate drain and Mori Gate drain. The Najafgarh and Shadhdara drains, apart from Delhi's wastewater, also receive polluted water from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, according to the statement.

The STPs and the drains will be treated as per the Yamuna cleaning plan of the Delhi

government to prevent polluted water from flowing into the river.

The STPs treat around 525 MGD of water before it flows into drains, and out of this, only 90 MGD of water is reused for different purposes.

The action plan aims at reusing 436 MGD of water against the earlier reuse of 90 MGD. This 436 MGD water will be reused for water bodies, lakes, irrigation, gardening, forests, groundwater recharge and other such purposes.

Business Standard 19-November-2020

Cleaning the Ganga

Govt should build on gains in recent years

If the status of aquatic biodiversity is any indication of the sanitary and biological health of a natural water body, then the river Ganga, once severely polluted, has begun to recover. A survey of the river's main stream (without tributaries), conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India between 2017 and 2019, shows that 49 per cent of it now has "high biodiversity", thanks to improved water quality. The sightings of aquatic fauna, including Gangetic dolphins and otters, which had become rare or nil in many stretches of the river, have now increased considerably. The population of Gangetic dolphins, which exceeded 10,000 at one time, had declined gradually to a mere 3,500 by 2000 due to steady deterioration in life-sustaining faculties of Ganga water. They disappeared totally in the pilgrim town of Haridwar, as also in most of the Ganga's tributaries. The count of other fresh water species had also dipped sharply due to habitat degradation and alterations in the river's morphology caused by the construction of dams and barrages, realignment of embankments, sand mining, and other human activities, including agriculture. The revival of these species is being viewed as the outcome of mitigation of pollution and a relatively healthy state of the river.

Apart from being revered by the Hindus, the Ganga and its tributaries constitute the lifeline of about 26.3 per cent of the country's geographical area, spanning 11 states. The main stem of the river runs through five states — Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. Efforts to clean up this river, initiated in the mid-1980s, during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as prime minister, got the real impetus with the launch of the Namami Gange Programmes in 2014 by the Narendra Modi government in its first term. Going by the Jal Shakti ministry's claim, all the three parameters that determine the river's competence to support aquatic life have undergone perceptible improvement in the past few years. While the dissolved oxygen content, the key for life in water, has gone up at 27 locations, the biochemical oxygen demand and faecal Coliform load have ameliorated at 42 and 21 places, respectively. The maximum qualitative recovery has, as could be expected, occurred in Uttarakhand, where discharging sewage into the river and its streams has been effectively curbed to ensure the steady flow of fresh and clean water into the river.

However, much still remains to be done to rejuvenate this river of national importance. Special attention is needed to augment the sewage treatment capacity in 97 major towns and industrial hubs along the route of the river. The present cumulated sewage treatment capacity of around 1,800 million litres a day is too meagre compared to the total sewage generation of 3,000 million litres. Untreated or improperly treated industrial wastes are the other major sources of water pollution, which need to be checked. But the most important is the maintenance of the river's water flow, which has been gravely restricted due to excessive impounding, diversion through canals, and indiscriminate use. The need, therefore, is to stop putting up new dams, rationalise water releases from the existing ones, and plug the inflow of untreated sewage and industrial wastes. Otherwise the goal of restoring the Ganga to its pristine state would remain elusive.

The Hans 19-November-2020

THE HANS INDIA

Fish farmers told to follow protocols in biofloc tech

Many farmers who invested in this technology have burnt their fingers

The unscientific manner of practicing biofloc fish farming technology by many farmers may cause harm to their ventures, say experts from the ICAR-Central Institute of Brackish-water Aquaculture (ICAR-CIBA).

"Lured by videos on YouTube, many farmers have invested in the biofloc fish farming technology and have burnt their fingers. Biofloc is an onsite compact system through which even restaurants and residences can grow their own prawns," Kumaraguru Vasagam, Principal Scientist, ICAR-CIBA told IANS.

He said the institute has been receiving reports of farmers incurring losses due to non-implementation of this technology in a proper manner.

"Aquaculture farmers in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and even in Delhi are using this technology," Vasagam added.

According to ICAR-CIBA, biofloc technology is one of the better scientific solutions for fish farming to those who lack adequate water resources like ponds, rivers and backwaters.

This technology made fish farming possible with setting up of a water tank within the premises of every household, opening up a sea of opportunities for young entrepreneurs in aquaculture.

Vasagam said under this technology, the food and fish waste in the tank are converted into nutrient feed and the water is also purified with useful bacteria.



This farming technology specially focuses on the recently

launched Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for promotion across the country.

Before adopting the new technology, people should give their mind and effort to understand the science be-

hind this technology as even narrow deviations from its protocols for immediate

profits could result in heavy losses. It is a double-edged sword," CIBA Director KK Vijayan said.

"This system requires greater control over the rearing system with a cautious effort to keep a range of components such as adequate carbon-nitrogen ratios, aeration,

Before adopting the new technology, people should give their mind and effort to understand the science behind this technology as even narrow deviations from its protocols for immediate profits could result in heavy losses

Biofloc technology is one of the better scientific solutions for fish farming to those who lack adequate water resources like ponds, rivers and backwaters

power back-up, microbes and planktons, among many others, on a biological balance," Vijayan said, adding that by keeping all this in a balanced mode, biofloc technology could be used as the most sought-after green technology for seafood production.

Meanwhile, ICAR-CIBA has transferred its technology 'CIBAFLOC', a ready-made inoculum (mixture of beneficial bacteria for biofloc development) to Salem Microbes Pvt Ltd for commercial operations.

Being the first of its kind in the country, this product would make the biofloc practice more farmer-friendly and easier in adhering to the scientific principles, said CP Balasubramanian, Head of Crustacean Culture division of ICAR-CIBA. The ICAR-CIBA also organised a webinar on this technology recently.

मार्च 2023 तक 90 फीसदी तक कम होगा यमुना में प्रदूषण

● मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को दिए निर्देश

पायनियर समाचार सेवा। नई दिल्ली

आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार यमुना नदी को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने की कवायद शुरू कर दी है।

मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को मार्च 2023 तक यमुना नदी से 90 फीसदी तक प्रदूषण कम करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। कार्य योजना के तहत हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ



दिल्ली के घरों से निकलने वाले प्रदूषित पानी को आधुनिक तकनीक से शोधित करके करीब 400 एमजीडी पानी का सिंचाई व पार्क आदि में फिर से इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।

अभी करीब 90 एमजीडी पानी का ही फिर से इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, जिन घरों में सेप्टिक टैंक का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है,

उन टैंकों से डीजेबी ठोस कचरा खुद उठाएगा और उससे बिजली बनाने की तैयारी भी कर रहा है। केजरीवाल बुधवार को यमुना को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने को लेकर जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन और डीजेबी के अधिकारियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक की और उन्हें योजना को अमली जामा पहनाने को कहा। अरविंद केजरीवाल ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के साथ समीक्षा बैठक में दो अहम मुद्दों पर चर्चा की।

पहला, यमुना को कैसे प्रदूषण से मुक्त किया जा सकता है और दूसरा, जल बोर्ड द्वारा शोधित किए जा रहे पानी का कितना फिर से उपयोग में लाया जाए। जल बोर्ड ने इन दोनों बातों मुख्यमंत्री के सामने विस्तृत

कार्य योजना पेश की। पहला, हरियाणा से बादशाहपुर ड्रेन के जरिए यमुना में करीब 90 एमजीडी गंदा पानी गिरता है।

दूसरा, दिल्ली में छोटे-बड़े नालों से होकर जो भी गंदा पानी बह रहा है, उस पानी को मलजल शोधन संयंत्र में शोधित किया जाएगा। तीसरा, अभी जो एसटीपी चल रहे हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाया जाएगा। चौथा, जब गंदे पानी को साफ किया जाता है, तो उसमें से कचरा निकलता है। जल बोर्ड की योजना है कि आने वाले समय में वो उन सेप्टिक टैंकों से ठोस कचरा को निकाल कर बाँयो गैस प्लांट की मदद से बिजली बना कर अपने प्लांट में इस्तेमाल करेगा।

दिल्ली के यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र से मलबा हटाने के निर्देश



पायनियर समाचार सेवा। नई दिल्ली

उपराज्यपाल अनिल बैजल ने यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र से शीर्ष प्राथमिकता के आधार पर मलबा हटाने को लेकर बुधवार को दिशा-निर्देश जारी करते हुए इसके संरक्षण के लिए सीसीटीवी कैमरा आधारित निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने का आदेश दिया।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष बैजल ने यमुना नदी क्षेत्र के जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प की कार्य प्रगति की समीक्षा के लिए डीडीए की बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए ये निर्देश दिए। यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र संवेदनशील पारिस्थितिकी क्षेत्र है और डीडीए इसपर अतिक्रमण होने पर समय-समय पर उसे हटाने के लिये कार्यवाई करता है। बैजल ने ट्वीट किया, यमुना नदी क्षेत्र के जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प की

● उपराज्यपाल ने डीडीए को सीसीटीवी कैमरा आधारित निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने को कहा

प्रगति की समीक्षा को लेकर डीडीए के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की। आर्द्रभूमि और नदी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए क्षेत्र में भूनिर्माण, हरियाली और वृक्षारोपण से संबंधित कार्यों को समय पर पूरा करने पर जोर दिया।

उन्होंने कहा, मलबे को शीर्ष प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हटाने का निर्देश दिया। बाढ़ क्षेत्र के संरक्षण के लिये सीसीटीवी कैमरे पर आधारित निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करने की हिदायत दी।

2023 तक निर्मल हो जाएगी यमुना

राजधानी स्थित नदी के प्रदूषण को 90 फीसद तक समाप्त करने का **दिल्ली सरकार** ने रखा लक्ष्य

राज्य व्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली सरकार ने यमुना नदी को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने की तरफ कदम बढ़ा दिया है। मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने इस बाबत दिल्ली के जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन और दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी) के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बुधवार को समीक्षा बैठक की। इस दौरान डीजेबी ने मुख्यमंत्री के सामने 2023 तक यमुना के प्रदूषण को 90 फीसद तक कम करने की विस्तृत कार्ययोजना पेश की और मुख्यमंत्री ने हर हाल में इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने का निर्देश दिया है।

शोधित कर 400 एमजीडी पानी का सिंचाई व पार्क में होगा उपयोग : कार्ययोजना के तहत हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ दिल्ली से निकलने वाले प्रदूषित पानी को आधुनिक तकनीक से शोधित करके करीब 400 एमजीडी पानी का सिंचाई व पार्क आदि में पुनः उपयोग किया जाएगा। अभी दिल्ली में करीब 90 एमजीडी पानी का ही पुनः उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा जिन घरों में सेप्टिक टैंक का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उन टैंकों से डीजेबी ठोस कचरा खुद उठाएगा। उससे बिजली बनाने की तैयारी है।

हरियाणा से दिल्ली में आता है करीब 90 एमजीडी गंदा पानी

हरियाणा से बादशाहपुर ड्रेन के जरिये यमुना में करीब 90 एमजीडी गंदा पानी गिरता है। इसे आधुनिक तकनीक की मदद से ड्रेन के अंदर ही शोधित किया जाएगा। वहीं, दिल्ली में छोटे-बड़े नालों से होकर जो गंदा पानी बह रहा है, उसे सीवर शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) में ले जाया जाएगा। वहीं, अभी दिल्ली में जो एसटीपी चल रहे हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाया जाएगा। इसके लिए सभी उपकरणों को अपग्रेड करने के साथ कई कदम उठाए जाएंगे। जब गंदे पानी को साफ किया जाता है तो उसमें से कचरा निकलता है। साथ ही दिल्ली में करीब 50 फीसद घर सीवर लाइन से जुड़े नहीं हैं। अभी इस पर काम चल रहा है। इन घरों में सेप्टिक टैंक का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जल बोर्ड की योजना है कि आने वाले समय में उन सेप्टिक टैंकों से ठोस कचरा को एकत्र करके बायो गैस प्लांट की मदद से बिजली बनाकर अपने प्लांट में उपयोग किया जाए।

ये नाले कितने हैं यमुना को गंदा : दिल्ली के प्रमुख पांच नालों का गंदा पानी यमुना में गिरता है। इनमें नजफगढ़, शाहदरा ड्रेन, बारापुला ड्रेन, दिल्ली गेट नाला और मोरी गेट का नाला शामिल है। इन सभी नालों

50 फीसद के करीब घर दिल्ली में सीवर लाइन से नहीं जुड़े हैं

90 एमजीडी पानी का ही पुनः उपयोग किया जा रहा है



दिल्ली में यमुना भी प्रदूषण की मार झेल रही है। कालिंदी कुंज के पास नदी में दिख रहा झाग • जगगरण

520 एमजीडी शोधित हो रहा है सीवर का पानी

दिल्ली में एसटीपी से करीब 520 एमजीडी पानी को साफ करके वापस नालों में डाला जाता है। इसमें करीब 90 एमजीडी पानी का अभी पार्क में पुनः उपयोग कर लिया जाता है। अब डीजेबी की योजना है कि शेष 430 एमजीडी पानी को फसलों की सिंचाई, पार्क, सड़कों पर छिड़काव व निर्माण कार्यों में दोबारा उपयोग किया जाएगा।

में गंदा पानी आने के दो प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। पहला, एसटीपी से इन नालों में पानी डाला जाता है और दूसरा, घरों का गंदा पानी नालियों से होकर आता है। केवल नजफगढ़ और शाहदरा के नालों में एसटीपी व घरों के अलावा

हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से भी गंदा पानी आता है। डीजेबी पहले सभी एसटीपी को अपग्रेड करेगा और नालों से होकर आने वाले गंदे पानी को एसटीपी में ले जाकर शोधित करेगा। हरियाणा से आने वाले

90 एमजीडी गंदे पानी में से 15 एमजीडी को नरेला स्थित एसटीपी में और उत्तर प्रदेश से आने वाले 50 एमजीडी पानी को कौडली एसटीपी में शोधित किया जाएगा।

अतिरिक्त बहेगी यमुना >> संपादकीय

Rajasthan Patrika 19-November-2020

बांध की सुरक्षा से राष्ट्र की सम्प्रभुता सुरक्षित



गजेंद्र सिंह
शेखावत
केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री

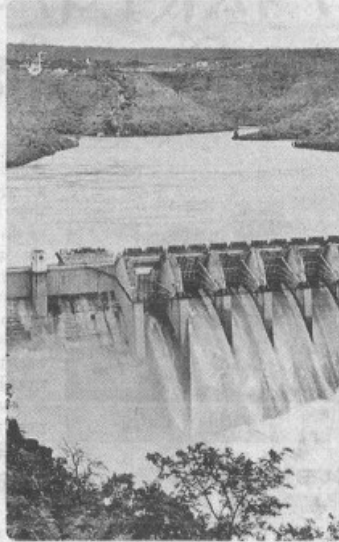
अस्तित्व में आने के बाद से बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार कार्यक्रम (डीआरआईपी) बांधों की सुरक्षा की चेतना जगाने, अवसंरचना के विकास, मजबूती बढ़ाने व तकनीकी संबल के माध्यम से एक सैनिक की भांति देश के जल संसाधनों की संभावित आपदाओं से रक्षा कर रहा है। केंद्र सरकार ने 10,211 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से डीआरआईपी के दूसरे और तीसरे चरण को मंजूरी दी है। इन्हें अप्रैल 2021 से मार्च 2031 तक कुल 10 वर्षों की अवधि में लागू किया जाएगा।

भारतीय जीवन के केंद्र में कई दशकों से बांध मुख्य भूमिका में रहे हैं। ये बांध हमारे जीवन का अहम हिस्सा बन चुके हैं। पतित पानी मां गंगा के अवतरण के दौरान उनके प्रवाह के वेग से धरती पर संकट पैदा हो गया, तब भगवान शिव ने उनके वेग को अपनी जटाओं में बांधकर धरती की रक्षा की। बांध की एक और शक्ति का गवाह यह धरती तब बनी जब यांग्जी नदी पर श्री गार्जिज डैम कार्यशील हुए और पृथ्वी के रोटेशन में 0.06 माइक्रो सेकंड की कमी हो गई। बांधों की ये शक्ति हमें प्रभावित करने के साथ ही भयभीत भी करती है। इन बांधों से जहां एक तरफ भारत की प्रगति और समृद्धि में वृद्धि होती है, वहीं ठीक से रख-रखाव और प्रबंधन नहीं होने से टूट जाने पर मानव जीवन और संपत्ति के साथ अर्थव्यवस्था भी तहस-नहस हो जाती है।

देशभर में बांधों के बुनियादी ढांचे के खतरों और आपात वक में त्वरित कार्रवाई हेतु जल सुरक्षा की नीति पर कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसके तहत वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा 10,211 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार कार्यक्रम (डीआरआईपी) के दूसरे और तीसरे चरण को मंजूरी दी गई। इस फैसले को एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय के रूप में भी देखा जा सकता है। हम दुनिया भर में 5,745 बांधों की संख्या के साथ तीसरे स्थान पर हैं, जबकि चीन और अमरीका का क्रमशः पहला और दूसरा स्थान है। देश में 18% बांध यानी 973 बांधों के निर्माण में 50-100 वर्ष और 56% बांध यानी 2,992 बांधों के निर्माण में 25-50 वर्ष का अंतर है। बांधों के निर्माण समय को लेकर भी एक मजबूत बांध सुरक्षा नीति आवश्यक है, क्योंकि इनसे बड़े और भयानक हादसे होने का अंदाजा रहता है जिनका लंबे समय तक प्रभाव बना रह सकता है।

11 अगस्त 1979 को मच्छू नदी पर बने मच्छू बांध के ढहने से हजारों लोगों की मौत हुई थी। इस हृदय विदारक घटना से हमें सबक लेना होगा। भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों, इसके प्रति सचेत रहकर देश भर के बांधों के लिए कारगर उपाय करने होंगे। हालांकि, जब हादसे की जांच के लिए एक समिति का गठन हुआ, तब कमेटी ने डैम सेफ्टी प्रोटोकॉल के संबंध में स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ ही इनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक निकाय स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की। इसी सिफारिश के बाद डीआरआईपी अस्तित्व में आया और तभी से बांधों की सुरक्षा की चेतना जगाने, अवसंरचना के विकास, मजबूती बढ़ाने व तकनीकी संबल के माध्यम से एक सैनिक की भांति देश के जल संसाधनों की संभावित आपदाओं से रक्षा कर रहा है।

डीआरआईपी की विशाल उपलब्धियों में छह वर्षों के दौरान 207 बांधों का पुनर्वास, कई जर्जर हो चुके बांधों का



विश्लेषण, इमरजेंसी एक्शन प्लान तैयार करना, पेशेवरों का प्रशिक्षण, संस्थानों का सुदृढ़ीकरण आदि शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में 18 राज्य डीआरआईपी के फ्लैगशिप प्रोजेक्ट धर्मा (डैम हेल्थ एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन मॉनिटरिंग) द्वारा संरक्षित हैं, जिसके तहत यह देशभर में 5 हजार से अधिक बांधों के लगभग 85% डेटा को मॉनिटर करता है, जबकि 2012 से पूर्व शुरू हुए पहले चरण में यह बांधों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने तक ही सीमित रहा। बांधों की सुरक्षा का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए डीआरआईपी को एक तीसरे पक्ष के रूप में स्थापित कर नए चरणों को शुरू करने की सिफारिश की गई, जिसे लागू करने का सरकार ने 29 अक्टूबर को निर्णय ले लिया।

डीआरआईपी को दो चरणों, अप्रैल 2021 से मार्च 2031 तक कुल 10 वर्षों की अवधि में लागू किया जाएगा। हालांकि, पहले चरण का अंतिम और दूसरे चरण का पहला वर्ष दोनों चरणों में ही शामिल होगा। डीआरआईपी के आगामी चरण में संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा, निगरानी और रख-रखाव, इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन और निगरानी आदि जैसे मामलों के संबंध में बांध की सुरक्षा की समीक्षा होगी। डैम सेफ्टी बिल, 2019

द्वारा निर्धारित सिद्धांतों और दिशा-निर्देशों का एक मिश्रण है डीआरआईपी, जिसे लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है और इसे राज्यसभा में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

डीआरआईपी के नए चरणों में संघवाद और आत्म-निर्भरता का जीवंत मिश्रण है। सहकारी संघवाद एक ऐसी अवधारणा है, जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्य एक संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, एक-दूसरे के सहयोग से अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करते हैं। केंद्र सरकार, बेहतर काम करने के लिए राज्यों को तकनीकी सहयोग के रूप में हर संभव मदद कर रही है। पानी के प्रबंधन के साथ हमेशा यह समस्या रही है कि पानी राज्य का विषय है। जल स्वामित्व और प्रबंधन राज्यों के साथ निहित है। बांध प्रबंधन और रख-रखाव के लिए डीआरआईपी की असाधारण कार्यक्षमता, राज्यों से होने वाली किसी भी असुविधा से निपटने में सक्षम है।

डीआरआईपी के दूसरे और तीसरे चरण के लिए कुल बजट में से 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये बाहरी सहायता यानी वर्ल्ड बैंक और एशियन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक से मिलेगी, जबकि शेष 3,211 करोड़ रुपये संबंधित कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा वहन किए जाएंगे। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने बांधों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का विचार रखा था, जिसके अवलोकन में 408 करोड़ के राजस्व सृजन का लक्ष्य रखा गया। बांधों पर छुट्टियों में पर्यटन, वाटर स्पोर्ट्स के लिए आने वाले सैलानियों के अलावा मत्स्य पालन, सौर ऊर्जा को माध्यम बनाने की योजना तैयार की गई है। इसके अलावा अन्य संबंधित गतिविधियों पर जोर देने के साथ परियोजना के माध्यम से संरचनात्मक सामर्थ्य और बांधों के आर्थिक सामर्थ्य के बीच एक परिपूर्ण संतुलन की कल्पना की गई है।

बांध की आपदाओं को राष्ट्रीय हानि के रूप में देखा जाता है। बांध न केवल मानव त्रासदी का कारण बनते हैं, बल्कि पारिस्थितिकी को भी तबाह करते हैं। इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत बांध सुरक्षा में अग्रणी बने। इस लक्ष्य को डीआरआईपी के पहले और दूसरे चरण में निश्चित रूप से हासिल कर लिया जाएगा। देश की सामान्य आबादी कई पहलुओं से प्रभावित होती है। उनमें से एक बांध की सुरक्षा और रख-रखाव है। इन मूक योद्धाओं ने भारत के सामर्थ्य और सम्प्रभुता को सुरक्षित रखने और जल जैसी कीमती वस्तु को संरक्षित करने में अहम भूमिका निभाई है। इतना ही नहीं, पानी की कमी के खिलाफ जारी लड़ाई को मजबूती देने में भी इनकी भूमिका अग्रणी रही है, जिसके लिए इन्होंने दिन-रात श्रमदान दिया है। डीआरआईपी का विस्तार उनकी इस लड़ाई के लिए एक पुरस्कार है, अपने लोगों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए सरकार की सराहनीय शुरुआत है, क्योंकि जब तक हमारा जल सुरक्षित है, तब तक हमारा कल सुरक्षित है।