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

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-23-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

Times of India 23-November-2020

24x7 supply? How DJB plans to ensure it doesn't stay on paper

Paras.Singh@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Supplying water 24x7 to all households in the city was one of the 10 key guarantees made by AAP in the run-up to the 2020 assembly elections. After chief minister Arvind Kejriwal recently asked for a time-bound roadmap and a monthly review report, senior Delhi Jal Board (DJB) officials have said work on several projects will be carried out parallelly to fulfil the promise by 2024.

The major tasks include closing down the demand-supply gap, improving and maintaining water supply pipeline network, and extending the physical infrastructure across Delhi.

With a peak water demand of 1,150-1,250 million gallon daily (MGD) as against the production of 930MGD, many parts of Delhi witness scarcity in summer. By 2031, the city is likely to need over 1,500MGD. "We are expecting that four projects will help us source extra water, reduce wastage and increase reutilisation of treated waste water, making us water-positive," an official said.

UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY

SUPPLY NETWORK STATUS

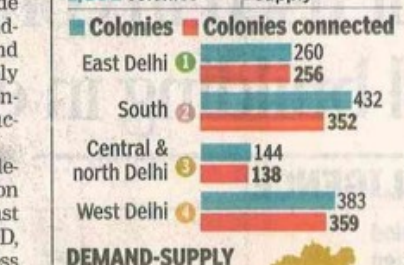
1,799 unauthorised colonies in Delhi

Water supply network laid in **1,622** colonies

Water has reached **1,571** colonies

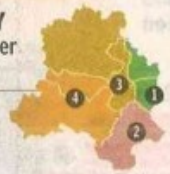
March 2022 deadline for all

113 colonies will have to be demarcated before getting the water supply



DEMAND-SUPPLY GAP Delhi is a water deficient state

Delhi treats & supplies **930 MGD** water, while demand is more than **1,150-1,250 MGD**



It is estimated that the city will need **1500 MGD** by 2031

WHERE DJB PLANS TO GET WATER FROM

- MoU with Himachal Pradesh for additional water after creation of upstream: 170 MGD potential
- Using high-grade treated wastewater from coronation plant and re-feeding the river in Palla
- Diverting treated waste water for non-potable uses; groundwater recharge and extraction
- Long term: three dams being constructed Renuka dam, Kishau dam and Lakhwar Vyasi dams
- Reducing water leakage by using network of flow meters

UPGRADATION OF NETWORK

Will be required to maintain pressure and reduce contamination

By starting **'one zone one operator'** scheme, Delhi supply network to be maintained by private players

Pilot projects in parts of **Malviya Nagar** and **Vasant Vihar**

OVERALL TARGET

Work will be done in phases with last target being 2024

An MoU, signed with Himachal Pradesh last year for sourcing additional water after creating a upstream storage, has the potential of adding 170MGD, said DJB. Officials are also hopeful that a project based on the Singapore New Water model for using high-grade treated waste water from Coronation Plant and re-feeding the Yamuna in Palla will be cleared by Upper Yamuna River Board, despite Haryana trying to make "social acceptability" an issue. The project is to pump in another 150MGD.

Other water-reutilisation projects include diverting treated waste water for groundwater recharge and further extraction, and maximising non-potable uses to keep drinkable water for home uses. "Three dams — Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi — are being constructed as per Yamuna Water Sharing Agreement, but these are at initial stages," he added.

930
MILLION GALLONS PER DAY WATER PRODUCED IN THE CAPITAL

DJB will have to reduce its non-revenue water (40%) and water leakages by using network of flow meters, a project that is on the verge of completion. The pilot supply project in Navjeevan Vihar and Geetanjali Enclave shows that the network will need to be leakage-proof to maintain a constant pressure in the system. Appointing seven-eight private contractors to manage and maintain the network will be helpful, an official said.

While most of the city gets three-four-hour supply now, a significant part still does not have supply lines. Out of the 1,799 unauthorised colonies, lines have been laid in 1,622 and 1,571 currently have water supply, with notable deficiencies in South and West districts. A deadline of March 2022 has been fixed for the rest, with individual deadlines for each region.

While the work in east Delhi will be completed within eight months of getting all nods, all South, Central and North district colonies will be covered by March 2022. The deadline for West district is October 2021.

Hindustan Times 23-November-2020

7mn+ litres of water sprayed in bad air hot spots: Fire dept

Anvit Srivastava
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NEW DELHI: With the rise in pollution levels in the national capital, the Delhi Fire Services (DFS) said it has sprayed around seven million litres of water, to suppress dust and other pollutants, over the past one month. The fire department sprays water at 13 hot spots in the city every morning and evening.

Atul Garg, director, Delhi Fire Services (DFS) said the special drive was started on October 17. There are 13 hot spots identified in the city, where pollution levels are at their highest, including Okhla, Vivek Vihar, Punjabi Bagh, Rohini, Dwarka and industrial areas.

"The spraying is done every morning for two hours and for about an hour-and-a-half every evening. Fifteen fire tenders are used every day and around 200,000 litres of water is sprayed every day. This helps settle dust in the air and clean the trees," Garg said.

He said the department will continue the practice until pollution levels subside.

A 2019 analysis of Delhi's pollution sources done by Council on Energy, Environment and Water showed that vehicular emissions contributes to 39.2% of PM 2.5 (ultrafine particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 micrometres) levels in the city. Dust from roadsides is a close second, and contributes 37.8%. In PM 10 levels (particulate matter with diameter less than 10 micrometres), the contribution of road dust goes up to 65.9%, while construction activities contribute 21%.

The Delhi government, as part of its anti-pollution campaign this year, has identified road dust as a primary contributor to local pollution.

Apart from directing construction agencies to ensure the installation of anti-smog guns, which spray water at construction sites, the government has also directed enforcement agencies such as the Public Works Department (PWD), the city's municipalities to ensure regular water sprinkling, to help suppress the presence of dust.

Indian Express 23-November-2020

The riverbank area comes under the DDA's Yamuna Riverfront Development plan, and the Garden will come up as part of it, said an official. *Gajendra Yadav*

Trees along Yamuna's west bank to make way for Central Vista garden

ANANYA TIWARI
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 22

TREES AND shrubs along the western banks of the Yamuna will make way for the New India Garden or Nav Bharat Udyan as part of the Central Vista Redevelopment project. Officials said the garden will be constructed in a way to avoid monsoon floods.

The riverbank area comes under the Delhi Development Authority's (DDA) Yamuna Riverfront Development plan, and the Garden will come up as part of it, said the official.

The area cuts off from the Ring Road into an area with dense vegetation — mostly trees and shrubs, lacking human habitation.

As part of the plan to extend the Central Vista axis from its current 2.9 km to 6.3 km, the Garden will be constructed over 20.22 acres of area south of the Pragati Thermal Power Plant near the Purana Qila and Bhairon Marg.

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in a design competition for an "iconic structure" which can be three times as high as the India Gate, stated that it should be designed keeping in mind the foundation of "sandy soil with high water table", and factors such as "soil stability, wind velocity, seismic forces and vulnerability to flooding".

On December 17, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and CPWD organised a webinar for interested parties seeking to know more or enter the design competition, where the various guidelines were discussed. Till date, 223 entries have been received by the CPWD for it, largely from Delhi with 44 entries. The iconic structure will come up closer to the Ring Road.

"The garden shall not extend all the way to the river and will be situated above the flood lines there, as there is an embankment running parallel 50 metres from it. The area contains plantations. The vegetation there will be removed for the project," said the official.

As part of the Yamuna Riverfront Development the banks are to be converted to forests and wetlands, as stated by LG Anil Baijal recently in a tweet.

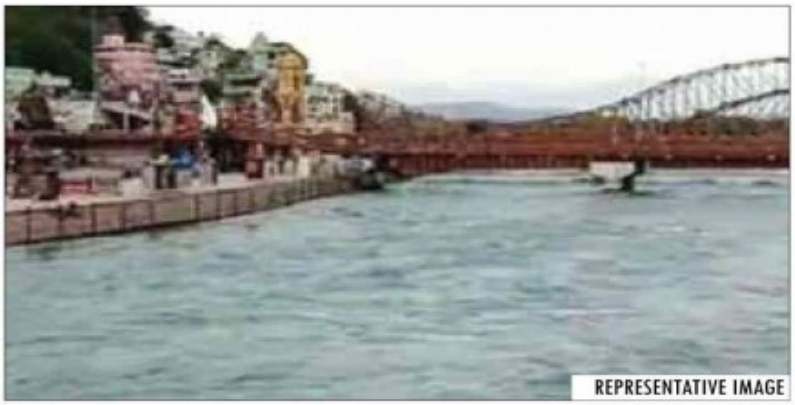
Plum trees, guavas, eucalyptus, jamun, mulberry, and saccharum munja, typha and other forms of grass and shrubs are found along the floodplains of the river, said Faiyaz Khudsar, scientist-in-charge of the Yamuna Biodiversity Park and a professor at the Delhi University.

"The riverbanks experience huge floods once every 15-20 years, when entire floodplains are covered for around a fortnight. Native species of plants tend to survive floods, such as jamun trees," he said.

Construction of other aspects of the garden has not begun yet. The final design for the "iconic structure" will be chosen through a competition and will be announced in the last week of December.

Millennium Post 23-November-2020

NGT directs states, UTs to designate nodal agency for protection of water bodies



REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Noting that adequate steps for protection of water bodies have not been taken, the National Green Tribunal has directed all states and Union Territories (UTs) to designate a nodal agency for the exercise.

The NGT directed that under the oversight of chief secretaries of States/UTs, the designated nodal agency may hold its meeting not later than January 31, 2021, to take stock of the situation and plan further steps, including directions to district authorities for further course of action.

The tribunal asked the Central Monitoring Committee, formed for monitoring remediation of 351 polluted river stretches, to monitor the steps for restoration of water bodies by all the states periodically, at least thrice in a year.

First such monitoring may take place by March 31, 2021, the tribunal said.

"We find that steps taken so far can hardly be held to be adequate...It helps not only aesthetics but also water availability, aquatic life, microclimate, recharge of ground water and maintaining e-flow of the rivers.

"Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the State has to act as trustee of the water bodies to protect them for the public use and enjoyment for current and future generations," a bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice A K Goel said.

The tribunal was hearing a plea filed by petitioner Haryana resident Lt Col (retd) Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi seeking to restore Ghata Lake in Gurgaon besides restoration of 214 other water bodies and natural channels in the district and similar water bodies in Faridabad.

The tribunal had expanded the scope of the petition to the entire country, in the interest of protection of the environment.

Financial Express 23-November-2020

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Make smart water a reality

Holistic water management that employs smart technologies is critical to achieving the goals of the Smart Cities Mission

ABHAYA K AGARWAL & VIKAS AGGARWAL

THE OBJECTIVE OF the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and allow citizens a decent quality of life. And the key pillars of a smart city are smart energy, smart buildings, smart mobility, smart governance, smart healthcare and smart water. Rapid urbanisation coupled with increasing concerns over water security in the face of climate change and aging infrastructure has made the effective implementation of these provisions difficult. COVID-19 has further underlined how not having access to safe water can exponentially aggravate the challenges of a pandemic. Thus, water management must move towards holistic and inclusive smart management to address the said challenges.

Smart Water Management (SWM) uses ICT and real-time data and responses as an integral part of the solution. The potential application of smart systems in water management includes monitoring and management solutions for water quality, quantity measurement/regulation, leaks, pressure and flow, efficient irrigation, floods, etc.

These technologies not only increase efficiency and allow effective management of the supply chain but also ensure synergised & efficient operations through convergence of real-time information. Further, AI and Machine Learning-based tools deliver next-level competencies to identify patterns, predict and prevent incidents and direct insights & intelligence for better visibility and management.

While the smart technologies are means to achieve water management, other solutions like circular economy, demand-side management strategies, rationalised pricing mechanism, watershed development, green infrastructure for water sensitive planning, etc. are also of utmost importance. Therefore, a holistic SWM approach must align itself to cost-effectiveness and optimisation of the existing infrastructure.

Cost-effectiveness: Energy efficiency and automation are critical to bringing down operational costs. It could also further contribute to a reduction in water loss, as can Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduction by leak detection systems.

Optimisation of existing infrastructure: Enhanced monitoring & automation can help prevent infrastructure overload, and reduce the need for new infrastructure.

Making smart water a reality

The concept of SWM is gaining great impetus with states and the industry at large. While the technology to implement SWM is readily available, several hurdles hinder its successful implementation, such as lack of demonstration for water utilities to replicate, regulatory support, motivation to shift from traditional approaches, contextually relevant customisation of solutions. Cities around the world like Toronto, Ashland, Naples, Ontario, etc. are already using smart technologies to consistently supply high-quality water and improve customer service.

A shift is visible in the Indian context too where cities have started to increase adoption of ICT/IoT led technologies like online quality analysers, manhole sensors, pump automation, predictive asset management, centralised SCADA based operations, etc., apart from smart meters.

Going forward, the realisation of a smart water future will have to be achieved with collaborations (with countries like South Korea, Singapore, etc. that have an SWM roadmap) and private sector partnerships. The GoI initiatives—Jal Jeevan Mission, Digital India, Atmanirbhar Bharat —aid SWM. Synergies must be built among stakeholders involved in water management. There is a need to move towards new business models and leverage performance-based financing mechanisms. The Centre can further provide a platform for demonstration of pilot projects for innovative solutions. Policy & regulations will be a major driver in SWM implementation. Sector-driven technological standardisations and development of norms based on best practices shall promote interoperability and reliability.

Abhaya K Agarwal is Partner – Infrastructure, Govt and Public Sector and Vikas Aggarwal is Partner – Technology Consulting, Govt and Public Sector, EY India

The Statesman 23-November-2020

Modi lays foundation stone of rural drinking water projects in Uttar Pradesh

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
LUCKNOW, 22 NOVEMBER

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday bemoaned the lack of development in UP's Vindhyachal for decades after Independence and said despite resources, the region faced scarcity.

The scarcity forced many people to migrate from the region, he said after laying the foundation stone of rural drinking water supply projects in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of the Vindhyachal region via video conferencing.

Modi also interacted with village water and sanitation committee members during the event. "For decades after Independence, if any area had fallen prey to neglect, then it was this area. Be it Vindhyachal or Bundelkhand, this entire area despite having resources became an area of scarcity. Despite having so many rivers, this area was identified as the most thirsty and drought-affected area. This was the reason, which forced many people to migrate from here," he said.

Referring to the temple of Vindhyavasini in the region, Modi said the Vindhya hills are a big centre of belief (vishvaas) and faith (aasthaa).

"With the blessings of Maa Vindhyavasini, this project is beginning. The Vindhyachal hills have been a centre of belief (vishvaas), piousness (pavitrata) and faith (aasthaa) from ancient times. Poet Rahimdas had said 'jaa par vipadaa parat hai, so aavat yehi desh' (a person facing difficulty comes to this place). The reason for this belief was the abundant resources and possibilities present here," he said.

Modi said the foundation laying of the projects is a moment of happiness for mothers, sisters and daughters. "This project is an example of Uttar Pradesh taking forward steps despite Covid-19," the PM said.

The prime minister said in the past a year and a half from the start of the Jal Jeevan Mission, over 2.60 crore families have been provided with piped drinking water in the country. He added under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the life of mothers and sisters is getting easier due to easy water access.

A major benefit of this has been the reduction of many diseases like cholera, typhoid and encephalitis caused by dirty water, he said.

The PM said once piped water reached thousands of villages in Vindhyachal, the health of children would improve and their physical and mental development will be better.

"When you get freedom to take decisions and work on those decisions for the development of your village, it increases the confidence of everyone in the village. Aatma Nirbhar Gaanv (self-reliant villages) will boost the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat campaign in a big way. Our government has given priority to villagers, the poor, the tribal, who were not given priority earlier," he said.

Referring to the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Modi said, "What type of house should be constructed in a particular area and what construction material should be used, are no longer decided in Delhi.

The house should be constructed as per the living style of the tribal people," he said.

The prime minister said his government had worked to help women get rid of smoke emanating from ovens (using wood) by providing LPG cylinders. "Our mothers and sisters used to daily consume smoke equivalent to smoke generated by 400 cigarettes. This has also reduced cutting of jungles," he said. Modi said the area is becoming a leader (agrani) in the world in the solar energy sector.

"The solar energy plant in Mirzapur is writing a new chapter of development. Help is also being provided so that farmers can produce solar energy on barren land and earn additional income. Our 'annadata' (grain providers) should become 'urjadata' (energy providers)," he said and reminded people of the earlier energy situation.

Referring to the Swamitva Scheme, Modi said verified ownership deeds for residential and land properties are being delivered to the owners leading to stability and certainty of titles.

This is leading to an assurance against unlawful encroachment upon the property of the poor and improving the possibility of using property as collateral for credit. Speaking about efforts for the uplift of the people of the region, Modi said schemes are reaching the tribal regions under special projects.

Hundreds of Eklavya Model schools are operating in such regions. The aim is to provide this facility to every tribal majority block. Projects on forest-based products are also being implemented.

A mineral fund has been established so that there is no dearth of funds for tribal regions. In Uttar Pradesh, Rs 800 crore has been collected under the fund and more than 6,000 projects have been sanctioned, he said.

The Tribune 23-November-2020

Expect rain, snow over next 4 days

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, NOVEMBER 22

Amidst tightening cold wave due to continuous drop in mercury, the local MeT station on Sunday forecast heavy rain at isolated places in Shimla, Mandi, Kullu, Kangra, Kinnaur, Chamba and Lahaul and Spiti on Wednesday.

The Met office also predicted rain and thundershowers in mid hills and rain and snow in higher hills from Monday to Thursday as a fresh western disturbance is likely to affect the region.

The entire region is in the grip of severe cold wave as the minimum temperature dropped further by few notches. Keylong and Kalpa in tribal Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts and Manali recorded a low of -6.4°C , -2.6°C and 0.2 °C while Bhuntar and Solan shivered at 1.7°C and Sundernagar and Palampur at 2.0°C, three to seven degree below normal. Night temperatures dipped to 3.6°C at Kufri, 4.2 °C at Una and 5.1 °C in Shimla.

The weather remained cloudy with strong chilly winds sweeping the region and maximum temperatures during day also stayed three to nine degree below normal.

Temperature in Chamba was recorded to be 17.8 degree, nine degree below normal while Dalhousie and Dharamsala recorded a high (maximum) of 9.8 degree and 13.2 degree, eight degree below normal. The day temperatures stayed six degree below normal at Hamirpur and Manali, five degree below normal at Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur and four degree below normal at Sundernagar, Una and Keylong.

Due to dry weather during the past three days, the post-monsoon rain deficit from October 1 to November 22 has increased from 40 to 43 per cent.

Admn issues alert

In view of the snow avalanche warning, the Chamba administration has advised people living in high altitudes of Chamba district, especially Pangi and Bharmour areas, to take precautions during heavy snowfall. Officials have also been asked to remain alert to deal with any untoward situation.

The Tribune 23-November-2020

2.6 crore households provided piped drinking water, says PM

Lays stone for rural projects in UP under Jal Jeevan Mission

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE/PTI

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 22

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday said more than 2.6 crore families, including in Uttar Pradesh, have been provided with piped drinking water in the country under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

The JJM was launched on August 15, 2019, with an aim to provide tap drinking water to every rural household by 2024.

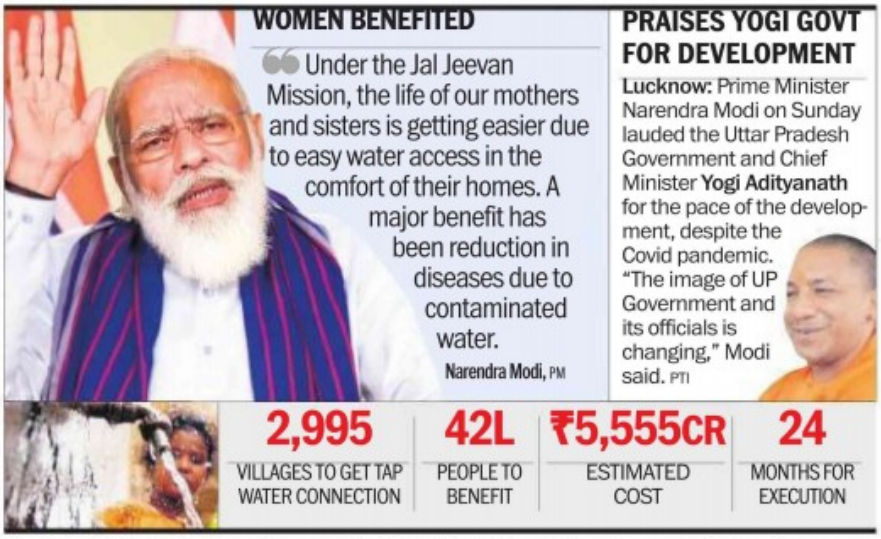
Laying the foundation stone of rural drinking water projects in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of the Vindhyachal region in Uttar Pradesh today via video-conferencing, Modi said they would go a long way in redressing water problems of the areas, besides boosting the economy.

"Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the life of our mothers and sisters is getting easier due to easy water access in the comfort of their homes," Modi said. "A major benefit has been reduction in diseases like cholera, typhoid and encephalitis, which are caused due to consumption of contaminated water."

The projects will provide tap water connections to all rural households in 2,995 villages and will benefit over 42 lakh people. The estimated cost of the projects is about Rs 5,555 crore and are planned to be executed in 24 months.

In a veiled attack on non-BJP governments in Uttar Pradesh, the PM noted that Vindhyachal or Bundelkhand became "regions of deficiencies", despite having resources in abundance.

Modi said once piped water reached thousands of villages in Vindhyachal, the health of children would improve. "When you get freedom to take decisions and work on those decisions for the development of your village, it boosts confidence," he added.



WOMEN BENEFITED

"Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the life of our mothers and sisters is getting easier due to easy water access in the comfort of their homes. A major benefit has been reduction in diseases due to contaminated water.

Narendra Modi, PM

PRAISES YOGI GOVT FOR DEVELOPMENT

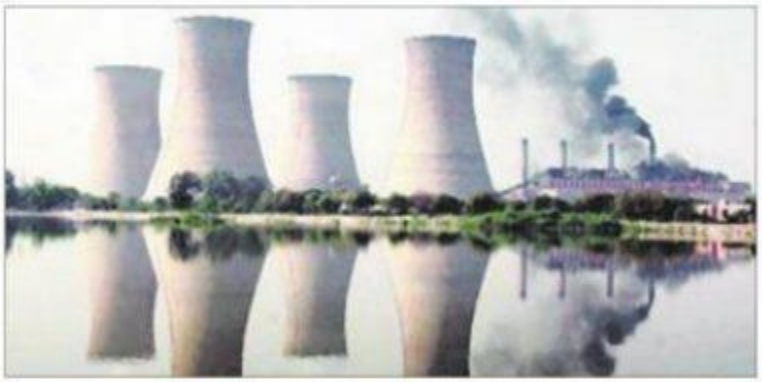
Lucknow: Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday lauded the Uttar Pradesh Government and Chief Minister **Yogi Adityanath** for the pace of the development, despite the Covid pandemic. "The image of UP Government and its officials is changing," Modi said. PTI

2,995	42L	₹5,555CR	24
VILLAGES TO GET TAP WATER CONNECTION	PEOPLE TO BENEFIT	ESTIMATED COST	MONTHS FOR EXECUTION

The Tribune 23-November-2020

Non-operational thermal plant leaves Bathinda lakes dirtier

SAMEER SINGH
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE



Water not being recycled; NDRF divers, who train in lakes, develop skin diseases

BATHINDA, NOVEMBER 22

Three lakes in the city are bearing the brunt of the closure of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant here, as the water is no longer being used to generate electricity. As a result, water recycling is not happening and the water is getting dirtier with each passing day. Besides, the water level has receded up to 15 feet in the recent past.

Personnel of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), who train in the lake water, have complained of skin diseases.

Commandant Ravi Kumar Pandita of the 7th battalion of NDRF, said, "Since the lake water could not be recycled on account of closure of the thermal plant, it is getting dirtier. In the long run, it will pose serious risk to our personnel. The training sessions which usually start in April and continue till October can't be organised due to the Covid-19 spread and partly due to the unclean water. Apart from training, our personnel also carry out rescue operations by fishing out persons who jump in lakes here." Pandita requested the authorities concerned to provide a solution on priority."

One of the divers said, "We are developing skin allergies because of the contaminated water in the lakes. People living in nearby '*jhuggis*' also pollute the water. The local administration must come up with a comprehensive plan to ensure that lake water remains clean."

A senior retired officer of the Bathinda thermal plant said, "Once touted as the 'city of lakes', Bathinda is failing to preserve its old glory. Thermal lakes that once added a unique aesthetic appeal to the city are falling prey to the apathy of officialdom. Not only are the lakes getting contaminated, but their water levels are also receding drastically."

Devinder Pal Garg, Chief Engineer, Bathinda and Lehra thermal plants, said, "The thermal land has been transferred to PUDA, and we will bring the matter to their notice. We can reach a solution and for that all we need are heavy outlet water pipes to release the lake water in a canal to maintain the water levels."

Telangana Today 23-November-2020

Vindhyachal gets new drinking water projects

PM Narendra Modi addresses the gathering at the foundation stone laying ceremony of drinking water projects. — Photo: ANI

LUCKNOW

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday bemoaned the lack of development in UP's Vindhyachal region for decades after Independence, and said that despite resources, this region became an area of scarcity.

The scarcity forced many people to migrate from the region, he said after laying the foundation stone of rural drinking water supply projects in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of the State's Vindhyachal region via video conferencing.

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"This project is an example of Uttar Pradesh taking forward steps despite Covid-19," the Prime Minister said. PTI

The Pioneer 23-November-2020

Jal Shakti Ministry adopts five novel technologies to overcome drinking water crisis

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

As it gears up to meet its target of providing functional household tap connection to every rural home by 2024 in the country, the Union Jal Shakti Ministry has recommended five innovative technologies to help States/UTs to deliver drinking water services of adequate quantity and prescribed quality to rural communities.

These are Grundfos AQpure, a solar energy based water treatment plant based on ultra filtration, Janajal Water on Wheel, an IoT based electric vehicle based on GPS location

to enable delivery of safe water to the doorstep of households, Presto Online Chlorinator, a non-electricity dependent online chlorinator for disinfection of water for removal of bacterial contamination.

The two others are Johkasou technology – an inbuilt packaged black (sewage) and grey water (Kitchen and bath water) treatment system having advanced anaerobic-aerobic configuration that can be installed underground and FBTec, a site assembled decentralised sewage treatment system using fixed filter media, said an official from the Ministry.

He said these technologies would now be listed in the innovation portal of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Ministry. "These technologies have been appraised at different levels before consideration and recommendation by a high-scientific level technical panel of the Ministry," said the official. He added that more technologies will be included in case they pass certain criterias specified by the panel.

The Pioneer 23-November-2020

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ मिलकर लड़ें सभी देश: मोदी

पायनियर समाचार सेवा/एजेंसी।
नई दिल्ली/रियाद

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने रविवार को 15वें जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि जलवायु परिवर्तन से लड़ने पर ध्यान दिया जाना बेहद जरूरी है। इसके खिलाफ व्यापक और समग्र तरीके से लड़ा जाना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री ने इस दिशा में भारत सरकार की उपलब्धियों पर भी प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने एलईडी लाइट को हर घर तक पहुंचाने का काम किया है, जिससे कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन को 38 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष तक कम किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के मसले पर कई महत्वपूर्ण काम किए हैं। हमने उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से आठ करोड़ से अधिक घरों को धुआं मुक्त रसोई प्रदान की है। हमने एलईडी लाइट को आम जन तक पहुंचाया है। हम 2022 से पहले 175 गीगाबाइट रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लेंगे और 2030 तक रिन्यूएबल

एनर्जी को बढ़ाकर 450 गीगाबाइट तक पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने कहा कि पर्यावरण के प्रति केंद्र सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता हमारे पारंपरिक लोकाचार से प्रेरित है। भारत ने कम कार्बन उत्सर्जन और जलवायु के अनुकूल विकास कार्यों को अपनाया है। भारत पेरिस समझौते के लक्ष्यों को बखूबी पूरा कर रहा है।

उनकी सरकार ने साल 2030 तक 26 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि को फिर खेती के लायक बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। मोदी ने कहा कि हम अरबों डॉलर जुटाने, हजारों हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षित करने और अक्षय ऊर्जा (शेष पेज 9)