

Telangana Today- 13- September-2022

# TS seeks data from KRMB before meet

Asks it to provide info for formulating rule curves for NSP

STATE BUREAU

HYDERABAD

Telangana has requested the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to furnish data for the formulation of rule curves for the Srisailem reservoir and Nagarjunasagar Project (NSP), apart from finalising pending issues before planning to convene the fifth river management committee (RMC) meeting.

In a letter to the Board's Chairman, Telangana Irrigation and Command Area Development (I&CAD) Engineer-in-Chief (General) C Muralidhar said despite repeated requests, the KRMB has furnished the note placed before the 58th Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) dated July 4, 1994 of the Srisailem Right Branch Canal as against the request to furnish the note placed before 16th TAC of March 28, 1981 and other details.

He said the 58th TAC mostly dealt with revising of financial aspects mentioned in the 16th TAC but did not include reasons for permitting the Pothireddypadu Head Regulator (PRPHR) and appurtenant works with a discharge capacity of 11,150 cusecs against the specified 2,250 cusecs during normal conditions and 4,960 cusecs during flood conditions.

However, against the specified discharging capacity of 4,960 cusecs during flood conditions from the PRPHR and appurtenant works, Andhra Pradesh constructed the same for about 44,600 cusecs with four



*The State has also sought details for formulating rule curves for the Srisailem reservoir.*

vents of 11,150 cusecs each at 882 feet.

Later, AP expanded the same to divert over 1,50,000 cusecs at 882 ft against an agreed quantity of 1,500 cusecs i.e., almost 100 times more than what was agreed in the October, 1977 inter-State agreement. In tune with Clause (V) of the above agreement to inspect the system during operational stages, ensure that the withdrawal into this water supply system from Srisailem does not exceed 15 TMC a year, and that the system is utilised only for water supply to Madras City, Telangana has requested the KRMB to furnish correspondence and efforts made by the Central government in restraining AP from violating the agreement.

In addition, the Central government enabled AP to receive funds from the World Bank for the completion of the project despite gross violations of the agreement. That is why the Telangana government requested to furnish the note

placed before the 16th TAC to know the technical details of approval.

Muralidhar said the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT-I) permitted erstwhile AP to use surplus water in lieu of larger distress it is going to face in 25 per cent of deficit years. After the State's bifurcation in 2014, the KWDT-II has been considering and deciding on the shares of AP and Telangana in dependable as well as surplus waters.

The KWDT-I did not allow any water to be diverted from the Srisailem Reservoir to the outside basin by AP. It also held that in the future, the needs inside the Krishna basin should be given priority. But the inaction of the Centre during execution has resulted in the construction of huge infrastructure at the Srisailem Reservoir by AP to divert dependable and surplus waters outside the Krishna basin. "We request the KRMB to finalise the issues before the fifth RMC meeting," Muralidhar said.

Telangana Today- 13- September-2022

# Godavari crosses first warning level

District authorities were put on alert to carry out relief operations



The water level in river Godavari was recorded at 45.6 ft on Monday and is expected to rise further.

STATE BUREAU  
KOTHAGUDEM

The water level in river Godavari at Bhadrachalam in the district has been increasing rapidly with heavy rains in its upper catchment area for the past few days and crossed the first warning level. The water level which was 39.50 ft at 8 am reached 43.20 ft at 3.15 pm on Monday. At 7 pm, the water level was recorded at 45.60 ft with a discharge of 10.36 lakh cusecs and the water level was expected to rise

further. In view of the floods in the river, Transport Minister Puvvada Ajay Kumar telephoned the district officials and took stock of the situation. He directed the District Collector and other officials to be alert and be prepared to carry out relief measures. Care must be taken to ensure that there would be no loss of life and property due to floods.

Rescue and NDRF teams have to be stationed at strategic locations. Ajay Kumar wanted all the flood relief officials and mandal

officials to stay put at their working places as there was a forecast of heavy rains in the days to come. The situation at overflowing streams and tanks in the erstwhile Khammam district should be monitored. District Collector Anudeep Durishetty held a review meeting with the officials at Bhadrachalam Sub Collector's office.

He told people living on the banks of Godavari to be alert in view of the increasing water level in the river. He said that control rooms have been set up at the col-

lectorate with emergency number 08744-241950 and at Bhadrachalam Sub Collector's office number 08743-232444.

Superintendent of Police Dr Vineeth G also told the public to be alert as the streams and rivulets were overflowing.

He cautioned the public against touching electric poles and that farmers be cautious while operating irrigation pumps. In case of emergency people should dial 100 for assistance, the SP said.



Hindustan Times - 13- September-2022

# PM's treasured gifts set to go under the gavel to save Ganga

**Deeksha Bhardwaj**

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**NEW DELHI:** A Madhubani painting that details the trials and tribulations of people, and preventive measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic; a pencil whose lead is shaped in the form of Mahatma Gandhi; and a chess set from the recent Chennai Chess Olympiad — these are among the 1,200 gifts received by Prime Minister Narendra Modi that will be auctioned starting September 17 (and till October 2).

Around 300 of these are already on display at the National Gallery of Modern Art. The reserve prices start from Rs 100 for some items, and go as high as a few lakhs for a few, as the government works to collate all the items that will be listed online for the auction until October 2. The proceeds will go to the government's "Namami Gange" initiative. Namami Gange is an integrated conservation and rejuvenation programme initiated by the Central government in June 2014. The programme aims to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a comprehensive river basin approach.

This is the 4th auction of gifts and mementos received by the PM, including sports gear and equipment of Paralympians and athletes who won medals at CWG 22.

The lowest starting bid, ₹100, is for an image of Lord Ganesh

that has its own history. It is sourced from Shree Venayaka Devaru temple from Karnataka. The sports section has shirts signed by several award winning athletes. There's also the table tennis racket signed by Bhavina Patel, a gold medalist at CWG 22. The reserve price for the racket is ₹5 lakh.

Gifts received from chief ministers and governors are also on display. Uttar Pradesh CM Yogi Adityanath gifted the PM a replica of an upcoming sports complex, while former Punjab CM Charanjit Channi have him a chakra.

The Madhubani painting also commemorates 2 billion vaccinations. Among the more interesting items on display at the gallery is a photo-illustration that shows Mahatma Gandhi and Narendra Modi, with the legend Father of the Nation and Son of the Nation.

At last year's auction, India's Olympic gold medallist Neeraj Chopra's javelin fetched ₹1.5 crore.

All the proceeds of the auction also went to the mission to clean the Ganga. According to officials, a total of over ₹16 crore was collected for over 1,300 items auctioned in the three tranches.

NGMA chief Adwaita Gadani said that all the efforts were being made to display the mementos. "The PM has always championed the Namami Gange cause," he said. "From gifts received from the common person to CMs and governors, all are included."

**The Hindu- 13- September-2022**

**Red alert as Banasura Sagar dam nears capacity**

KALPETTA

A red alert has been issued to people living on the banks of the Karamanthodu river after the water level in the Banasura Sagar dam of the Kerala State Electricity Board at Padinharethara in Wayanad district neared full capacity.

A red alert has been issued to people living on the banks of the Karamanthodu river after the water level in the Banasura Sagar dam of the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) at Padinharethara in Wayanad district neared full capacity.

The full storage level of the reservoir is 775.6 m, and the red alert was issued after the water level increased to 774.5 m on Monday, said dam safety officials.

The upper rule level of the dam is 775 m.

**Inflow increases**

When the water level crosses this limit, the spillway shutters of the dam will be opened, the officials said. The inflow to the reservoir from the catchment area has increased considerably, thanks to copious rain, they added.

The inflow ranged between 20 cubic metre and 60 cubic metre a second on the day.

If the situation continued, the water level would reach the upper rule limit in three days, the officials said.

The dam shutters were opened a month ago owing to heavy rain.



The Pioneer- 13- September-2022

# India must enact laws for the rights of nature



GOVIND  
BHATTACHARJEE

A number of countries, including even Bangladesh, have prudently put several laws into place to protect the rights of their rivers on a par with humans

**T**he Parana Delta in Argentina is a huge mosaic of wetlands, which are incredibly rich in biodiversity. But for the last three years now, it has been facing severe drought. The receding water level and human activities like clearing the land for cattle grazing or for real estate development combined with intense heat have led to the shrinking of the wetlands.

In July 2020, two NGOs filed a Collective Environmental Appeal before the Supreme Court of Justice to preserve the integrity of the wetlands. Citing precedents from countries like Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, India and New Zealand, it urged that "the Paraná Delta lives, breathes, develops, pulses, feels. Our petition goes beyond the demand of the right to live in a healthy environment.... The Delta has its own life and it is succumbing. It deserves protection and the recognition of rights."

The case is pending for a decision, like a similar case in Peru. They are part of an international movement called Nature's Rights—giving the same Constitutional rights to the natural environment as humans, recognising the inherent rights of Nature to exist, thrive and evolve.

Four countries have already enacted laws or amended their Constitutions to this effect. Ecuador was the first country which in 2008 wrote nature's rights in its Constitution, enabling its ecosystem to be defendant in any court of law. Ecuador's largest export, crude petroleum worth some \$6 billion, represents 29 per cent of GDP, but its extraction has led to huge deforestation in the Amazon basin inhabited by eight indigenous tribes, contaminating their water and causing widespread illness.

Subjected to increasing encroachment of their land by greedy oil companies, the country witnessed several uprisings by these communities. Now, its Constitution has a chapter called Rights for Nature, which the Ecuadorian refer to as the Rights of Pachamama, the Mother Earth: "Nature, or Pachamama, where life is reproduced and occurs, has the right to integral respect for its existence and for the maintenance and regeneration of its life cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes. All persons, communities, peoples, and nations can call upon public authorities to enforce the Rights of Nature."

The ancient indigenous tribes viewed life and nature as one. The ancient Maori tribes in New Zealand had regarded their Whanganui River as a living being inseparable from them. "Ko au te awa, ko te awa ko au (I am the river, the river is me)", that's their connection to the ancient river they had revered for the past 700 years. The river has been their life - it gave them food and medicine and means of communication and transport. An indivisible living whole, the river was their physical healer and spiritual redeemer, their "awa tupua"—the river of sacred



IN 2017, THE  
NEW ZEALAND  
PARLIAMENT  
PASSED A  
LEGISLATION  
DECLARING THAT  
TE AWA TUPUA—  
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AND ALL ITS  
PHYSICAL AND  
METAPHYSICAL  
ELEMENTS WILL  
HENCEFORTH  
POSSESS 'ALL  
THE RIGHTS,  
POWERS, DUTIES,  
AND LIABILITIES'  
OF A LEGAL  
PERSON

(The author, former  
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power. Their paramount authority over it was usurped by the European settlers when they arrived in the mid-1800s.

This loss of authority was sealed finally by a government decree that took away all their rights, to leave them helplessly watch and resent the exploitation of the Whanganui for tourism, extraction of gravel from its bed, and most audaciously, diversion of its headwater for hydroelectricity, deeply affronting the Maori's belief that the river head was the most sacred part of the river that was their ancestor.

In 2017, the New Zealand Parliament passed a legislation declaring that Te Awa Tupua—the river and all its physical and metaphysical elements will henceforth possess "all the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities" of a legal person, representing "the beginning of a renewed and enduring relationship" with the river, while the government sought to "atone for its past wrongs and begin the process of healing."

The Te Awa Tupua Act, appointed two guardians of the river: one representative of the Maoris and another of the government to facilitate such reconciliation.

Colombia has also protected its part of the Amazon, giving the rainforests the same legal right as humans. In 2018, in response to a petition, the Supreme Court of Colombia recognized that "fundamental rights of life, health, the minimum subsistence, freedom, and human dignity are substanti-

ally linked and determined by the environment and the ecosystem" and declared that the Colombian Amazon was entitled to protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration, while it ordered the government to develop and implement action plans to address deforestation.

The movement for nature's rights has now spread across all continents. In the USA, some lawsuits are pending before Courts claiming legal rights for ecosystems. In 2010, the City Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania had unanimously passed an ordinance recognizing the rights of nature as part of a ban on shale gas drilling and fracking. In Canada, in 2021, a county municipality recognised the Canadian Magpie River's "legal rights of personhood". Across the world, many countries, including Switzerland, Portugal, France and Brazil, have specified to the government its obligations regarding protection of nature.

In our neighbourhood, in a landmark ruling in 2019 without parallel anywhere in the world, the Bangladesh Supreme Court has accorded all its rivers – and there are hundreds – the same rights as living beings, protecting hundreds of waterways and the world's largest delta, the Sundarbans.

People who damage the rivers can now be taken to court by the government-appointed National River Conservation Commission for harming a living entity. In 2021, the Pakistan Supreme Court also recognized the need to protect the rights

of nature by observing that "the environment needs to be protected in its own right" and that "man and his environment each need to compromise for the better of both and this peaceful co-existence requires that the law treats environmental objects as holders of legal rights."

As an ancient civilisation rooted in nature, India also recognises the rights of nature in the Constitution. Article 48A under the Directive Principles of State Policy demands the State to "protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country", while Article 51A (g) imposes a fundamental duty upon citizens to "protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for all living creatures".

In 2017, taking a cue from the Whanganui, the Uttarakhand High Court had explicitly recognized the rivers Ganga and Yamuna as living entities "with all corresponding rights, duties and liabilities of a living person". The Supreme Court has also passed various orders from time to time to protect the Holy Mother who is forced to absorb more than 1 billion gallons of waste that flow into it every day from sewer drains, leather tanneries, factories and elsewhere.

Namami Gange has been more about rodomontade than real cleaning of the river. Courts cannot force behavior change of people and businesses. Only the State can do that. Unfortunately, it is yet to act with the required urgency.

Rajasthan Patrika- 13- September-2022

शेखावत ने वर्ल्ड वॉटर कांग्रेस में नमामि गंगे मिशन को बताया दुनिया में नदी कायाकल्प का अद्वितीय कार्यक्रम

# जल संरक्षण क्षेत्र में भारत की उपलब्धियां गिनाई

पत्रिका ब्यूरो

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नई दिल्ली. केन्द्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने दुनिया के सामने जल संरक्षण क्षेत्र में भारत की उपलब्धियों को गिनाया। साथ ही कहा कि नमामि गंगे मिशन दुनिया में नदी कायाकल्प व संरक्षण का अद्वितीय कार्यक्रम है।

शेखावत ने यह बातें डेनमार्क की राजधानी कोपनहेगन में इंटरनेशनल वॉटर एसोसिएशन की ओर से आयोजित वॉटर कांग्रेस और एग्जीविशन- 2022 में कही। शेखावत ने जल से संबंधित कई मुद्दों पर अपनी बात रखी। 15 सितंबर तक चलने वाले इस कार्यक्रम में कई देशों के नेता और



वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भाग ले रहे हैं। शेखावत ने जल से जुड़ी भारत की चिंताओं और उन्हें दूर करने के उपायों, हर घर साफ पानी पहुंचाने, नदियों को साफ करने और जल संरक्षण की दिशा में उठाए जा रहे कदमों की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में निवेश, समुदाय केन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण, अभिनव

वित्त पोषण स्रोतों सहित सरकार के प्रयासों पर प्रकाश डाला। केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में चल रहे नमामि गंगे मिशन से भी लोगों को रूबरू कराया।

शेखावत ने कार्यक्रम के बाद कहा कि वॉटर कांग्रेस के पटल पर भारत की बात रखते हुए उन्हें गर्व का अनुभव हुआ। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र

## जल क्षेत्र में सहयोग को लेकर भारत व डेनमार्क के बीच एमओयू

जल क्षेत्र में सहयोग को लेकर सोमवार को भारत और डेनमार्क के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। भारत की ओर से केन्द्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत और डेनमार्क की तरफ से पर्यावरण मंत्री लिया वर्मलिन ने एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए। दोनों नेताओं ने जल क्षेत्र में सहयोग पर बैठक भी की।

शेखावत ने कहा कि ये एमओयू प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को रेखांकित करता है कि हम कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम करने की वैश्विक जवाबदेही में अपनी भूमिका समझते हैं। इस संदर्भ में मोदीजी ने ग्लासगो में विश्व को 'पंचामृत' मंत्र भी दिया था।

मोदी के नेतृत्व में जारी जल संरक्षण के अखिल भारतीय अभियानों की जानकारी दी। कार्यक्रम के दौरान

शेखावत ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका के जल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्री सेंजो मचुनु से मुलाकात भी की।



# भिलंगना नदी का उद्गम है आकर्षक खतलिंग ग्लेशियर

**ट्रैवलॉग**  
**अपनी दुनिया**



**संजय शेफर्ड**

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यह ट्रैक गढ़वाल के छोटे गांवों एवं खरसों के जंगलों के मध्य से गुजरता है, जिससे यह रोमांचकारी है।

पहाड़ मुझे आकर्षित तो करते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी रहस्य सरोखे जान पड़ते हैं। यह न जाने कितनी विविधताओं को खुद में समेटे हुए हैं। ग्लेशियर भी उन्हीं रहस्यों में से एक हैं। टिहरी जनपद में स्थित खतलिंग ग्लेशियर उन्हीं में से एक है, जो कि मेरा सबसे पसंदीदा ग्लेशियर है। इसलिए, सोचा क्यों न इस बार की यात्रा इसे एक्सप्लोर करने के लिए जेब से की जाए। घनखाली तहसील में स्थित खतलिंग ग्लेशियर उत्तराखंड के पांच बड़े ग्लेशियरों में से एक है। इसके अलावा पहले स्थान पर गोमुख, दूसरे पर मिलम, तीसरा पिंडारी और नार्मिक चौथे स्थान पर है। समुद्र तट से काफी ऊंचाई पर स्थित होने की वजह से यह ग्लेशियर ट्रैकर्स के आकर्षण का केंद्र रहता है। इस जगह पर हर साल सैकड़ों सैलानी आते हैं।

दिल्ली या फिर देश के किसी अन्य हिस्से से इस जगह पर पहुंचना बहुत ही आसान है। इस जगह पर आने के लिए ऋषिकेश से 75 किमी दूर टिहरी पहुंचना होता है। टिहरी से 20 किमी की दूरी पर धुन् नामक गांव है। इसी जगह से भील सरोवर के लिए पैदल यात्रा प्रारम्भ होती है। 10-10 किमी की दूरी पर रीह व गंगी नामक दो स्थान आते हैं। ट्रैकर्स गंगी से आगे भील गंगा नदी के किनारे-किनारे चलते हुए खतलिंग ग्लेशियर तक पहुंच जाते हैं। खतलिंग ग्लेशियर के पास ही में भील सरोवर नामक विशाल



उत्तराखंड में स्थित खतलिंग ग्लेशियर की शांत और सुंदर पहाड़ियां हर किसी को आकर्षित करती हैं।

झील है। यह झील भिलंगना नदी का उद्गम स्रोत है, जो कि भागीरथी की सहायक नदी मानी जाती है। यह खतलिंग ग्लेशियर टिहरी से निकलकर गणेश प्रयाग में भागीरथी से मिलती है। भिलंगना की सहायक नदियों में मेदगंगा, दूधगंगा, खालगंगा का नाम आता है, परंतु सबसे प्रमुख खालगंगा नदी

है। इसकी भी एक सहायक नदी है, जो कि धर्म गंगा के नाम से जानी जाती है। यह बूढ़ा केदार में खाल गंगा से मिलती है। खतलिंग ग्लेशियर अपने उच्च, शांत और सुंदर पहाड़ियों के लिए जाना जाता है। भिलंगना नदी के स्रोत के कारण गढ़वाल हिमालय का खतलिंग ग्लेशियर एक बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण ग्लेशियर बन जाता है। ग्लेशियर के आसपास हिमालय की मोटी बर्फ की कई चोटियां विद्यमान हैं, जिन्हें जोगिन समूह, स्मिथल प्रिस्ट, बार्टो कौर, कोर्ल स्तम्भ और मेरु के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस जगह पर जो लोग जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें पता होना चाहिए कि खतलिंग ग्लेशियर का ट्रैक धुन् से शुरू होता है। धुन् में ठहरने के लिए एक पीइक्न्यूडी निरीक्षण घर और एक पर्यटक विश्रामगृह उपलब्ध है। ट्रैकर्स इन्हीं दोनों में से किसी एक जगह पर ठहरते हैं, वहीं तो अपना खुर का टेंट लगाकर कैम्पिंग करते हैं। हम लोग भी पर्यटक विश्रामगृह में ठहरे हुए थे, ताकि सुबह जल्दी ट्रैकिंग शुरू कर सकें।

इस ट्रैक पर अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रीह, गंगी, कल्पाची और भीम की गुफा हैं। रीह और गंगी में भी पर्यटक विश्राम गृह उपलब्ध हैं। गंगी दूरस्थ अंतिम गांव है, जिसके बाद किसी भी तरह की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इससे आगे के ट्रैक में अपनी व्यवस्था स्वयं ही करनी होती है। खतलिंग ग्लेशियर का शिखर सबसे शानदार और आकर्षक है। यहाँ से मसांड ताल 7 किमी दूर है। इसी मार्ग में आगे खसुकीताल है, जहाँ से केदारनाथ तक जाया जाता है। यह ट्रैक गढ़वाल के छोटे गांवों एवं खरसों के जंगलों के मध्य से गुजरता है, जिससे यह रोमांचकारी और ज्ञानवर्धक सिद्ध होता है।