Hindustan Times- 10- January-2023

All weak buildings to be torn down in Joshimath

Structurally unstable units to be demolished; evacuation speeded up as central teams arrive in affected area; residents to get financial assistance

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JOSHIMATH: Teams fanned out, painting houses with a red X as the Uttarakhand government on Monday ordered all unstable structures to be demolished in Joshimath, even as more buildings developed cracks and top officials warned that every minute counts as they stepped up evacuation efforts.

At least 678 buildings, as of last count on Monday, had developed cracks, including 68 that were newly affected in the hill town, where land subsidence has threatened the lives of the 20,000-strong population.

State chief secretary SS Sandhu directed officials to vacate areas in the demarcated danger zone, and a team from the Union government carried out inspections to determine the extent and cause of the land subsidence.

"In view of the land subsidence in Joshimath, every minute is very important. People living in the affected area should be shifted to a safe place without

continued on →13

Residents load their belongings onto a truck to move to safer places, in Joshimath on Monday. PTI

How concretisation led to crisis in hilly terrain

JOSHIMATH: Puran Singh was a young man in 1975, when subsidence was reported in Joshimath for the first time. Now 76, he is witness to years of untrammelled development that some experts blame for the heaviest subsidence reported in the town.

"In the 1960s, there were just 30 shops in the town and 400 families used to live here. Now, there were more than 4,300 structures on the fragile terrain and the town has a population of more than 25,000," said Singh.

According to officials, there are around 3,800 residential and 400 commercial buildings in the town.

Standing near the shop where he works in the Joshimath main market, Singh said, "It's too late to save the town." →P8

JOSHIMATH PLEA TO COME UP FOR LISTING TODAY

NEW DELHI: Chief Justice of India Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud on Monday asked a petitioner, who sought an urgent intervention of the Supreme Court in the land subsidence crisis in Uttarakhand's Joshimath, to mention his plea on Tuesday for listing after following the due process. The plea complained that the incident occurred due to large-scale industrialisation. →P8

Local residents affected after cracks appear in and around their houses in Uttarakhand's Joshimath on Monday. PTI

How man-made factors assaulted fragile ecology

Amit Bathla
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JOSHIMATH: Puran Singh was born in Joshimath. He was a young man in 1975, the first time subsidence was reported in the town. Now 76, he is witness to years of untrammelled development that some experts blame for the heaviest subsidence reported in the town – one that has created mass hysteria and resulted in a mini-exodus of residents.

"In the 1960s, there were just 30 shops in the town and 400 families used to live here. Now, there are more than 4,300 structures on the fragile terrain and the town has a population of more than 25,000. Over the years, the burden on the town has grown and it has now caused danger to Joshimath's very existence," said Singh, who works in a small tailoring shop in Joshimath. Population estimates of the town vary widely, from 20,000 to 25,000.

Joshimath, on the Rishikesh-Badrinath National Highway (NH 7), is an overnight halt for people visiting the shrines at Badrinath and Hemkund Sahib and tourist destinations Auli, and the Valley of Flowers. Many popular Himalayan treks too start in the town, which is at an altitude of 1890 m. This has led to the development of many hotels and resorts in the area.

According to state government officials, there are around 3,800 residential structures and 400 commercial buildings in the town. Singh says most have up in the last 20 years. Standing near the shop where he works in the Joshimath main market, Singh points to Hotel Nanda Devi, one of the oldest hotels in the town, and said: "It used to be a single-storey hotel. The hotel itself has become a '*pahad*' (mountain). It's too late to save the town".

This period has also seen various large infrastructure projects come up in and around the city such as National Thermal Power Corporation's (NTPC) Tapovan Vishnugad hydropower project. A tunnel is being dug for the hydropower plant under the Joshimath Town, and some residents claim it is a reason for the town sinking. NTPC has, however, refuted the claim saying the tunnel is being carved using a tunnel boring machine (TRM) and that its construction involves no underground blasting.

An SDRF official inspects the cracks at a house in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand on Monday. PTI

In a January 5 note, the company said: "NTPC is being held responsible for the land subsidence problem in Joshi. In this regard, it is clarified that the tunnel built by NTPC doesn't pass under Joshimath. The tunnel is dug by a tunnel boring machine and no blasting is being carried out presently."

Then there is the Helang bypass, work on which is underway at the town's foothill around 13km away from Joshimath, that is meant to shorten the distance to Badrinath by 30km. The four-lane by-pass is being constructed using heavy machines and blasting of the fragile hills in the region.

Atul Sati, convener of the Joshimath Bachao Sangharsh Samiti, said: "Locals had expressed concerns over the NTPC project and other unplanned infrastructure in and around three years ago but their appeals were ignored. Today's tragedy is a result of that."

Thakur Singh Rana, a 63-year-old former block president and hotelier who owns Malari Inn, which has been damaged in the subsidence, said: "NTPC's project is the key reason for the subsidence. On the intervening night of January 2 and 3, we heard tremors and came out of the house. NTPC has been building a tunnel under the town."

SP Sati, a Garhwal-based geologist, said: "What we are witnessing today is definitely a result of haphazard construction that has been going on in the town. The mushrooming of urban settlements is not a parameter of development but just physical growth. An extensive study should be done on the problem so that it can act as a lesson for other towns in Uttarakhand such as Nainital and Munsiyari."

"It is interesting to note that a private company was preferred by NTPC over the Geological Survey of India for undertaking geological investigations related with the project. These investigations failed to take cognisance of the earlier geological investigations carried out in the area and did nothing to establish the depth of overburden all through the tunnel alignment," geologists MPS Bisht and Piyoosh Rautela (the latter is now the executive director of Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority (USDMA) said in their report published in 2010.

The 2010 report added: "A tunnel boring machine was employed for excavating the head race tunnel. On December 24, 2009, it punctured a water-bearing strata some 3km inward the left bank of Alaknanda near Shelong village. The site was more than a kilometre below the surface, somewhere below Auli, according to the project authorities. The water discharge was reportedly between 700 and 800 litres per second. The aquifer discharge was about 60-70 million litres daily, enough to sustain 2-3 million people."

Land subsidence in Joshimath is not a new phenomenon. In 1976, a committee was then formed under the chairmanship of Garhwal commissioner Mahesh Chandra Mishra to investigate the cause of cracks developing in some structures in town. The report submitted by the 18-member committee clearly stated that Joshimath was situated on an old landslide zone and could sink if development continued unabated; it recommended that construction be prohibited in Joshimath.

The state government on January 5 finally stopped construction work at Joshimath, including that of the Helang Bypass project and NTPC Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project. The NTPC project was scheduled to be commissioned in 2012-2013 but was delayed by a decade and even suffered financial losses due to a series of mishaps.

To be sure, climate crisis appears to have played a part in the incident, just as it did in the February 2021 flash flood caused by glacier overflow in Raini that killed around 200 people.

Hindustan Times- 10- January-2023

NGT FORMS PANEL TO CHECK YAMUNA CLEAN-UP DRIVE

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: Unhappy with the progress made so far in cleaning up the Yamuna in Delhi, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Monday said the multiplicity of agencies could be one of the reasons behind the lack of success so far, and formed a high-level committee headed by lieutenant governor Vinai Kumar Saxena to ensure timelines are met.

The other members of the committee include the Delhi chief secretary; secretaries of the Delhi irrigation, forest and environment, agriculture, and finance departments; secretaries of the Union agriculture, environment and Jal Shakti ministries; the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) chairman; and the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) director general. The committee has been asked to submit its first report to the tribunal before January 31.

The tribunal also came down heavily on local bodies, including the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), stating despite having powers, no penal action was being taken against erring industries or local authorities that were polluting the Yamuna.

Deccan Chronicle- 10- January-2023

SC relief for state: KLIS

PARMOD KUMAR I DC
NEW DELHI, JAN. 9

The Supreme Court on Monday asked the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) to consider the Telangana government's revised detailed project report (DPR) relating the Kaleshwaram lift irrigation scheme (KLIS) which is already pending with two authorities.

A bench comprising Justice K.M. Joseph and Justice B.V. Nagarathna gave the order after the bench was told that the top court's July 27, 2022, order of status quo was being cited in not perusing the report.

The government is seeking to expand the intake capacity of the project to 3 tmc ft (thousand million cubic ft) from 2 tmc ft, so as to ift 240 tmc ft in the rainy season.

The court clarified that its status quo order pertained to the physical aspects of the project and did not impede the Telangana government from going ahead seeking different clearances relating to the expansion of the KLIS, senior lawyer Gopal Sankaranarayanan told *Deccan Chronicle.*

■ Page 5: Pleas politically motivated: TS govt

From page 1

All the petitioners before the High court have challenged March 29, 2022, order of the Telangana High Court.

The top court had on July 27, 2022, ordered the status quo on the KILIS as the court was then told that the the Telangana government was going ahead with the project expansion without environmental clearances.

The Telangana government on July 27, 2022, had told the top court that petitions were politically motivated and farmers who were going to be impacted had accepted the compensation and rehabilitation package.

While the Telangana government had said that they have environmental clearance for the original lift irrigation project and the same would hold good for the project expansion, the top court had observed that any expansion without requisite environmental clearance may eventually come in the way of the project, and impede it.

The top court is hearing a batch of petitions by Sriram Gangajamuna, Gangadhara Surender, Cheruku Srinivas Reddy, Vuppu Lingaiah, Varala Sudhakar, Edumyakala Gangaiah, Varala Mallaiah, Dandaveni Yellamma, and other questioning the expansion of the lift irrigation project on the ground of the absence of environmental clearance. They have contended that the environmental clearance for the original project would not hold good for the expansion of the project.

File No.T-74074/10/2019-WSE DTE

The Indian Express- 10- January-2023

THE SINKING LAND

Joshimath crisis points to the perils of not heeding alarm bells, disrespecting a fragile region's ecology

THE CRISIS UNFOLDING in Joshimath speaks of the failure to respect the special and specific characteristics and idiosyncrasies of the fragile Himalayan mountain system while planning and executing developmental projects. More than 600 houses in the Uttarakhand town have, reportedly, developed cracks, putting the lives of at least 3,000 people in danger. Alarm bells had begun ringing about five decades back when the government constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the then Garhwal Commissioner Mahesh Chandra Mishra to investigate the cause of land subsidence in the area. In its report submitted in 1976, the committee said that major construction works should not be undertaken in Joshimath because it is located on a moraine — places where glacial debris accumulates. Subsequently, several studies flagged similar concerns. But these, by and large, went unheeded.

Joshimath is on the path of devotees headed towards at least two other important shrines — Badrinath and Hemkund Sahib. Infrastructure development for such activities is not problematic if it respects the region's carrying capacity. But in Joshimath, constructions have mushroomed on relatively loose soil, left behind by glacial and seismic activities — in contravention of the Mishra Committee's recommendations. Located in a highly seismic zone, the town experiences regular tremors, making its topsoil highly unstable. Hydel power projects have also been guilty of disregarding and disrespecting the precautions advised by the Mishra panel. Several experts have blamed tunnel construction by the National Thermal Power Corporation's Tapovan Vishnugad hydropower project. The NTPC has denied these charges, and the extent to which the corporation is responsible for the current crisis must be probed. But the fact also is that the Tapovan project has a history of upsetting the region's complex hydrogeology. As pointed out by this newspaper, tunnelling by the power corporation punctured an aquifer in 2009. A year later, a *Current Science* article by Garhwal University scientists warned that this disruption could have long-term consequences for the region: "The sudden and large-scale dewatering has the potential of initiating ground subsidence." Another aquifer breach was reported in 2012.

In August last year, a team of experts from IIT-Roorkee, Geological Survey of India, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee and the Uttarakhand Disaster Management Authority noticed signs of trouble — cracks like those surfacing currently in Joshimath — in other areas of Chamoli district. It blamed unscientific tourist activity, "particularly resorts that have mushroomed along the Joshimath Auli road," and recommended enhancing drainage facilities and controlling erosion along segments of the Alaknanda river north of Joshimath. The team's report may have come too late for residents of the beleaguered town. The Centre and state government are rightly giving top priority to the safety of Joshimath's residents. The Centre has also asked scientists from the National Disaster Management Authority, Geological Survey of India, and National Institute of Hydrology to develop a "risk-sensitive urban developmental plan". They could begin by revisiting the earlier studies on the region's ecology.

Deccan Herald- 10- January-2023

Mahadayi project: MoEF seeks details of forest land diversion

NEW DELHI, DHNS: The union ministry of environment and forests (MoEF) has sought details from the Karnataka government about mitigation measures to forests and wild animals due to implementation of the Kalasa Nala diversion scheme as part of the Mahadayi project.

The ministry, in a letter to additional chief secretary to forests and ecology in Karnataka, said, "Since the project area is close to a wildlife sanctuary and eco-sensitive zone, specific recommendations and mitigation measures from the chief wildlife warden of the Karnataka forest department may be provided."

The ministry, which reviewed the latest proposal on Mahadayi project submitted by the state government on getting green clearances, also suggested the state to explore the possibility of laying underground power transmission lines instead of overhead to minimise requirement of forest land/tree cutting.

The ministry asked the state about the details on alternative land for afforestation if forest land diversion is allowed for the project.

It also asked the state whether it wanted to pursue its previous proposal of the project.

The state government last year submitted a revised proposal on the Mahadayi project, which involved diversion of Mahadayi river water through Kalasa and Banduri nalas (canals).

The project received approval from the Central Water Commission recently. As per the plan, for Kalasa Nala, the government plans to divert 33.05 hectares of forest land in Kankumbi and surrounding areas in Khanapur taluk of Belagavi district to construct diversion weir, jackwell cum pumphouse, electrical substation pipelines and power lines.

Millennium Post- 10- January-2023

'3,700 dams in India will lose 26% of storage capacity by 2050'

NEW DELHI: Around 3,700 dams in India will lose 26 per cent of their total storage by 2050 due to the accumulation of sediments which can undermine water security, irrigation and power generation in future, warns a new study by the United Nations.

The Central Water Commission had in 2015, reported that among 141 large reservoirs which are over 50 years old, one quarter had lost at least 30 per cent of their initial storage capacity.

Trapped sediment has already robbed roughly 50,000 large dams worldwide of an estimated 13 to 19 per cent of their combined original storage capacity.

The study by the United Nations University Institute on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), also known as the UN's think tank on water, shows that 6,316 billion cubic metre of initial global storage in 47,403 large dams in 150 countries will decline to 4,665 billion cubic metre, causing 26 per cent storage loss by 2050.

Continued on P4

3,700 dams

The loss of 1,650 billion cubic metre of storage capacity is roughly equal to the annual water use of India, China, Indonesia, France and Canada combined.

In 2022, the Asia-Pacific region, the world's most heavily dammed region, is estimated to have lost 13 per cent of its initial dam storage capacity. It will have lost nearly a quarter (23 per cent) of its initial storage capacity by mid-century.

The region is home to 60 per cent of the world's population and water storage is crucial for sustaining water and food security.

"UNU-INWEH estimates that India's 3,700 large dams will have lost on average 26 per cent of their initial total storage by 2050," the report said. China, meanwhile, the world's most heavily dammed nation, has lost about 10 per cent of its storage and will lose a further 10 per cent by 2050, it said.

Water storage infrastructure is critical for development. Large dams and reservoirs provide hydroelectricity, flood control, irrigation, and drinking water and often perform multiple functions simultaneously. AGENCIES

The Economics Times- 10- January-2023

Joshimath Areas Categorised as 'High Danger, Danger, General'

Copters on alert mode; central team likely to reach town, hold consultation with state govt, experts

Our Political Bureau

New Delhi: To avert any potential disaster, the Chamoli district administration has divided Joshimath town into nine zones based on the magnitude of danger. These zones are under the close watch of nine teams, including SDRF, Civil Police and the local administration. In addition to this, two central teams, including one from the Union jal shakti ministry, are expected to reach the town soon. The government has also kept helicopters on alert mode.

The central team, led by secretary (border management) DS Gangwar, is likely to reach Joshimath and hold consultation with the Uttarakhand government and experts appointed by NDMA. The central team will visit the affected area of Joshimath and submit its findings to the Union government. The Centre has also deployed one team of the National Disaster Response Force and eight SDRF teams for evacuation and assistance.

Geologists from different institutions are camping in the town to ascertain the reasons behind the subsidence.

Uttarakhand State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) commandant Manikant Mishra, who is camping in Joshimath, told **ET** over phone: "We have divided the zones into three categories — high danger, danger and general. High danger category means areas where there are serious problems due to cracks appearing in buildings. So, we have started shifting people from such areas. In the low-danger category, we have identified areas where buildings have minor cracks."

Till now, 603 houses have been affected due to subsidence. Sixty-eight families have been shifted to safer places and 229 relief shelters identified to accommodate the affected families. According to officials, 51 food kits and blankets have been distributed to the affected families.

"Construction works under NTPC Tapovan Vishnugarh Hydroelectric project and Helang bypass construction works under BRO have been suspended with immediate effect. Construction works under Joshimath municipality have also been banned," said a senior government official.

Joshimath has a population of around 20,000, of which around 4,000 are said to be affected.

On Monday, chief secretary SS Sandhu held a high-level meeting with senior officials in the state secretariat in Dehradun. Sandhu will hold a review meeting everyday at 12 noon.

According to Ranjit Sinha, secretary, disaster management department, two hotels — MountView and Malari In — which have been identified as badly damaged, would be demolished.

The state administration is planning to undertake safety measures to stop "toe-erosion" immediately and will seek help from technical institutions. The government has also decided to constitute a team to be headed by an additional chief secretary for proper management of relief work. Tenders for the Joshimath drainage plan will be opened on January 13.

4,000 AFFECTED

Joshimath has a population of around 20,000, of which around 4,000 are said to have been affected

Names of Wards	Buildings with Cracks
Gandhinagar	134
Palika Marwari	35
Lower Bazar	31
Singhdar	72
Manoharbagh	101
Uppar Bazar	36
Sunil	53
Parsari	55
Ravigram	161
Total	678

High danger category means areas where there are serious problems due to cracks appearing in buildings... So, we have started shifting people from such areas

MANIKANT MISHRA
SDRF Commandant

Local leaders interact with the affected residents on Monday – PTI

The Economics Times- 10- January-2023

Delhi LG to Head NGT Panel on Yamuna Pollution

New Delhi: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Monday constituted a High-Level Committee of concerned authorities in Delhi where pollution of Yamuna is higher (about 75%), compared to other river basins states. The bench headed by Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel on Monday while constituting the committee requested the Lieutenant Governor (LG), Delhi, who is chairman of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Administrator of Delhi under Article 239 of the Constitution, to head the committee. "Other members will be the Chief Secretary, Delhi, who will act as Convener, Secretaries, Irrigation, Forest and Environment, Agriculture and Finance, Governmnet of Delhi, CEO, Delhi Jal Board, Vice Chairman, DDA, Secretary or his nominee (not below the rank of Additional Secretary), Union Ministry of Agriculture, Director General, Forest or his nominee (not below the rank of DDG)..." said the Tribunal.—**ANI**

Telangana Today- 10- January-2023

'Shift KRMB office to Kurnool'

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

Rayalaseema Parirakshana Samithi founder Byreddy Rajasekhar Reddy demanded the Central government not to shift the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) headquarters from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam. "If at all the KRMB office has to be shifted outside Hyderabad it should be set up at Kurnool as Krishna river is closer to it," he said addressing the media.

The union Ministry of Jal Shakti reportedly approved the proposal of shifting the KRMB office to Visakhapatnam. Rajasekhar Reddy, who submitted a letter to the KRMB chairman in this regard here on Monday, told the media that there was no point in shifting the KRMB office from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam as the latter does not fall under the Krishna Basin. He wondered about the move saying Visakhapatnam was almost 400 km away from the Krishna river bed, whereas major projects over it like Srisailam, Pulichintala, Prakasam Barrage and Nagarjuna Sagar were far away from the port city. The Telangana government too wants the board headquarters to be located in the Krishna basin and not shifted to Visakhapatnam.

Dainik Jagran- 10- January-2023

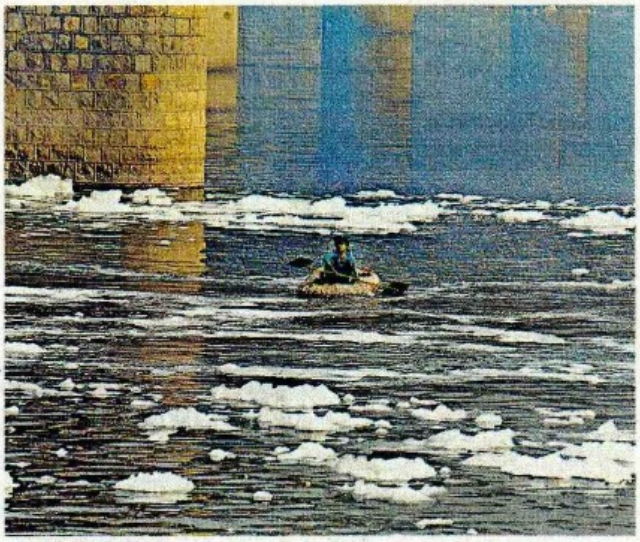
युमना नदी में टेक्सटाइल इकाइयों से हो रही 70 प्रतिशत गंदगी : सीपीसीबी

दिल्ली और हरियाणा से मांगा जवाब, सुधार के लिए एक्शन प्लान देने को कहा

संजीव गुप्ता ● नई दिल्ली

यमुना में प्रदूषण के मुद्दे पर केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने हरियाणा और दिल्ली को पत्र लिखकर जवाब मांगा है। 2021-2022 में किए गए एक निरीक्षण में बोर्ड ने नदी की 70 प्रतिशत गंदगी के लिए दोनों राज्यों की टेक्सटाइल इकाइयों को जिम्मेदार पाया है। इसके मद्देनजर दोनों राज्यों के प्रदूषण निकाय को 30 दिनों में एक ठोस एक्शन प्लान देने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

सीपीसीबी ने वर्ष 2021-2022 के दौरान दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीपीसीसी) की टीम के साथ दिल्ली में और हरियाणा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एचएसपीसीबी) की टीम को साथ लेकर हरियाणा में यमुना नदी की स्थिति का जायजा लिया। दिल्ली में यमुना बेसिन की 210 औद्योगिक इकाइयों का निरीक्षण किया गया, जिनमें से 96 में अमोनिकल नाइट्रोजन और नाइट्रेट पाया गया, जबकि हरियाणा में 924 इकाइयों का निरीक्षण किया गया। इनमें 413 इकाइयों के डिस्चार्ज वेस्ट में अमोनिकल नाइट्रोजन व नाइट्रेट मिला। सीपीसीबी के मुताबिक यह सारा डिस्चार्ज वाटर वेस्ट बिना इफ्यूलेंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (ईटीपी) में शोधित हुए सीधे यमुना में बहाया जा रहा है। हालांकि प्रदूषण अन्य औद्योगिक इकाइयों से भी यमुना में जा रहा है, लेकिन टेक्सटाइल उद्योग की हिस्सेदारी इसमें 70 प्रतिशत तक सामने आई है। इसी के मद्देनजर सीपीसीबी के सदस्य सचिव डा प्रशांत गार्गवा ने डीपीसीसी और एसएसपीसीबी के सदस्य सचिवों को पत्र लिखकर चिंता जताई है। साथ ही दोनों ही राज्यों के प्रदूषण निकायों से इस प्रदूषण पर लगाम लगाने के लिए कारगर एक्शन प्लान बनाने और 30 दिनों के भीतर सीपीसीबी को भी भेजने का निर्देश दिया है। साथ ही दोनों को ऐसी इकाइयों को आवश्यक दिशा- निर्देश जारी करने तथा जल्द से जल्द सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ एक वेबिनार या बैठक करने को भी कहा है।



यमुना नदी की सफाई के नाम पर हर वर्ष सरकार करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है, फिर भी नदी मैली की मैली है, आइटीओ यमुना घाट पर आता केमिकल युक्त झाग वाला प्रदूषित पानी ● ध्रुव कुमार

सीपीसीबी की तरफ से सिर्फ कागजी कार्रवाई नहीं होती। बड़े स्तर पर पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति शुल्क (जुर्माना) भी लगाया जाता है। तब तक के लिए बहुत सी इकाइयों को बंद भी कर दिया जाता है, जबतक मानकों के पूरा ना कर लें। हालांकि, यह भी सच है कि राज्यों के स्तर पर उस हद तक सख्ती नहीं बरती जाती, जितनी जरूरी है।

-डा. **अनिल गुप्ता**, सदस्य, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

पहले भी जारी किए जाते रहे हैं राज्यों को निर्देश

यमुना प्रदूषण पर सीपीसीबी की ओर से हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली को पहले भी दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाते रहे हैं। कई बार पत्र भी लिखे गए हैं, तो कई बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इन राज्यों को फटकार लगाई है। जब कभी सख्ती होती है तो बहुत सी इकाइयों पर जुर्माना लगा दिया जाता है और क्लोजर नोटिस भी जारी हो जाता है। लेकिन, कुछ समय बाद फिर लापरवाही होने लगती है। राज्य स्तर पर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप भी कारगर स्तर पर कुछ नहीं होने देता।

Jansatta- 10- January-2023

तलछट जमा होने से भारत के 3,700 बांधों के अस्तित्व को खतरा

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी ।

तलछट जमा होने के कारण भारत में लगभग 3,700 बांध 2050 तक अपनी भंडारण क्षमता 26 फीसद खो देंगे। इससे भविष्य में जल सुरक्षा, सिंचाई और बिजली उत्पादन के लिए चुनौती पैदा हो सकती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के एक नए अध्ययन में यह चेतावनी दी गई है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने 2015 में बताया था कि देश में 50 साल से अधिक पुराने 140 बांध में से एक-चौथाई अपनी प्रारंभिक भंडारण क्षमता का कम से कम 30 फीसद गंवा चुके हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 'यूएनयू-आइएनडब्ल्यूईएच का अनुमान है कि भारत में लगभग 3,700 बांध 2050 तक अपने आरंभिक भंडारण का औसतन 26 फीसद हिस्सा खो देंगे।' इसमें कहा गया कि इस बीच, चीन अपनी करीब दस फीसद भंडारण क्षमता खो चुका है और 2050 तक दस फीसद और खो देगा। तलछट के जमा होने से किसी भी बांध या जलाशय की क्षमता साल-दर-साल कम होती जाती है।

तलछट की समस्या के कारण दुनियाभर में लगभग 50,000 बड़े बांधों को नुकशान पहुंचा है।
भंडारण क्षमता का अनुमानित 13 से 19 फीसद नुकसान।
संयुक्त राष्ट्र के जल, पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान के अध्ययन में सामने आया है कि 150 देशों के 47,403 बड़े बांधों में 6,316 अरब घन मीटर की भंडारण क्षमता घट कर 4,665 अरब घन मीटर रह जाएगी।

जमा हुए तलछट ने पहले ही दुनियाभर में लगभग 50,000 बड़े बांधों को उनकी भंडारण क्षमता का अनुमानित 13 से 19 फीसद नुकसान पहुंचाया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के जल, पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान के अध्ययन में सामने आया है कि 150 देशों में 47,403 बड़े बांधों में 2050 तक 6,316 अरब घन मीटर की आरंभिक वैश्विक भंडारण क्षमता घट कर 4,665 अरब घन मीटर रह जाएगी और इस तरह 26 फीसद भंडारण क्षमता का नुकसान होगा।

अध्ययन के अनुसार 1,650 अरब घन मीटर भंडारण क्षमता का नुकसान होगा और यह मात्रा करीब-करीब भारत, चीन, इंडोनेशिया, फ्रांस और कनाडा के संयुक्त वार्षिक जल उपयोग के बराबर है। अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि दुनिया के सबसे अधिक बांध वाले एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में 2022 में मूल बांध भंडारण क्षमता के लगभग 13 फीसद नुकसान होने का अनुमान है। इसमें सदी के मध्य तक आरंभिक भंडारण क्षमता के करीब एक-चौथाई (23 फीसद) की क्षति का अनुमान है। इस क्षेत्र में दुनिया की 60 फीसद आबादी रहती है और टिकाऊ जल एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए जल भंडारण अत्यावश्यक है।

Amar Ujala- 10- January-2023

2050 तक देश के 3,700 बांध की जल संग्रह क्षमता 26 फीसदी हो जाएगी कम

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अध्ययन ने देश में पैदा होने वाले गंभीर संकट के दिए संकेत

नई दिल्ली। देश की नदियों में जम रही गाद के कारण सिर्फ बाढ़ का ही खतरा नहीं बढ़ा है, बल्कि इससे बांधों (डैम) की जल संग्रह क्षमता भी प्रभावित हो रही है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने इस गंभीर खतरे के प्रति सतर्क करते हुए अपने एक हालिया अध्ययन में दावा किया है कि अगर स्थितियां नहीं सुधरीं, तो वर्ष 2050 तक भारत के 3,700 डैम की जल संग्रह क्षमता 26 फीसदी कम हो जाएगी। केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने वर्ष 2015 में रिपोर्ट दी थी कि देश के 141 बड़े डैमों में से एक चौथाई की कम से कम 30 फीसदी जल संग्रह क्षमता कम हो चुकी है। गाद के कारण विश्व के 50 हजार से ज्यादा बड़े डैम की जल संग्रह क्षमता 13-19 प्रतिशत कम हो चुकी है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के जल, पर्यावरण व स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित संस्थान यूएनयू-आइएनडब्ल्यूईएच ने अध्ययन के हवाले से अपनी रिपोर्ट में दावा किया है कि वर्ष 2050 तक 150 देशों के 47,403 बड़े डैम की सम्मिलित जल संग्रह क्षमता 6,316 से घटकर 4,665 अरब घन मीटर रह जाएगी। ब्यूरो

एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान

बांधों में गाद जमने का सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र को हो रहा है। इस क्षेत्र के डैम की जल संग्रह क्षमता में वर्ष 2022 में 23 फीसदी गिरावट दर्ज की गई। आशंका है कि सदी के मध्य तक इनकी क्षमता में और 23 फीसदी की गिरावट आ सकती है। ध्यान देने योग्य है कि इस क्षेत्र में दुनिया की 60 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है और उनकी खाद्य तथा जल सुरक्षा पर इससे गंभीर कुप्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

Rashtriya Sahara- 10- January-2023

तलछट के चलते 26% घटेगी 3700 बांधों की भंडारण क्षमता

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। भारत में लगभग 3,700 बांध तलछट के संचय के कारण 2050 तक अपने कुल भंडारण क्षमता के 26 प्रतिशत का नुकसान उठाएंगे और इससे भविष्य में जल सुरक्षा, सिंचाई और बिजली उत्पादन के लिए चुनौती पैदा हो सकती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के एक नये अध्ययन में यह चेतावनी दी गयी है।

केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने 2015 में बताया था कि देश में 50 साल से अधिक पुराने 140 बांध में से एक-चौथाई अपनी प्रारंभिक भंडारण क्षमता का कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत गंवा चुके हैं। जमा हुए तलछट ने पहले ही दुनियाभर में लगभग 50,000 बड़े बांधों को उनकी संयुक्त आरंभिक भंडारण क्षमता का अनुमानित 13 से 19 प्रतिशत नुकसान पहुंचाया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के जल, पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान (यूएनयू-आईएनडब्ल्यूईएच) के अध्ययन में सामने आया है कि 150 देशों में 47,403 बड़े बांधों में 2050 तक 6,316 अरब घन मीटर की आरंभिक वैश्विक भंडारण क्षमता घटकर 4,665 अरब घन मीटर रह जाएगी और इस तरह 26 प्रतिशत भंडारण क्षमता का नुकसान होगा। अध्ययन के अनुसार 1,650 अरब घन मीटर भंडारण क्षमता का नुकसान होगा और यह मात्रा करीब-करीब भारत, चीन, इंडोनेशिया, फ्रांस और कनाडा के संयुक्त वार्षिक जल उपयोग के बराबर है।

> संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने एक नए अध्ययन में दी चेतावनी

अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि दुनिया के सबसे अधिक बांध वाले एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में 2022 में मूल बांध भंडारण क्षमता के लगभग 13 प्रतिशत का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है। इसमें सदी के मध्य तक आरंभिक भंडारण क्षमता के करीब एक-चौथाई (23 प्रतिशत) की क्षति का अनुमान है। इस क्षेत्र में दुनिया की 60 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है और टिकाऊ जल एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए जल भंडारण अत्यावश्यक है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 'यूएनयू-आईएनडब्ल्यूईएच का अनुमान है कि भारत में लगभग 3,700 बांध 2050 तक अपने आरंभिक भंडारण का औसतन 26 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खो देंगे।' रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि इस बीच, चीन अपनी करीब 10 प्रतिशत भंडारण क्षमता खो चुका है और 2050 तक 10 प्रतिशत और खो देगा। तलछट के जमा होने से किसी भी बांध या जलाशय की क्षमता साल-दर-साल कम होती जाती है।