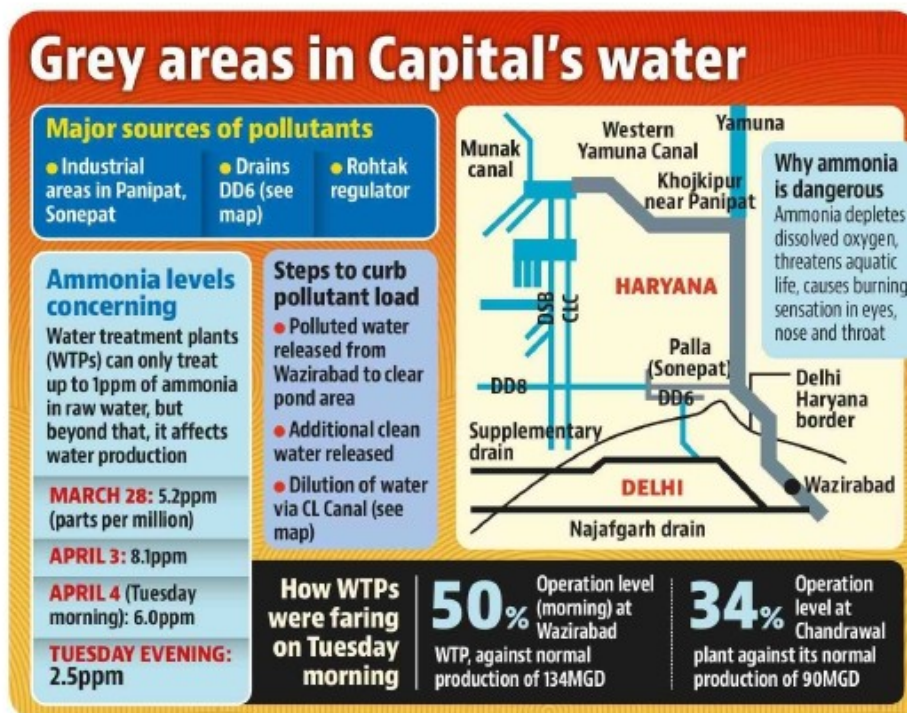


Hindustan Times- 05- April-2023



# DJB: Raw water released to flush Yamuna pollution

**Paras Singh**

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**NEW DELHI:** The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) on Tuesday initiated a series of steps to restore the operations of two of the Capital's largest water treatment plants after ammonia levels in the Yamuna rose on Monday, affecting water supply to various parts of north and west Delhi.

According to DJB officials, ammonia levels at Wazirabad barrage, which feeds the Wazirabad and Chandrawal water treatment plants, were 8.1ppm on Monday night, 6ppm on Tuesday morning and 2.5ppm on Tuesday evening.

DJB's plants can treat up to 1ppm of ammonia in raw water through chlorination, but using the chemical beyond this limit leads to the production of toxic compounds. Whenever ammonia levels breach the 1ppm mark, operations at water treatment plants are hit.

A senior Delhi Jal Board (DJB) official said that to bring down the pollutant load on Tuesday, the water utility released water from the holding pond through the barrage to flush out the polluted water from the river. "We

are also diluting the polluted water with clean raw water from Carrier Lined Canal (CLC) Munak. Haryana has also released fresh water from other tributaries such as the Somb to flush out the pollutants. We are hopeful that the polluted water will be cleared by Wednesday morning," he said.

According to DJB officials, the Wazirabad water treatment plant (WTP) was operating at 50% of its capacity, 134 million gallons a day (MGD), and Chandrawal WTP was running at 34% of its capacity (90MGD) on Tuesday morning. DJB said that the plants had returned to normal capacity by late Tuesday night.

Ammonia is indicative of high industrial load or sewage in water. Long-term consumption of water with a high concentration of ammonia can cause poisoning and damage human organs. Symptoms of ammonia poisoning include coughing, chest pain, wheezing, and difficulty in breathing (if the person inhales vapours).

DJB has maintained that the source of the pollutants lies upstream in the Yamuna at Panipat and Sonapat—an annual point of dispute between Delhi

and Haryana. The Haryana pollution control board and the Haryana irrigation department, however, have repeatedly denied the DJB's allegations.

"Through dilution, flushing of pond area, efforts are being made to bring the levels under the 1ppm level. Once ozonation plants are installed, the capacity to remove ammonia will go up several times," an official said, asking not to be named.

Officials added that on Tuesday, the water level of the Wazirabad holding area was 671.9ft against the normal level of 674.5ft while the Wazirabad treatment plant was producing 94MGD water against its usual 134.5MGD capacity.

DJB, on average, supplies 956MGD water to 20 million of the Capital's residents daily and a disruption of each MGD water impacts around 20,000-21,000 people.

Many residents from north and west Delhi complained about disruptions on Tuesday. Pankaj Chaudhary, a member of an RWA in Bindapur, said, "DJB should take immediate steps to solve the problem. Residents are suffering and unable to carry out their day to day works."

Hindustan Times- 05- April-2023

## JAL JEEVAN MISSION ACHIEVES 60% OF ITS TARGET; 23.4MN HOUSES ADDED

**HT Correspondent**

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**NEW DELHI:** The Jal Jeevan Mission, one of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's flagship programmes to connect every rural household in the country with a tap-water connection, has reached 60% of its countrywide target, adding 23.4 million households in the fiscal year ended 2022-23, an official statement said.

Of India's total of 190.4 million rural households, 116 million now have a functioning water tap, the statement said. "This is an outstanding achievement and will empower several lives. We are doing everything possible to increase this coverage at an even greater pace in the times to come," PM Modi tweeted.

At the start of the mission, a baseline survey showed that less than 17% or 32.3 million households had a tap connection.

"The country crossed another milestone in the journey towards 'Har Ghar Jal' on 4th April 2023, with over 11.66 crore (60%) rural households provided with tap water supply in their homes," the statement said. As on date, Gujarat, Telangana, Goa, Haryana, Punjab and the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli and Puducherry have achieved 100% coverage.

Under the mission, 2,078 water testing labs have been installed, of which 1,122 are accredited with the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, according to data from the Jal Shakti ministry. The ministry said the programme has created direct and indirect employment in rural areas.

The Times of India- 05- April-2023

# People's drive in Maha on water conservation reaches UN

Chittaranjan.Tembhekar  
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**Mumbai:** 'Mission 500 Crore Litre Water Storage'—a farmers' movement in Maharashtra based on the principle 'of the people, by the people, for the people'—was showcased as part of the United Nations Water Conference 2023 in New York. Driven by the idea 'put the diesel and use the machine' for constructing small check dams and water bodies, the movement was started in 2017 by IRS officer Dr Ujjwalkumar Chavhan in his hometown of Dhamangaon village in Jalgaon's Chalisgaon tehsil.

As part of the mission, ri-



Shrikant Paygavhane, a BMC sub-engineer, made presentations at the event in New York

ver deepening and widening is carried out to build dams and ponds in villages, through people's participation and planning by the gram sabhas. "So far 450 crore li-

ters of water reservoirs and trenches have been created in 80 villages of nine districts, and 30 km of farm roads have been repaired besides plantation of 45,000 trees," Chavan, additional commissioner, income tax, told TOI.

Shrikant Paygavhane, a sub-engineer with BMC, associated with 'Mission 500', made presentations at the side events at New York's Bronx Community College of the City University and Columbia University, on March 23 and 24. He discussed the need to adopt latest strategies for managing drought and floods, innovations in the field and technology for safe water management.

Paygavhane said, "In the past, villages were sustainable with water management. Before the British came, the village head was called 'Patil'. Hence, the volunteers who take charge of five villages in the Mission are called 'Paach Patil'. Nearly 21 'Paach Patils' have been working in Maharashtra's nine districts for the last six years. Their work has motivated people to spend on diesel for JCB and Poclain machines used for de-siltation and creation of check dams."

Paygavhane said the conference aimed at mobilising member states, the UN system, and stakeholders to bring successful solutions

on a global scale.

The Indian delegation from The People's World Commission on Drought and Flood (PWCDf) established on the occasion of World Water Week 2022 in Stockholm, Sweden, under the Chairmanship of Magsaysay awardee Dr Rajendra Singh attended the conference. A World Water Dialogue on 'Drought and Flood: Indigenous Innovations for Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience' was held at New Jersey.



The Hindu- 05- April-2023

# What was discussed at the UN water conference?

What did the report titled 'Water for Sustainable Development 2018 - 2028' recommend? What is the most common cause for groundwater over-abstraction?

Veena Srinivasan

**The story so far:**

**T**he United Nations 2023 Water Conference held on March 22-24 was the first such meeting in 46 years. In a recent report entitled 'Water for Sustainable Development 2018 - 2028', the UN recognised the urgent need for action given that we are not on track to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for water – "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all".

**What is the water conference?**

The water sector is prone to fragmentation because water problems tend to be local. If a particular lake is polluted or a particular area is often flooded, it needs local solutions.

Therefore, there is an inherent problem in mobilising globally for local problems. The last UN Water Conference, held in 1977, was groundbreaking as it resulted in the first global 'Action Plan' recognising that "all peoples, whatever their stage of development and social and economic conditions, have the right to have access to drinking water in quantities and of a quality equal to their basic needs."

This declaration led to several decades of global funding and concerted effort to lower the population without access to safe drinking water.

**What are the current challenges?**

Extending services to underserved populations is relatively uncontroversial: it comes down to finding the money to pay for it. This is already occurring in India through programmes such as the Swachh Bharat Mission and the Jal Jeevan

Mission. However, the challenge is that improving access to water and sanitation no longer translates directly to sustained access to water and sanitation. For example, many drinking water projects have failed because they drew too much groundwater or the water sources were contaminated, leaving communities again with no access to water.

Groundwater over-abstraction is mostly driven by agricultural pumping. The only way to solve this problem in heavily irrigated places like Punjab is to pump less. This would need a policy change which requires many agencies and ministries to cooperate. As such, the water problem is no longer about access to water. The remaining SDG targets pertain to sustainable agriculture, industry, and natural ecosystems. These targets are harder as they need, among other things, tough political choices and a

stronger democracy.

**What are the key commitments?**

This year's conference resulted in 713 voluntary commitments by philanthropic donors, governments, corporations, and NGOs. This included a \$50-billion commitment from India to improve rural drinking water services under the Jal Jeevan Mission. On the technology front, apart from specific innovations in wastewater treatment, there were several proposals for incubation platforms focusing on water management.

There are already many solutions for knowledge-sharing and thus, we need to accelerate cross-learning. A notable tool here was the W12+ Blueprint, a UNESCO platform hosting city profiles and case studies of programs, technologies, policies that addresses common water security challenges. An effort called 'Making Rights Real' offered to help marginalised communities and women understand how to exercise their rights. Similarly, the 'Water for Women Fund' offered mechanisms for more effective and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene outcomes for women. However, whether these commitments will become binding through the COP process, only time will tell.

*The writer is the Executive Director of Water, Environment, Land and Livelihoods (WELL) Labs.*

## THE GIST

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▼ The conference resulted in 713 voluntary commitments by philanthropic donors, governments, corporations, and NGOs. This included a \$50-billion commitment from India to improve rural drinking water services under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

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Amar Ujala- 05- April-2023

चिंताजनक

दो दशक तक 65 फीसदी कम आंका गया ग्लेशियरों को हुआ नुकसान

# अंदर ही अंदर खोखले हुए हिमालयी ग्लेशियर, बने झील

नई दिल्ली। अंदर ही अंदर बर्फ के पिघलने से हिमालयी ग्लेशियर झीलों में तब्दील हो चुके हैं, जबकि ऊपर बर्फ की पतली चादर बची है। सैटेलाइट इसका पता नहीं लगा सके कि ग्लेशियर नीचे से खोखले हो चुके हैं। इसकी वजह से अब तक यही माना जाता रहा कि ये अक्षुण्ण बचे हैं। सैटेलाइट डाटा से सतह पर मौजूद बर्फ को मापा सकता, सतह के नीचे कितनी बर्फ और पानी है इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगता।

इससे संबंधित शोध अध्ययन नेचर जियोसाइंस में प्रकाशित हुआ है। ब्रिटेन के सेंट एंड्रयूज विश्वविद्यालय और अमेरिका के कार्नेगी मेलन विश्वविद्यालय के



**2000**

से 2020 के दौरान ग्लेशियर से पिघलकर बनीं झीलों की संख्या में 47 फीसदी, क्षेत्रफल में 33 और आयतन में 42 फीसदी की हुई वृद्धि

अनुसंधानकर्ताओं का दावा है 2000 से 2020 तक वृहद हिमालय क्षेत्र में पिघलकर झीलों में गिर रहे ग्लेशियरों के कुल नुकसान को 65 फीसदी कम करके आंका गया था।

## मध्य हिमालय क्षेत्र में तेजी से बनीं झीलें

शोधकर्ताओं का दावा है कि मध्य हिमालय क्षेत्र में इस नुकसान को 10 फीसदी कम करके आंका गया। इस क्षेत्र में हिमनद झीलों का विकास सबसे तेजी से हुआ है। शोधकर्ताओं ने बताया कि गैलॉग में के मामले में 65 फीसदी कम करके आंका गया। शोधकर्ताओं ने बताया कि 2000 से 2020 के दौरान प्रोग्लेशियल झीलों की संख्या में 47 फीसदी, क्षेत्रफल में 33 और आयतन में 42 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई। इस विस्तार के नतीजतन ग्लेशियरों को लगभग 2.7 गांघाटन का नुकसान हुआ। अध्ययन के लेखक व ग्रेज टेक्नोलॉजी यूनिवर्सिटी, ऑस्ट्रेलिया के शोधकर्ता टोबियस ब्लोच ने बताया कि इस अध्ययन से ग्लेशियरों के बनने और मिटने के संबंध में समझ बेहतर होगी।

ग्लेशियरों के गायब होने और बड़े हिमखंडों के टूटने के अनुमानों के लिहाज से यह अध्ययन काफी मददगार साबित हो सकता है। एजेंसी

## बड़े पैमाने पर गायब हो रहे ग्लेशियर

कार्नेगी मेलन विश्वविद्यालय के एक सह-लेखक डेविड रोस ने कहा, 21वीं सदी में ग्लेशियरों को होने वाले कुल नुकसान में सबसे बड़ा योगदान झीलों में जाकर खत्म होने वाले ग्लेशियरों का ही रहेगा। इस तरीके से बड़े पैमाने पर ग्लेशियर गायब हो रहे हैं, जिनका अब तक अंदाजा भी नहीं लग रहा था और यह नुकसान मौजूदा अनुमानों की तुलना में अधिक तेजी से हुआ है।

Amar Ujala- 05- April-2023



आंकड़े

## अतिक्रमित जल निकाय

देश भर में करीब 37,000 जलाशयों पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है, जिसमें सर्वाधिक अतिक्रमण उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश 15,301

तमिलनाडु 8,366

आंध्र प्रदेश 3,920

तेलंगाना 3,032

पंजाब 1,578

स्रोत : स्टेट ऑफ इंडिया ज एनवायरमेंट, 2023



Dainik Bhaskar- 05- April-2023

# पंचम नगर सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट : हाईकोर्ट और सीएम के दखल के बाद भी नहीं निकला हल

भास्कर न्यूज | भोपाल

दमोह-सागर जिलों में 25 हजार हेक्टेयर सूखी जमीन को सिंचित बनाने और पेयजल संकट दूर करने के लिए 671 करोड़ रुपए की पंचम नगर सिंचाई परियोजना इस साल भी पूरी नहीं हो पाएगी। इसकी वजह अंडरग्राउंड पाइपड नहर का 15 किलोमीटर का काम अभी भी अटका है, जो मानसून से पहले पूरा हो पाना संभव नहीं है। पिछले तीन साल से

डायमंड सीमेंट फैक्ट्री परिसर की 4.5 हेक्टेयर जमीन का भू-अर्जन नहीं होने से परियोजना का काम अटका हुआ है। मप्र हाईकोर्ट ने 27 जनवरी को राज्य सरकार के अफसरों और सीमेंट कंपनी की मीटिंग बुला मसले का हल निकालने के निर्देश दिए थे। डायमंड सीमेंट ने पाइपड नहर का रूट बदलने और इस पर आने वाली लागत चुकाने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को दिया है, लेकिन रूट बदलने से नहर की लंबाई 2.5 किमी और बढ़ जाएगी।

## 95 फीसदी से अधिक का काम हुआ पूरा

■ पंचम नगर परियोजना का 95% का पूरा हो चुका है। सिर्फ जमीन के छोटे से टुकड़े के कारण नहर का काम अटका है। यदि जून तक काम पूरा हो पाया, तभी इस साल नवंबर के रबी सीजन में किसानों को पानी मिल पाएगा।

- एमएस डाबर, ईएनसी मप्र जल संसाधन विभाग

Dainik Jagran- 05- April-2023

## 60% घरों तक पहुंचा स्वच्छ जल, पीएम ने कहा-असाधारण उपलब्धि

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: जल जीवन मिशन के माध्यम से गांवों में साठ प्रतिशत घरों तक टैप के जरिये स्वच्छ पेयजल पहुंच गया है। जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुसार, इस मिशन के क्रियान्वयन में इस साल के शुरुआती तीन महीनों में खास तौर पर तेजी आई है। इस दौरान औसतन हर दिन 86,894 नए टैप वाटर कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं। इस उपलब्धि का जिक्र पहले जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने इस ट्वीट के साथ किया कि हमारे गांवों में 60 प्रतिशत घरों में सक्रिय टैपों के जरिये स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है, जो कि जल जीवन मिशन के लिए एक मील का पत्थर है। इसके बाद प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने कहा कि यह असाधारण उपलब्धि है, जिससे तमाम लोगों का जीवन सुगम हुआ है। नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता डा. माइकल क्रेमर और उनकी टीम ने एक अध्ययन के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष व्यक्त किया था कि अगर



● जल जीवन मिशन के तहत इस वर्ष हर दिन 86,894 कनेक्शन

● गजेंद्र शेखावत ने कहा- मिशन के सफल क्रियान्वयन से हासिल किया मील का पत्थर

परिवारों को पीने के लिए सुरक्षित पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाए तो 30 प्रतिशत शिशुओं की मृत्यु को रोका जा सकता है। पीएम मोदी ने 15 अगस्त 2019 को इस मिशन की घोषणा की थी। तब 19.43 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.65 प्रतिशत) परिवारों के पास ही नल का पानी उपलब्ध था। कोविड और रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध के कारण पैदा हुए व्यवधानों के बावजूद इस मिशन के जरिये 11.66 करोड़ (60 प्रतिशत) से अधिक परिवारों को उनके घरों में नल से जल की आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराई गई है।