

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



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

### विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध ) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंगण  
1-8-2019  
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक  
01/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुष्पा झा  
01-08-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

**जानकारी हेतु** - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट [www.cwc.gov.in](http://www.cwc.gov.in) पर देखें।



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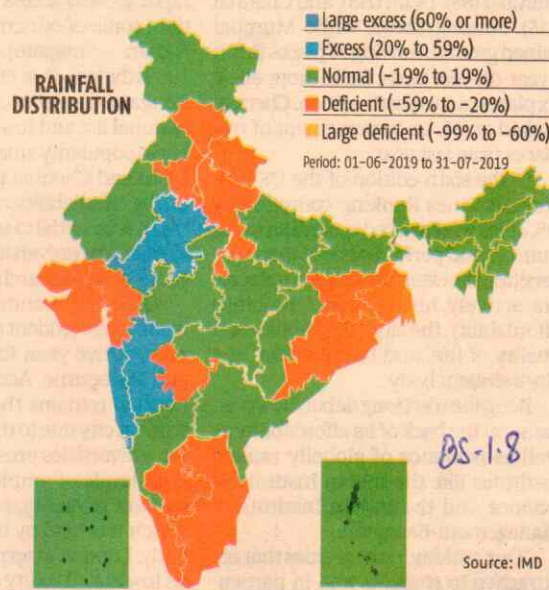
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## MONSOON DEFICIENCY AT 9%

The southwest monsoon has reached its halfway mark and after two months, the deficiency has narrowed down to just 9% (actual rainfall in June & July 2019 is 410 millimeters while normal is 452.2 millimeters). This is a big improvement from 33% shortfall at the end of June. The gap has narrowed mainly due to sharp improvement in showers in July. However, there are still some dark spots in Gujarat, parts of Karnataka, Jharkhand in the east and Marathwada, where the monsoon shortfall is still more than 25%. August rains in these parts will be crucial. On Wednesday, Vadodara received 442 mm from 8 am to 8 pm. Flights and trains were cancelled due to the downpour





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# Good July rain brings monsoon deficit to 9%

Looming fear of an El Niño has now largely receded H-1-8

JACOB KOSHY  
NEW DELHI

India's monsoon deficit percentage has for the first time this year narrowed down to single digits thanks to better-than-expected July rainfall.

As of July 31, data from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) says that the country got 28.5 cm of rainfall in July, about 4% more than what's normal for the month. This has reduced the seasonal deficit (calculated from June 1 to Wednesday) from 32.8% as on June 30 to 9%, as Wednesday's numbers suggest.

July rainfall exceeds the prediction by the weather agencies in May. The IMD, for instance, had forecast July rainfall to be 5% less than normal, and private weather agency Skymet had said the deficit would be 9%.

The improvement in rainfall was distributed in all regions except the southern peninsula, which got 10%



IMD said the improvement in rainfall was distributed in all regions, except the southern peninsula. • VIJAY SONEJI

less rain than what's normal for July

Currently, the monsoon is in an active phase and, because of the likelihood of a rain-bearing low pressure system in the northern part of the Bay of Bengal, steady rain is likely over Central India as well as India's western coast until the first week of August.

## El Niño effects

The pessimism by forecasters in May was due to the

looming fear of an El Niño, a climate phenomenon known to dry up monsoon rainfall. The threat of an El Niño has now largely receded. "Currently, weak El Niño conditions are prevailing over equatorial Pacific Ocean and forecasts indicate that transition of El Niño conditions to El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) neutral conditions is likely during the end of the monsoon season," the IMD's latest outlook indicates.

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## Officials keep vigil as Godavari rises at Bhadrachalam

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
BHADRADRI-KOTHAGUDEM

Telangana irrigation officials are maintaining a vigil on the water levels in the Godavari with the river at the famous temple town of Bhadrachalam reaching 39 feet, just 4 feet below the first flood warning level, on Wednesday evening.

The level is likely to rise further with water being released from five dams in north and western Maharashtra into the Mutha and Godavari rivers. The reservoirs have recorded good inflows owing to heavy rain in catchments, officials said. Warnings have been issued



**Touching danger levels:** Following heavy rain in the upstream areas, water in the Godavari touched 50 feet in Rajahmundry on Wednesday. ■ S. RAMBABU

to villages on the banks of the two rivers.

An official of the Maharashtra Water Resources De-

partment said, "All gates of the Hatnur dam in Jalgaon and the Gangapur dam in Nashik district [both in

north Maharashtra] have been opened to release excess water into the Tapi and Godavari rivers," he said. Rain in Madhya Pradesh led to the Hatnur dam filling up, he said.

"The water from the Gangapur dam (across the Godavari) would flow downstream into the Jayakwadi dam near Aurangabad," he added. Heavy rain in the Godavari catchments and release of flood waters from the Taliperu reservoir in Telangana have added to the increase in the level.

(With PTI inputs)

**CONTINUED ON** PAGE 12

## Officials keep vigil as Godavari rises

The level at Bhadrachalam is likely to remain steady for the next 12 hours, officials said.

As a precautionary measure, the district authorities have appointed sectoral officers for seven mandals along the Godavari in the district as per the flood contingency plan.

A comprehensive action plan including flood preparedness, and response

measures has been readied, said Bhadrachalam sub-Collector Bhavesh Mishra. Pre-monsoon maintenance works including repairs to sluice gates of the flood bank along the Godavari have been completed and two launches have been deployed in the temple town as part of the flood preparedness and emergency response measures.



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# Heavy rains in western Maharashtra fill up dams, boost water stocks

Deficit in Vidarbha down to 19% from 29%; will persist in Marathwada

SHOUMAJIT BANERJEE  
PUNE

Heavy rains continued to pummel western Maharashtra through the day on Wednesday, affecting traffic in Kolhapur, Sangli and parts of Pune city.

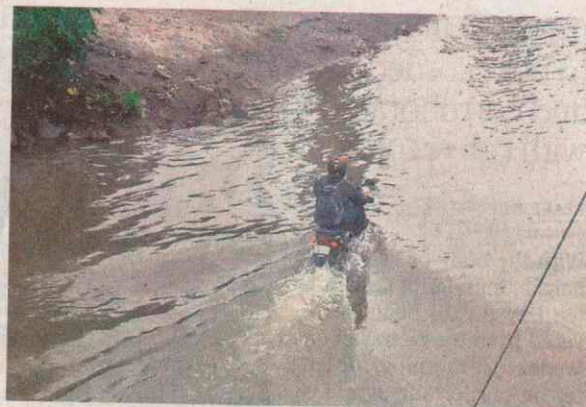
Incessant rain in the past 72 hours have resulted in the four major dams in Pune district - Khadakwasla, Panshet, Varasgaon and Temghar - filling up to 75% of their storage capacity.

The dams collectively have a storage capacity of 29.15 TMC. The total storage till Tuesday morning was 22.59 TMC and continued to increase due to rainfall in the catchment areas.

Discharge of excess water from the Khadakwasla dam resulted in the submergence of the Bhide bridge on Tuesday, leading to traffic snarls on several arterial roads.

It continued to rain steadily over the city on Wednesday as well, though with less intensity.

Pune has already received surplus rainfall barely two months into the monsoon, recording 561.8 mm till Tuesday morning and exceeding the normal rainfall figure of 545.7 mm for this period,



A motorcyclist negotiates a flooded road near Alka Talkies in Pune on Wednesday. ■ MANDAR TANNU

said Dr. Anupam Kashyapi, Head, Weather & Air Pollution Monitoring Unit, India Meteorological Department.

"The city is expected to receive moderate rainfall on Thursday while the showers are expected to reduce partially by the end of the week. However, heavy rains are expected to resume in the State from August 3 and is likely to prevail till August 6," Dr. Kashyapi told *The Hindu*.

He further said that Maharashtra had already received a surplus rainfall of 7% despite the deficiency in the arid Marathwada region.

"The Konkan region and Goa have recorded an excess

of 26%, while central Maharashtra has recorded an excess of 28% rainfall. Steady rains in Gadchiroli and Nagpur over the past 24 hours and other parts of the usually parched Vidarbha region have brought the deficit down to 19% from 29% [for Vidarbha]," said Dr. Kashyapi.

However, despite these positives, Marathwada continues to be problematic with the rainfall deficit figure down to 27% from 30%.

"While Beed, Nanded, Hingoli and some other parts in Marathwada have been receiving steady rain, we fear that the deficit will persist

for a while. However, there are signs that the rainfall will pick up after August 8," he said.

Meanwhile, with districts in the verdant Konkan belt being relentlessly buffeted by showers, dams in Ratnagiri district have filled up to 99% of their total capacity.

Heavy showers continued to lash Sangli and Kolhapur in the western part of the State, with several parts of Shirol tehsil in the latter district, notably Nrusinhawadi, submerged by water.

The relentless rain prompted the opening of three sluice gates of the Radhanagari dam in Kolhapur, long filled to its capacity of 8.36 TMC (thousand million cubic feet), leading to the Panchganaga river crossing the danger mark. The rain completely disrupted traffic between tehsils and villages along the Kolhapur-Panhala route. High alert has been sounded by district authorities to vulnerable villages in the Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts along the banks of the Krishna.

Heavy rains in Satara and Sangli districts have ensured a healthy water stock in dams in these areas.



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## 'By 2024, we intend to achieve 90% accuracy in detecting heavy rain'

**MRUTYUNJAY MOHAPATRA**, 54, popularly known as the Cyclone Man of India, will today take up the top job at the India Meteorological Department (IMD) as its director general. Mohapatra, who hails from a coastal village in Odisha, has experienced numerous cyclones. Now, as a specialist, he aims to become an able generalist and be an "institution builder" at the Met department. He speaks to **Abhishek Waghmare** about his goals during his term, which continues till 2024. Edited excerpts:

**How do you look at this year's monsoon, especially in the context of climate change?**

This year, though the monsoon started late, it sprung back to normal, courtesy better-than-normal rains in July. The El-Nino conditions prevailing in the beginning of June have weaned out, and the outlook looks normal till September, as other major indicators are in the positive. In the longer term, India's monsoon is going through an epochal trough: a three-decade period where rainfall falls below normal quite frequently. But a bigger worry is the intra-seasonal variability.

**Do you mean the extreme events?**

Yes, the number of effective rainy days has reduced in consonance with rise in heavy rainfall days. Some areas in Mumbai clocked more than 30 cm a day twice this season. If it is not raining, it is not raining at all, and if it is raining, it is raining heavily.

This is a fresh challenge.

**The biggest casualties of this are farmers. How do you plan to tackle the problem?**

The quality of our forecasts has been improving. We give impact-based forecast in all districts now. From 3 million farmers under our SMS advisory system, we have come to 41 million now. We plan to reach 90 million farmers by 2024.

In addition, we will transform the static crop calendar to a dynamic crop calendar at the district level (which will take into account the changing climatic conditions to give suggestions on sowing time and the variety of crops). Climatology as well as crop pattern vary across

districts. We will give advisories based on the type of crop and the stage of growth of crop, which is not done now. We will also build a decision support

system to help farmers make informed decisions on crop selection, water use, fertiliser application.

**There have been repeated complaints from the public on the accuracy of forecasts, especially from the urban class. How would you address that?** Compared to five years ago, probability of detection of heavy rainfall event has risen from nearly 40 per cent to 70 per cent now. We intend to improve it beyond 90 per cent by 2024.

But the critical issue here is the "mesoscale" (spread over a very small area) nature of these rains, where detection becomes difficult. Heavy rains at one place and drizzle two miles ahead, is a frequently encountered situation. We plan to cover the entire country with Doppler radar network in five years. It will give us observations

every 10 minutes, and we aim to reach the 1-km radius by then.

**We are in the process of institutionalising "urban meteorological support" system for our growing cities.**

But economic activity is rising, and small towns, villages too need accurate forecast now.

Our Nowcast system is working only in 400 blocks of nearly 7,000 blocks (sub-districts) in the country. We need to ramp it up to cover all blocks, and all villages would then get accurate information three hours before any extreme event.

**What are the real issues in erroneous forecasting?**

See, what you predict depends on the initial data that you input to your model. If initial values (observations) are incorrect, errors add up and forecast results are

wrong. We are very serious in our quest to reduce the initial value errors.

To do that, we are augmenting our network of rain gauges and observation stations, and plan to have one observation every 25x25 km.

**Coming back to data on monsoon, will you revise the onset and withdrawal dates of monsoon rains for different states and cities?**

We are in the process, and an expert panel is looking at extensive research already completed on the topic. If required, we would change it, but it would take time. On the other hand, we have already made changes to the rainfall climatology, and reduced the normal June-September rainfall by 2 per cent.

**What are your other initiatives?**

We are working on the "South Asia Flash Flood Guidance Project" where flood forecast on each watershed in the country will be given every six hours, every day. Within a year, this project will be implemented. This will help minimise losses from extreme flood events like the one happened in Kerala last year.

We are building a Common Alert Protocol, wherein the advisory reaches intended people through all media: TV, SMS, commercial messaging platforms and social media.





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## Plan for single water disputes tribunal #1.8

New Bill stipulates two-year deadline

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
NEW DELHI

The Lok Sabha on Wednesday passed a Bill that promises faster redress of water disputes between the States by putting in place a new architecture for tribunals that handle inter-State water disputes.

Moving the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019, for passage in the Lok Sabha, Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said the existing tribunals constituted to resolve river water disputes had failed and in some cases, even after 33 years, the tribunals were yet to give an award.

The Minister said though the original Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, enacted in 1956, was amended 17 years ago to make five years the maximum period within which river water disputes need to be resolved, the reality had been different.

The new Bill proposes that the final award will be delivered in two years and whenever it gives the order, the verdict will be notified automatically.

### 'Rise above regions'

Mr. Shekhawat also said that any law passed now should factor in the water scenario that may arise in a few decades.

"When we think of the water issue, we have to do so keeping in mind the situation of 30 years from now. Water is a resource that we have to conserve and use judiciously; otherwise there will come a time when laws alone will not work. We have to rise above regions and States and rivers and see this resource and problem in its totality," the Minister said.

"Disputes have to be resolved and they have to be done in a time-bound manner. Today, climate change



Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday. #PTI

and water scarcity are issues that need our immediate attention," he added.

Giving a background of the history of tribunals, the Minister said only four of the nine water tribunals could submit their report. And these too came after a seven- to 28-year delay.

### Irregular sittings

Mr. Shekhawat said irregular sittings were one of the reasons for delayed orders.

The new Bill provides for the constitution of a single tribunal with different Benches, and the setting of strict timelines for adjudication. A retired Supreme Court judge will head the tribunal and Benches will be formed as and when required. The States can approach the tribunal for resolution of their disputes and once resolved, the Bench would wind up.

Congress member Manish Tewari opposed the Bill, and said it did not have any provision for consultation with the States.

Dayanidhi Maran of the DMK said tribunals had been "toothless" as their awards were not respected by the States, and suggested that all rivers be nationalised.

He alleged that Karnataka did not abide by the Cauvery river water tribunal award and is in "contempt of court".



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# How DDA is giving a new lease of life to Yamuna, one bank at a time

## After Efforts On Western Side Of River Show Result, Focus Now On East

Sidhartha.Roy@timesgroup.com

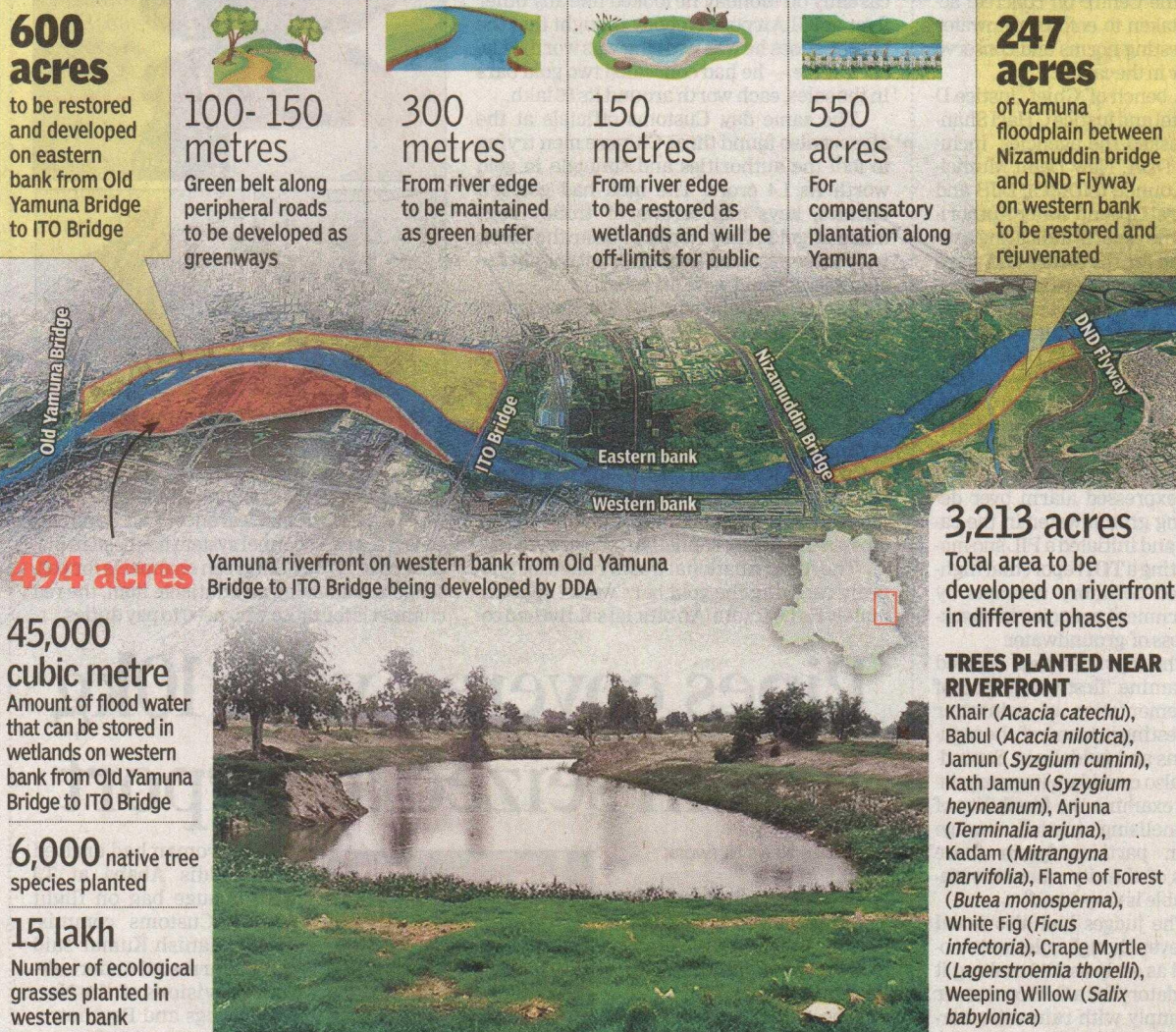
**New Delhi:** For the past two years, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been working on the western bank of Yamuna between the Old Yamuna Bridge and ITO bridge to develop, restore and rejuvenate the riverfront as part of its ambitious project 'Asita'.

The restoration project spread over 494 acres is finally showing results. DDA will now start work on rejuvenation of the eastern bank of the river. Parts of the riverfront on the western bank, which includes a green buffer, parks, recreational areas, green walkways and cycle tracks, have now been opened to the public.

DDA has been concentrating on developing the western bank because large parcels of land on the eastern bank are with the irrigation department of the Uttar Pradesh government. This land couldn't be developed due to lack of access, but the issue has now been resolved.

The restoration and rejuvenation of the Yamuna floodplain was undertaken as part of the comprehensive plan approved by the principal committee constituted by National Green Tribunal (NGT). The project is being constantly monitored by an NGT committee, a DDA official said.

Tarun Kapoor, DDA vice-chairman, told TOI, "The issue was discussed with representatives of the UP government in the presence of the monitoring committee. It has been decided that DDA will not only restore the floodplain under its jurisdiction, but also the segment with the UP irrigation department."



"Getting access to the floodplain is not a problem anymore and work on rejuvenation of the eastern bank will start soon. The total area to be restored on the eastern bank is over 600 acres," Kapoor added.

The area up to 150 metres from the river will be developed

as wetlands. "We will plant grass and tree species that are natural in a wetland ecosystem. There are natural depressions in this area, which will be used for retaining water," Kapoor said. As the river rises from time to time, the natural depressions get filled leading to better

percolation of water.

"The areas closer to habitats will have parks and other facilities. However, as such leisure areas are not allowed close to the river, wetlands will be used to separate them. The wetlands will remain off limits for the public," the DDA vice-chairman

said. DDA is likely to develop visitors' zones, parks, nature trails, etc on the eastern bank too.

Apart from the eastern bank, DDA will be restoration and rejuvenating around 247 acres on the western bank between Nizamuddin bridge and DND Flyway.



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# Before the waters rise...

ST-18

**BHARAT DOGRA**

**A**s widespread distress is reported due to floods in many parts of the country, the immediate concern is of course for better rescue and relief. However, on a long-term basis questions also need to be raised regarding the policies that could lead to better protection from floods.

In fact, such questions are increasingly being asked not just in India but in many countries. There is also a growing feeling that there is need for serious introspection with a view to learning from past mistakes. A common point for such thinking is to ask in the context of several regions why floods have increased despite a lot of money having been spent on flood-control.

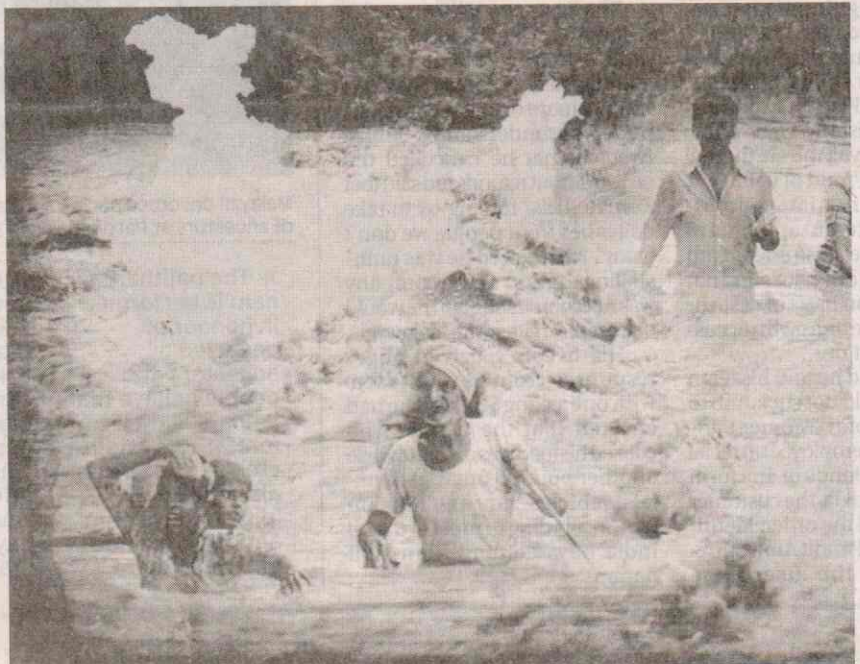
If flood-control projects are taken up and still damage from floods goes on increasing, then people are bound to ask if more of the same projects will ever bring real protection to them.

Clearly, we can learn much from an honest and unbiased review of how billions of rupees were spent at a national level on flood-control and yet the area exposed to floods as well as the damage caused by floods also increased, even after providing for inflation. If we can conduct such an honest review and incorporate this learning into a new policy for flood protection it will be very useful.

But the chances of this happening are not very bright as governments and authorities are generally reluctant to admit past mistakes and in addition powerful vested interests are associated with the existing approach to flood-control.

Despite all the associated controversies, some aspects of obtaining better flood protection are becoming clearer. It is for instance clear that much more attention needs to be given to protection of hilly catchments, particularly in ecologically crucial areas like the Himalayan region and the Western Ghats. It is unfortunate that lip sympathy is often readily extended to this cause and yet this is violated all the time with very tragic results. Forests should be protected, greenery enhanced, mining and large-scale constructions should be very carefully regulated.

Water conservation efforts should be increased at all levels, particularly in hills and plateaus. This will help to protect from droughts as well as from floods. Governments and officials often



claim that they are already achieving a lot in this area, but the quality of the works taken up must be evaluated closely and carefully to understand why this enhanced work on paper is not reflected in actual results.

Much needs to be done to improve drainage of water. With roads and embankments being constructed rapidly in more remote areas as well, drainage often gets neglected. So, flood waters do not get drained quickly and people suffer more due to prolonged floods and waterlogging. Obstruction of drains by garbage - particularly polythene - is another increasing problem.

In cities and even small towns the construction of new buildings on old drainage paths or even water bodies has increased susceptibility to floods greatly even as this has led to more shortages of water in dry season. In many urban areas with all the new construction activity, the landscape can change drastically in a short time without adequate attention being given to drainage aspects.

In many flood-affected areas, ponds and tanks which earlier absorbed a lot of flood water do not exist. Hence better attention to drainage and building regulations will help to reduce flood damage while being beneficial in other ways. An important area of attention should be that flood water should be drained quickly.

The entire issue of flood control based on embankments needs to be resolved on the basis of the actual experience of dams and embankments as flood control devices. What cannot be denied is that many heavily embanked areas could not be protected from floods and the damage from breached embankments was much more than in the case of normal floods. It is equally clear that heavy water discharges from dams have sometimes led to the most destructive floods. All these experiences should be examined in a completely unbiased manner to learn from them so that a more balanced and better flood protection policy can be formulated.

The flood plains should be identified properly and kept free from cement and concrete to the maximum extent so that flood waters can be absorbed to enhance groundwater. Orchards of trees which have a good ability to tolerate waterlogging and floods is a good option for such areas. Traditional wisdom of people living in flood-prone areas should be used to enhance their adaptability. Water, sanitation and health policies specially suited to the needs of areas vulnerable to floods and waterlogging should get attention so that the more specific needs of these areas can be addressed.

The writer is a freelance journalist associated with several social movements.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

# ऐसे तो अविरल नहीं बहेगी गंगा

## नदियों का प्रवाह न परियोजनाओं और मंत्रालयों का नाम बदलने से बढ़ेगा और न ही काम को पुराने ढर्रे पर चलाते रहने से।

पिछले दिनों 'राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना' के तहत केंद्र सरकार ने 16 राज्यों में 34 नदियों की सफाई के लिए 5,800 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी और अपने हिस्से की 2,500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि भी विभिन्न राज्यों की जारी कर दी। ऐसे में, इस योजना की उपलब्धियों को देखना इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि देश की नदियों की स्थिति चिंताजनक हो चुकी है। नदियों का जीवन इसका प्रवाह है, जल की कमी और बढ़ते प्रदूषण के कारण नदियां मृतप्राय होती जा रही हैं।

देश की नदियों में गंगा का एक अलग स्थान है। इसका जुड़ाव हमारी सभ्यता के विकास से लेकर धार्मिक मान्यताओं तक फैला हुआ है। इसे जीवनदायिनी, कच्छारिणी, मोक्षदायिनी जैसे न जाने कितने विशेषणों

से आभूषित किया जाता है। यह उत्तराखंड के गोमुख से निकलकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न इलाकों से गुजरती हुई बंगाल की खाड़ी में गिरती है। इसके पूरे मार्ग में दर्जनों सहायक नदियां हिमालय, नेपाल, छोटानागपुर के पठारों, विध्य आदि क्षेत्रों से आकर इसमें समाहित होती हैं और इसका संवर्द्धन करती हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन के चलते अन्य नदियों के साथ-साथ गंगा की स्थिति बेहद दर्दनाक हो चुकी है। यह प्रदूषित होने के अलावा जगह-जगह टूटती हुई दिखती है।

नदियों से जुड़ी समस्याओं को दो बिल्कुल अलग प्रकार में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। पहली समस्या प्रदूषण की है। सभी शहरों, कस्बों और ग्रामीण इलाकों में गंदरी बहाने की एकमात्र जगह हमारी नदियां हैं। हर तरह के दूषणकारी पदार्थों के साथ मलमल गंदा पानी नदी में प्रवाहित किया जाता है। इसका कुप्रभाव न सिर्फ जलजीवों और वनस्पतियों पर पड़ता है, बल्कि इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाली मानव आबादी भी इसकी शिकार होती है। धर्मिक अवसरों पर बनाई गई देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां, जिनकी रंगई-पुताई में कई प्रकार के जहरीले रासायनिक पदार्थों का उपयोग होता है, पूजा-अर्चना के बाद अंतिम रूप से किसी नदी या तालाब में विसर्जित होती हैं।

नदियों से जुड़ी दूसरी समस्या इसमें घटती जल-उपलब्धता और गाढ़ की समस्या है। नदियों में जल की उपलब्धता पर अगर हम गौर करें, तो पिछले दो-तीन दशकों में यह लगातार गिरती जा रही है। गाढ़ की समस्या तो और गंभीर होती जा रही है। नदी तल में गाढ़ जमा होने के कारण इसका तल उथला होकर ऊपरी सतह को समतल कर देता है। नदी के पेट में गहराई न हो, तो उसका स्वरूप ही विकृत हो जाता है। अभी तक नदी प्रबंधन या गंगा संरक्षण के नाम पर जो कुछ हुआ है, वह इसके जल

विजय कुमार चौधरी  
अध्यक्ष, बिहार विधानसभा



के प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए हुआ, पर नदी तल पुनर्स्थापन और गाढ़ प्रबंधन की दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाया जा सका है।

गंगा के प्रदूषण को कम करने की शुरुआत 1985 में 'गंगा कार्ययोजना' (गंगा एक्शन प्लान) के नाम से हुई थी। इसी के साथ शहरों और नालों की पहचान करके उस पर मल-जल अपचार संयंत्र लगाने की योजना की शुरुआत हुई। 451 करोड़ से अधिक खर्च होने के बाद इस फेज-1 योजना को मार्च, 2000 में पूर्ण घोषित कर दिया गया। 'राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना' की शुरुआत 1995 में की गई, जिसके तहत योजना का दायरा बढ़ाकर रिवर फ्रंट डेवलपमेंट, सैनिटेशन और वानिकीकरण को भी इसमें सम्मिलित किया गया।

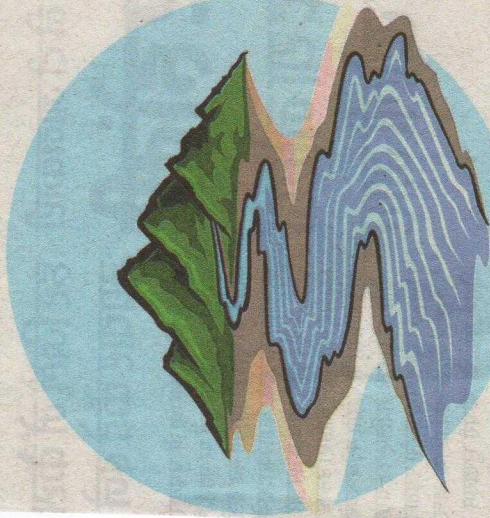
गंगा कार्ययोजना फेज-2 की शुरुआत 1993 में की गई थी। दिसंबर, 1996 में इसे 'राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना' के साथ मिला दिया गया। गंगा सफाई योजना को वृहत्तर रूप देने का एक निर्णय 2009 में हुआ, जिसके तहत राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी घाटी प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की गई। इसमें प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गंगा नदी बेसिन से जुड़े पांचों प्रदेशों- उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्यमंत्रियों को भी अन्य विशेषज्ञों के साथ शामिल किया गया। गंगा एक्शन प्लान फेज-1 पूर्ण रूप से केंद्र द्वारा पोषित थी, जबकि फेज-2 और इसके आगे की योजनाओं में केंद्र और राज्यो का हिस्सा आधे-आधे का है।

केंद्र में नहीं सरकार के गठन के बाद योजना का फिर नाम बदला और 'नेशनल मिशन फॉर क्लीन गंगा' के तहत नमामि गंगे परियोजना शुरू हुई। 20 हजार करोड़ की इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना के तहत 2020 तक गंगा को निर्मल बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। अब इस लक्ष्य को 2022 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। अक्टूबर 2016 में इसके लिए बने प्राधिकरण का विघटन कर दिया गया और एक नए निकाय नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर रिवर गंगा (रिवरिनेशन, प्रोटेक्शन ऐंड मैनेजमेंट), जिसे नेशनल गंगा काउंसिल भी कहते हैं, का गठन किया गया।

शुरू से गंगा परियोजना केंद्र के पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के अधीन चल रही थी, जिसे 2014 में जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधीन किया गया। इस मंत्रालय का नाम भी 2014-15 में जल संसाधन, नदी विकास व गंगा पुनर्जीवीकरण रखा गया। इसी के तहत नमामि गंगे परियोजना की शुरुआत हुई। पिछले दिनों इस मंत्रालय को दूसरे मंत्रालय 'पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता' के साथ मिलाकर 'जल शक्ति' के नाम से एक नया मंत्रालय बनाया गया है। गौतमबुद्ध, बदलते नामकरण के बावजूद कार्यशैली में खास अंतर नहीं आया है। इस योजना की कठिन चुनौतियों और क्रियान्वयन की धीमी गति के कारण जमीनी तौर पर विशेष उपलब्धि नहीं हो पाई है।

यहां एक ओर पक्ष पर गौर करना होगा। गंगा योजना इसके जल को दूषणकारी तत्वों से बचाने अथवा मुक्त करने तक सीमित रही है। इसकी अविलता कैसे बनी रहे, इस पर गंभीर विमर्श की आवश्यकता है। नदी का प्रवाह जितना सुगम और तेज होता है, इसके प्रदूषित होने की संभावना उतनी ही कम हो जाती है। उधर पानी अधिक तेजी से दूषित होता है। बाढ़ प्रबंधन के तहत गाढ़ की समस्या के अध्ययन, निदान के कुछ प्रयास तो हुए हैं, परंतु न कोई ठोस निर्णय लिया जा सका, न ही कोई ठोस नीति बन सकी। कई देशों में गाढ़ का प्रबंधन आज नदी प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन चुका है। दुनिया भर में नदियों को जीवंत रखने के लिए इसके तल से ड्रेजिंग व डेसिल्टिंग के माध्यम से गाढ़ निकासने की निरंतर व्यवस्था की जाती है। यह बड़ी महत्वाकांक्षी और चुनौती भरी योजना हो सकती है, पर इसके बिना नदियों को मरने से हम बचा भी नहीं सकते।

(वे लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)





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<input type="checkbox"/>	The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar		

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PK-1

# नदी जल विधेयक पर वार-पलटवार

**नई दिल्ली, (भाषा) :** लोकसभा में बुधवार को कांग्रेस सहित कुछ विपक्षी दलों ने "अंतर्राज्यिक नदी जल विवाद संशोधन विधेयक" को लेकर सरकार पर राज्यों से विचार विमर्श नहीं करने का आरोप लगाया। कांग्रेस ने जोर दिया कि इसमें राज्यों से विचार विमर्श करने का प्रावधान नहीं होना, संविधान पर "आघात" है। वहीं, जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने विधेयक को नदी जल से जुड़े विवादों के निपटारे की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण पहल करार देते हुए कहा कि इससे समय सीमा के भीतर विवादों का निपटारा करने की संतुलित व्यवस्था बन सकेगी। मंत्री ने जल विवादों से संबंधित नौ अलग अलग न्यायाधिकरणों का जिक्र किया और कहा कि इनमें से चार न्यायाधिकरण को फैसला सुनाने में 10 से 28 वर्ष लगे क्योंकि न्यायाधिकरण के आदेश पारित करने के संबंध में कोई समयसीमा तय नहीं है। इस विधेयक का एक प्रमुख प्रावधान एक स्थायी अधिकरण की स्थापना करना है जिसकी अलग अलग शाखाएं होंगी। साथ ही मामलों का एक निश्चित समय सीमा के भीतर निस्तारण करना होगा। भाजपा ने कांग्रेस के आरोपों को सिरे से खारिज करते हुए कहा कि यह

## कांग्रेस का सरकार पर आरोप

इस विधेयक को लाने से पहले राज्यों के साथ चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। "यह संघीय ढांचे पर आघात है।" कांग्रेस संसद ने कहा कि कहा गया है कि 70 वर्षों में 9 में से 4 अधिकरणों ने ही फैसला (अवार्ड) दिया। पांच अधिकरणों ने फैसला नहीं दिया और एक अधिकरण 33 साल में अवार्ड नहीं दे पाया। उन्होंने कहा कि विधेयक में कहा गया है कि यह समय की बबल करने के मकसद से लाया गया है। लेकिन यह ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि इसमें दो स्तरीय ढांचे का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा छोटी छोटी पीठ बनाने की भी बात कही गई है। इससे तो समय अधिक लगेगा। तिवारी ने कहा कि इसमें राज्यसभा में विपक्ष के नेता अथवा लोकसभा में सबसे बड़े विपक्षी दल के नेता को शामिल करने का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया।

विधेयक संविधान में प्रदत्त प्रावधानों के तहत लाया गया है। पार्टी ने कहा कि इस विधेयक में दशकों से अधिकरणों में जल विवाद के लंबित रहने की स्थिति को देखते हुए समय सीमा के भीतर मामलों के निपटारे पर खास जोर दिया गया है। विधेयक पर चर्चा में हिस्सा लेते हुए कांग्रेस के मनीष तिवारी ने कहा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 262 में विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच नदी जल विवाद का निपटारा करने से जुड़ा उपबंध है। लेकिन इस अनुच्छेद को ध्यान से देखें, तब इसके दर्शन में स्पष्ट है कि राज्यों के साथ चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

क्या सरकार चाहती है कि इसमें उसके अनुकूल विचार वाले लोग ही

## भाजपा ने किया पलटवार

सिंह ने कहा कि संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों से बहने वाली नदी या स्थित नदी घाटी या उसमें जल के प्रयोग, वितरण या नियंत्रण के संबंधित विषय पर केंद्र को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है। भाजपा सदस्य ने कहा कि पहले अधिकरण में केवल न्यायिक क्षेत्र के सदस्य होते थे लेकिन अब न्यायिक क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ विषय के विशेषज्ञ भी होंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि समय की जरूरत को देखते हुए अब अधिकरण का स्वरूप स्थायी बनाने का भी उपबंध किया गया है। सत्यपाल सिंह ने पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत की जल संधि का विषय उठाया और पूछा कि क्या सरकार इसकी समीक्षा करेगी? उन्होंने कहा कि इसके माध्यम से समयसीमा के भीतर निर्णय को सुनिश्चित किया जा सकेगा। द्रमुक के दयानिधि मारन ने कहा कि स्वतंत्रता से पहले और स्वतंत्रता के बाद राज्यों के बीच विवाद चल रहा है। तमिलनाडु जल से जुड़े विषय से काफी प्रभावित रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब बारिश का समय होता है, तब कोई परेशानी नहीं होती लेकिन जब वर्षा नहीं होती तो समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। उन्होंने 1990 में कावेरी जल अधिकरण के गठन का विषय उठाया।

