

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

दिनांक: 09.01.2020

**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।

*अज्ञात*  
09/01/2020  
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

*विवेक*  
09/01/2020

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

*प्रो. आ.*  
09-01-2020

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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





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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

# Shimla witnesses season's heaviest snow

563 roads in city blocked | Transmission lines damaged | Supply of essential commodities hit

**BHANU P LOHUMI**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JANUARY 8

Life came to a grinding halt as Shimla witnessed the season's heaviest snowfall today. Almost all roads were blocked, transmission lines damaged and supply of newspapers and other essential commodities affected.

Covered under a white blanket of snow, the Queen of Hills fascinated tourists, who braved the extreme cold to enjoy the snow.

Snow-clearing operations were hit, with 879 roads, including five national highways, closed for traffic.

In Shimla, as many as 563 roads were closed; in Mandi, 174 and in Kangra, 137. Upper Shimla, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Pangi, Bharmour and other high-altitude areas were cut off. Train services on the Kalka-Shimla narrow gauge track, however, remained unaffected.

Heavy snowfall uprooted trees at several places, including Cecil Hotel, Summerhill and Tunnel No. 103 in Shimla, blocking roads and damaging power transmission lines. Vehicular movement remained suspended beyond Shimla and a few vehicles were seen moving at a snail's pace in the town.

All roads approaching Shimla, except the Kalka-Shimla national highway, were closed. Vehicles were not allowed beyond Tara Devi as roads had turned slippery.

"Road-clearing operations are in full swing, but heavy snowfall is hampering the work," said Shimla DC Amit Kashyap. The bus service remained suspended in Shimla and vehicles coming from Chandigarh and Mandi were stranded near Tara Devi and Tatu. But the chaos in no way deterred tourists from thronging the Queen of Hills to enjoy the snow. They could be seen having a whale of a time on The Ridge



**CRIPPLING COLD:** People walk on a snow-covered road amid heavy snowfall in the Queen of Hills on Wednesday. PTI

## 879 ROADS, 5 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN STATE CLOSED

- Snow-clearing operations remained hit, with 879 roads, including five national highways, closed for traffic in the state.
- Upper Shimla, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Pangi, Bharmour and other high-altitude areas have been cut off.
- Vehicular movement beyond Shimla suspended.
- Emergency roads leading to hospitals open, says DC.
- Police attend over 2 dozen emergency cases during the day.
- Traffic hit due to skidding of vehicles.
- Power supply remained erratic throughout the day.
- Most link roads will be opened by Thursday.
- Heavy machinery, including JCBs, dozers and tippers, has been pressed into service for clearing the roads.

## 43 PERSONS RESCUED

- The Shimla police have cautioned people against venturing out after 5 pm as trees are falling. All roads leading to Shimla are closed. As many as 43 persons were rescued by the police on Wednesday.
- Twenty-four persons of Sainik Nagar near Delhi were rescued from Badhauni Ghati, about 4 km from Koti. One person of Pinjore was rescued from Jablanda near Naldehra, five persons of Jind, Haryana, from Mashobra and 13 from Haryana were rescued from near Hassan Valley.
- More rain and snow are expected from January 11.
- Hundreds of vehicles stuck between Shoghi and Shimla

and The Mall Road. "There is surge in tourist inflow after snowfall and the occupancy in hotels in Shimla, which had reached 80 per cent yesterday, is expected to increase," said president, Shimla Hotel and Restaurant Association, Sanjay Sood.

"As the ISBT road is blocked, tourists are facing a great inconvenience. They are unable to reach their hotels. The road should be cleared immediately," said president, Tourism Industry Stakeholders Association, MK Seth. Meanwhile, Kharapather received 60 cm of snow, followed by Shimla 47.2 cm, Dalhousie and Kufri 35 cm, Kalpa 31.6 cm and Manali 27

cm. Key tourist resorts of Chail, Barog, Kasauli and Solan also experienced snowfall. Widespread rain lashed the region and Solan was the wettest at 79 mm. Most areas in upper Shimla are covered under 40 to 70-cm snow. The MeT office has predicted more rainfall/snowfall

at most places today and warned of heavy rainfall/snowfall at isolated places in Solan, Shimla, Sirmour, Bilaspur and parts of Mandi, Kullu and Kinnaur districts.

The weather is likely to be dry on January 9 and 10 and more rain and snow are expected from January 11.



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## Heavy rains throw traffic out of gear in Capital

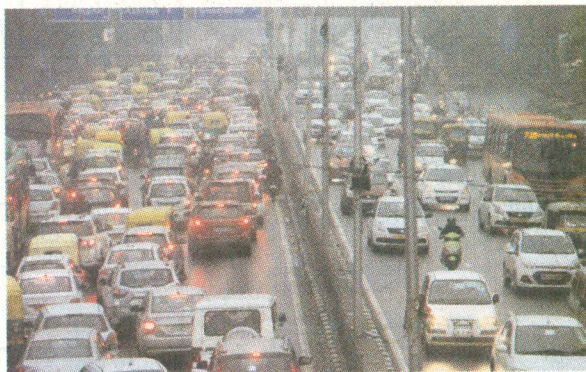
PTI

NEW DELHI, 8 JANUARY

Rains lashed parts of Delhi-NCR on Wednesday bringing the mercury down by a few notches and causing traffic snarls at several intersections.

However despite the rains, the city's air quality remained in the 'poor' category, though improvement is predicted due to rains and high-velocity winds. The national capital's air quality index was 266 on Wednesday.

The overnight showers continued till the morning with the Safdarjung observatory recording 6 mm of rains, Palam 5.3 mm and the Ridge area received 6.8



mm. Lodhi Road and Aya Nagar observatories recorded 10 mm and 5.6 mm of rainfall respectively. According to railway officials, 16 trains were running

late in the Northern Railways division in the morning due to bad weather.

The maximum temperature recorded in the evening

stood at 14.5 degrees Celsius. The minimum temperature recorded in the morning was 9.3 degrees Celsius, three notches above the normal, the meteorological department said.

The city had on Tuesday recorded a low of 11.6 degrees Celsius, four notches above the normal, and a maximum of 19 degrees Celsius which was normal for this time of the year.

The weatherman has forecast partly cloudy sky with moderate fog on Thursday morning with the maximum and minimum temperatures hovering around 16 degrees Celsius and 9 degrees Celsius respectively.



# Channelling into a new stream

Boosting investment to creating employment: Officials managing the Jal Jeevan Mission are setting goals beyond universal water supply



## NOT FOR PROFIT

NIVEDITA MOOKERJI

As economic slowdown starts to look more and more real than ever before and signs of investments fade, the Union Budget is being increasingly seen as a fountain of hope. The customary pre-Budget meetings between the government and the industry have taken place, but with a difference. Instead of the finance minister meeting business heads, the prime minister has done so. Of course, these interactions were not labelled as pre-

Budget meetings, but the timing cannot be missed. While the picture of who's who of India Inc standing alongside the PM is sending out a message in the current times of distress, the next government step, possibly in the Budget, will determine India's investment roadmap and job creation potential. The PM has given a call to the industry for unleashing the animal spirits, but there aren't any takers yet.

In that backdrop, there's buzz in some unlikely quarters of the government, working to be a part of the investment and job creation kitty. For instance, the water-related ministries have hardly drawn much attention in the past. But now, the recently coined Jal Jeevan Mission, with the goal of giving functional tap connection to all rural households by 2024, is warming things up. Quite like Ayushman Bharat, another flagship project, had added a zing to the Union Health Ministry during Narendra Modi government's first stint, Jal Jeevan's "tap for all" initiative is attracting international audience and

more to the umbrella water ministry during NDA 2.0.

While it's been the job of some of the key economic ministries to brainstorm on boosting investment and creating employment, officials managing the latest water mission are setting similar goals. The idea is that Jal Jeevan Mission and Jal Shakti Abhiyan — an intensive water conservation campaign — must converge to make the best of the government focus on water. Tucked in the interiors of New Delhi's CGO complex, the headquarter of the water mission is a scene of activity till late evening on a typical working day. Bharat Lal, the mission director of Jal Jeevan, does a quick calculation to make a point. Every village will get an investment of around ₹50 lakh from the Jal Jeevan Mission, which has a total project cost of ₹3.6 trillion with the Centre's share at a little over Rs 2 trillion. Close to 700,000 villages across 700 districts are expected to be covered by the scheme. The managers believe the project will create jobs at several

levels, from engineering to masonry, planning and designing to factory work. This could all help boost government's rural infrastructure spending when it's needed the most, they believe. The numbers show that out of 178.7 million rural households in India, about 146 million are yet to get household water tap connections.

Since it's a Centre-state collaboration, the question that comes to mind is whether Jal Jeevan will face a similar resistance from non-BJP states that Ayushman Bharat has witnessed. Surprisingly, the people in charge say the response from the states, including those ruled by opposition parties, has been more than positive. Who doesn't want to give water connection to all households as it's the state responsibility to provide water, asks Lal, who's in the midst of striking many partnerships and collaborations to make Jal Jeevan a success.

Another comparison that one can't miss is with Swachh Bharat, that has occupied the centrestage for the past five years. While both are about changing behavior, the consensus seems to be that supplying drinking water to all

is a more complex subject. While the PM seems to be keeping a close track of the progress like he has been doing for Swachh Bharat and Ayushman Bharat, the lessons learnt from the popular schemes are coming handy. That includes how to track and transfer funds and go for targeted delivery.

Among other things, Aadhaar of the people getting access to tap connections will be used to monitor delivery of the project. It, however, doesn't mean that one can't get a tap if he doesn't have an Aadhaar card. It's a universal coverage plan, officials quickly explain. Rural water may not immediately have any connect with high-end technology, but there's plenty being contemplated — from geo-tagging for real time monitoring to sensor-based measurement system along with hydro geo maps. The Department of Space too will have a role in it.

To make the latest flagship scheme click, the involvement of the local people (mainly gram panchayat) will be key. Partnerships with states and other stakeholders like NGOs, international organisations and industry too will determine if 2024 — the year that India goes for the next general election — is a feasible target or not to connect all rural households with water taps. On the way, there's hope for new jobs and investments.



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# Repairs to ensure safety of Srisaillam dam soon

**BALU PULIPAKA | DC**  
HYDERABAD, JAN 8

Work is expected to begin soon on much-needed repairs to ensure safety of Srisaillam dam from the serious threat posed to its structure by an ever-deepening plunge pool pit next to the dam spillway.

The pit was formed over the years with water cascading from the dam's spillway causing serious erosion, leading to concerns over the dam's safety. Fears of the plunge pool weakening the dam escalated last year following heavy floods in river Krishna that resulted in enormous outflows from the dam for many days.

Chief engineer of Krishna Delta System C. Narayana Reddy told *Deccan Chronicle* that a meeting of the dam safety committee will be held soon to discuss and finalise measures for repairing the damage caused to the plunge pool.

"There is no imminent threat to the dam from the plunge pool. But it is an issue that needs attention," he said.

The chief engineer said Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Department will also be putting in place a team of engineers and staff, who will be tasked with monitoring safety of dams in the state.

Concern over safety of the Srisaillam dam peaked



The maintenance of the Srisaillam dam and its safety are vested with the Andhra Pradesh government which owns the dam.

last year after a study by National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) painted a fairly grim picture of the extent of the plunge pool, which is about 200 feet deep, and the possibility of the plunge pool cavern creeping towards the dam and its foundations.

Before commencement of the monsoon last year, NIO conducted a bathymetric survey of the plunge pool to map its internal contours. Divers of the institute, equipped with underwater cameras, also video-graphed the insides of pool.

An NIO scientist, who was involved with the exercise, said that after a meeting last October, their hope was that the Andhra Pradesh government

would take steps to prevent further erosion and expansion of the plunge pool pit.

The river bed is composed of basalt and shale rocks, which are much more prone to erosion than harder rocks like granite.

It is likely that repair works would be taken up during this summer.

The maintenance of Srisaillam dam and its safety are vested with the Andhra Pradesh government, which owns the dam.

Though water from the dam flows downstream into Nagarjunasagar reservoir, the role of Telangana is limited to sharing the river's water with AP, as determined by the Krishna River Management Board.



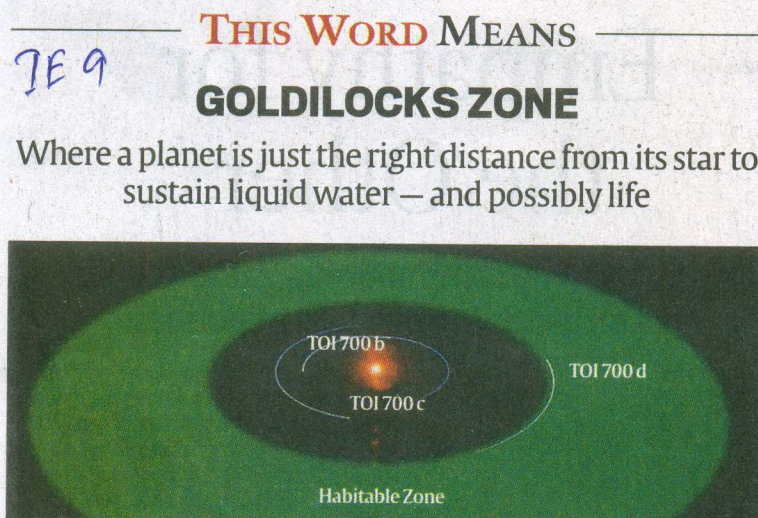
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**The three planets of the TOI 700 system orbit a small, cool M dwarf star. TOI 700 d is the first Earth-size habitable-zone world discovered by TESS.**

*NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center*

ON TUESDAY, NASA reported the discovery of an Earth-size planet, named TOI 700 d, orbiting its star in the "habitable zone". A habitable zone, also called the "Goldilocks zone", is the area around a star where it is not too hot and not too cold for liquid water to exist on the surface of surrounding planets. Obviously, our Earth is in the Sun's Goldilocks zone. If Earth were where the dwarf planet Pluto is, all its water would freeze; on the other hand, if Earth were where Mercury is, all its water would boil off.

Life on Earth started in water, and water is a necessary ingredient for life as we know it. So, when scientists search for the possibility of alien life, any rocky exoplanet in the habitable zone of its star is an exciting find.

The newest such planet was found by NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) mission, which it launched in 2018. Very few such Earth-size planets have been found so far, including some by NASA's Kepler mission, and this one is the first such discovery by

TESS. The find was confirmed by the Spitzer Space Telescope, which sharpened the measurements that TESS had made, such as orbital period and size.

TOI 700 d measures 20% larger than Earth. It orbits its star once every 37 days and receives an amount of energy that is equivalent to 86% of the energy that the Sun provides to Earth. The star, TOI 700, is an "M dwarf" located just over 100 light-years away in the southern constellation Dorado, is roughly 40% of our Sun's mass and size, and has about half its surface temperature. Two other planets orbit the star — TOI 700 b, which is almost exactly Earth-size, probably rocky, and which completes an orbit every 10 days, and TOI 700 c, the middle planet, which is 2.6 times larger than Earth, is probably gas-dominated, and orbits every 16 days. TOI 700 d is the outermost planet, and the only one in the star's habitable zone. NASA said future missions may be able to identify whether the planets have atmospheres and, if so, even determine their compositions.



# War against Nature~II

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In accord with Article 48-A of the Constitution, India will strive to protect environment, forests and wildlife. A Renewable Energy programme was initiated with the creation of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy in 1981. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources was created in 1992, renamed as Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in 2006

India's energy policy is driven towards increasing use of renewable energy to achieve energy security. It aims at transition from coal-fired power plants to renewable energy sources; green industrialization with zero-emission technologies; mass public transit systems; domestic electric vehicles with zero-emission. Currently, India's total primary energy supply (TPES) needs are met from coal, natural gas, hydro, geothermal, solar, nuclear, biofuels and waste and primary and secondary oil. India still remains one of the world's largest coal consumers.

In accord with Article 48-A of Constitution, India will strive to protect environment, forests and wildlife. A Renewable Energy programme was initiated with the creation of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy in 1981. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources was created in 1992, renamed as Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in 2006. India's RE sector is fifth in the world focusing on four main objectives: first promoting its participation in the power grid; second meeting energy demands for urban and rural areas along with industries; third, promote implementation, design and research of new RE technologies, and fourth, creating a manufacturing industry in the RE division.

In 2009 India announced under the Copenhagen Accord that it would reduce its emissions by 20-25 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020. As per UNFCCC's COP21 decision in Paris in 2015, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) specifying the emission reduction commitments through 2025 to 2030, outlining 8 major commitments for the period of 2021 to 2030: First, promoting a sustainable way of life centered on traditions and principles of preservation. Second, adoption of environmentally sustainable path for economic growth. Third, reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33 per cent

to 35 per cent by 2030, based on 2005 levels. Fourth, increasing use of non-fossil fuel-based energy sources to 40 per cent power capacity of the total electricity consumption by 2030. Fifth, develop supplementary carbon sinks that can absorb 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent by 2030. Sixth, increasing adaptation strategies by investments in development programmes in agriculture, water resources and disaster management. Seventh, transfer resources from developed countries to implement mitigation strategies. Finally, building capacities in technology and international collaboration for research and development for future technologies. India may need about \$2.5 trillion for meeting these objectives. The government introduced a nationwide Clean Energy tax in 2010 on coal and cut its subsidies.

India's Electricity Cct enacted in 2003 emphasized use of alternative energy sources to fossil fuels for electricity. National Electricity Policy 2005 focussed on reducing poverty, vulnerability and anthropogenic impacts on climate change, decline in GHG emissions, and applying appropriate technologies for mitigation of GHGs and establishing new markets and regulatory mechanisms. NAPCC plans 15 per cent of India's electricity production from renewable sources by 2020.

The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is intended to increase energy efficiency through urban planning, improving building codes and renewable energy-based vehicles, better public transportation and waste management. The Electricity Act of 2003 and National Tariff Policy of 2006 promote energy efficiency by subjecting large industries through energy audits.

Energy poverty cripples many Indians. Clean cooking energy is a must. The 2011 census showed 75 per cent rural households used biomass and dung to cook. The government's policy to provide LPG to poor households has changed the scenario. Most Indian cities are polluted, the worst being Delhi, the world's most polluted city. It is almost like a gas chamber. RE sector can help growth while mitigating the adverse impact of climate change. The energy delivery system needs to cut down supply lines, plug leakages and losses.

India is the third biggest energy consumer after China and the USA with 5.8 per cent global share and is projected to be the second-largest energy consumer by 2035 with 18 per cent rise in consumption. India's dependence on energy imports is expected to exceed 53 per cent of the total energy consumption by 2030. As of now about 80 per cent of India's electricity generation is from fossil fuels. Out of

the total primary energy consumption, crude oil contributes 29.55 per cent, natural gas 6.17 per cent, coal 55.88 per cent, nuclear energy 1.09 per cent, hydro-electricity 3.91 per cent and renewable power 3.40 per cent, excluding biomass in 2018.

The global concern over environment began with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 in Stockholm, the creation of the World Commission on Environment and Development known as the Brundtland Commission in 1983, which defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Earth summits or the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

(UNCED) commenced from 1992 onwards in Rio de Janeiro with the first blue print of action. Agenda 21 was developed and adopted. Rio+10 in Johannesburg and Rio+20 in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) and adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with 17 goals and associated targets, the world is clear about "The Future We Want" in terms of poverty eradication, energy, water and sanitation, health, and human settlement. Ban Ki-moon, the then UN Secretary-General said in 2016: "We don't have plan B because there is no planet B."

The SDGs were developed after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) could not be achieved by 2015. "The Future We Want" was a non-binding document released in Rio+20 Conference held in 2012. In 2015, 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and associated 169 targets and 232 indicators.

These are 'No Poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation, and infrastructure, reducing inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice, and strong institutions.' These goals are broadbased, overlapping and interdependent, each having a list of targets, and can be measured by indicators. Reliable data on the 17 goals is yet to be received from all countries. There are cross-cutting issues such as women and gender equality, education and sustainable development, education, gender and technology and need for SDG-driven investment.

(Concluded)



**KP SHASHIDHARAN**

The writer is former Director-General, CAG of India. Views are personal



# यूपी-बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल जलजीवन मिशन के लिए चुनौती

11-9/20

नई दिल्ली | रामनारायण श्रीवास्तव

मोदी सरकार-दो के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी 'जलजीवन मिशन' के लिए बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे बड़े राज्य सबसे बड़ी चुनौती हैं। इन राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय दो फीसदी से भी कम घरों तक नल से जल की आपूर्ति हो पा रही है।

3.60 लाख करोड़ रुपये की भारी भरकम राशि वाली इस परियोजना से 2024 तक देश के सभी 17.87 करोड़ घरों तक नल से स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति की जानी है। अभी केवल 3.28 करोड़ घरों तक ही नल से पानी पहुंचाया जा रहा है। मिशन के सामने

बड़े राज्यों की चुनौतियां ज्यादा हैं। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय की संसद की स्थायी समिति की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पश्चिम बंगाल में 1.31 फीसदी घरों तक ही नल से जल आपूर्ति हो रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 1.33 फीसदी और बिहार में 1.88 फीसदी ग्रामीण घरों में नल से पानी उपलब्ध है। आबादी के हिसाब से देखा जाए तो बिहार की 9.94 करोड़ ग्रामीण आबादी में 1.16 करोड़ लोगों (11.71 फीसदी) तक ही नल का जल पहुंच पा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 16.73 करोड़ ग्रामीण आबादी में 2.53 करोड़ लोगों (15.15 फीसदी) को ही नल का जल उपलब्ध है।



फीसदी ग्रामीण घरों में 3.28 फीसदी नल कनेक्शन

## सिक्किम सबसे आगे

ग्रामीण घरों में नल से जल उपलब्ध कराने में सिक्किम (99.34 फीसदी) सबसे आगे है। गुजरात में 78.46 फीसदी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 56.27 फीसदी, हरियाणा में 53.74 फीसदी और पंजाब में 53.28 फीसदी घरों तक नल से पेयजल पहुंच रहा है। उत्तराखंड में 71.93 लाख ग्रामीण आबादी में से 53 लाख आबादी को, झारखंड में 2.73 करोड़ ग्रामीण आबादी में से 69 लाख लोगों को ही नल से जल की उपलब्धता है।

'जलजीवन मिशन' को पांच साल में पूरा किया जाना है। इसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हर घर को नल से जल की आपूर्ति करना है। इसमें हर रोज तीन घंटे

## हर व्यक्ति को 55 लीटर पानी

पानी प्रदान करना है, जिसमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 55 लीटर पानी उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। हालांकि, कुछ राज्यों ने इससे भी ज्यादा पानी उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही है। इसमें तेलंगाना ने अपने 'मिशन भागीरथ' के तहत रोज 100 लीटर पानी की उपलब्धता का लक्ष्य रखा है।

## सार दर साल बढ़ेगी परियोजना

साल 2019-20 में 36 हजार करोड़ से इसे 30 फीसदी घरों तक 5.36 करोड़ कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे। 2020-21 में साठ हजार करोड़ से 45 फीसदी घरों को कवर कर आठ करोड़ कनेक्शन कर दिए जाने हैं। 2021-22 में एक लाख करोड़ जारी कर 12.51 करोड़ कनेक्शन कर 70 फीसदी घरों तक पहुंच बनाई जाएगी। 2022-23 में 84 हजार करोड़ व 2023-24 में अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए जाएंगे। 15.19 करोड़ व 17.87 करोड़ कनेक्शन देकर शत प्रतिशत कवरेज होगा।

## चार स्तरीय संरचना

'जलजीवन मिशन' के लिए चार स्तरीय संरचना बनाई गई है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय जल जीवन, राज्य स्तर पर राज्य जल एवं स्वच्छता मिशन, जिला स्तर पर जिला जल एवं स्वच्छता मिशन और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर पानी समिति व ग्राम जल स्वच्छता समिति।

## राज्यों को मदद

केंद्र शासित राज्यों को शत प्रतिशत, हिमालयी व पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को 90:10 और अन्य राज्यों को 50:50 के अनुपात में राशि मुहैया होगी। पांच साल में 3.60 लाख करोड़ राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें केंद्र दो लाख आठ हजार 652 करोड़ रुपये देगी।



Hindustan Times (New Delhi)  
The Statesman (New Delhi)  
The Times of India (New Delhi)  
The Indian Express (New Delhi)  
The Hindu (Delhi)  
Pioneer (Delhi)  
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru )  
☐ Deccan Chronicle  
☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)  
☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)  
☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)  
☐ Financial Express  
☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)  
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)  
☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)  
☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)  
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)  
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)  
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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## मुख्यमंत्री योगी करेंगे गंगा यात्रा गंगा के उद्धार का संगम बनेंगे यूपी के कई जिले

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क  
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**लखनऊ.** नमामि गंगे की योजना में गंगा में गंदगी की रोकथाम के बीच अब इसके किनारे के दिन भी बहुरने जा रहे हैं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार गंगा की निर्मलता और स्वच्छता को लेकर गंगा यात्रा निकालने वाली है। 27 जनवरी को बिजनौर के सबलगाढ़ से प्रारंभ होने वाली गंगा यात्रा के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ करीब 15 घंटे महाभारत की धरती हस्तिनापुर में गुजरेंगे। शाम करीब छह बजे मुख्यमंत्री हस्तिनापुर की सीमा में प्रवेश करेंगे। यहां वे हस्तिनापुर के जम्बूद्वीप में रात्री विश्राम करेंगे। उसके बाद मखदूमपुर में भव्य गंगा आरती में शरीक होंगे।

शासन से सूचना मिलने के बाद प्रशासन ने मुख्यमंत्री की गंगा यात्रा को लेकर तैयारियां शुरू कर दी हैं। कार्यक्रम के तहत बिजनौर के

सबलगाढ़ से मुख्यमंत्री योगी गंगा पूजन के दौरान गंगा यात्रा का शुभारंभ करेंगे। इसके बाद शाम पांच बजे हस्तिनापुर की सीमा में प्रवेश करेंगे। यहां दोपहर 12 बजे जनसभा का आयोजन होगा। इसके बाद शाम को गंगा आरती का कार्यक्रम है। इसके बाद मुख्यमंत्री भव्य गंगा आरती करेंगे। मुख्यमंत्री के साथ प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्री, सांसद और विधायक भी शामिल होंगे। बिजनौर, मेरठ के बाद मुख्यमंत्री की गंगा यात्रा का अगला स्टॉप हापुड़ जिले का गढ़मुक्तेश्वर होगा।

28 जनवरी की सुबह 8.30 बजे मुख्यमंत्री पूजा-अर्चना कर गंगा यात्रा के साथ गढ़मुक्तेश्वर प्रस्थान कर जाएंगे। सुबह 11 बजे गढ़मुक्तेश्वर पहुंचने का कार्यक्रम है। उसके बाद वे दोपहर 12.45 बजे अमरोहा में जनसभा को संबोधित करेंगे। अगला पड़ाव बुलन्दशहर के अनूपशहर में होगा।