

Central Water Commission
Water Systems Engineering Directorate


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The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings will also be uploaded on the CWC website.

Encl: As stated above.


10/7/2019
Senior Artist
(WSE, Dte.,)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.


10/7/2019

Director, WSE Dte.

in meeting

For information to:

Chairman, CWC, New Delhi

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Monsoon heading for 'a break' after July 15

4-10

A routine occurrence, heavy rain will be confined to the foothills of the Himalayas

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The southwest monsoon, which has seen a vigorous phase over parts of central India, the western coast and eastern India, will likely take a break after July 15, private weather agency Skymet Weather said.

"... The country is now heading towards break-monsoon conditions... Monsoon goes weak over most parts of the country and heavy rains are only confined to the foothills of Himalayas, right from Uttarakhand to north-east India. This is exactly how conditions will be, July 15 onward," Jatin Singh, Managing Director, Skymet,



Youth soak in the rain in Patna on Tuesday. ■RANJEET KUMAR

said in a company blog post on Tuesday.

The break, which is a routine occurrence during the monsoon in July, will be triggered as a low-pressure system hovering over Uttar Pradesh and adjoining Madhya Pradesh starts to fade away,

resulting in a drastic decrease in the rains over the central parts of the country. Moreover, a trough now passing through the Indo-Gangetic plains would also shift north towards the foothills of the Himalayas, leading to increased rain.

July rains have so far been much better than the rains in June, which saw a deficit of nearly 33%. As of July 8, the overall monsoon shortfall (June 1-July 8) has fallen to 19%. In central India, a key region given the quantity of kharif crop sown, the deficit has fallen to 2%.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) on its part hasn't warned of a break but warns of a forthcoming lull. "Widespread rainfall with isolated heavy to very heavy falls likely over Western Himalayan Region, foothills of the Himalayas and north-eastern states... scattered to fairly widespread rainfall likely along the West coast

and isolated to scattered rainfall over rest of the country," its outlook on the evening of July 8 noted.

July critical

July rainfall is critical to the fate of the monsoon. The IMD says that it is sticking to its May forecast that rainfall for the month will be 5% less than usual.

On the other hand, as *The Hindu* reported last week, a senior official in the Union Earth Sciences Ministry had indicated the likeliness of "more rain than anticipated" given that weather models indicated build-up of several meteorological factors favourable to monsoon.

Multiple Hurdles in Rain Water Harvesting: India Inc

**Ratna Bhushan &
Writankar Mukherjee**

New Delhi/ Kolkata: While the government has flagged rain water conservation as the latest environment priority, eager corporates have been hobbled by multiple hurdles posed by unclear policy and red tape in clearing conservation projects.

"The number of permissions required at multiple levels and lack of proper processes are causing delays and coming in the way of what companies can do for rain water harvesting. We want to genuinely work to solve the problem of water but we are not allowed or have to undergo lengthy processes of taking permissions," said Ramesh Chauhan, chairman of Bisleri.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently said that only 8% of rainfall is being utilised and harvested.

Eureka Forbes' chief executive Marzin R Shroff said while traction has increased for rain water harvesting, it involves substantial investment and the government should offer some incentive. "Rain water harvesting should be pushed through rewards. It's more an issue of the existing functionality of the processes," said Shroff.

Executives pointed out to lack of standard written procedures for construction of check dams or other

water harvesting systems by private parties in are-

No Clear Rules

Lack of standard written procedures for construction of check dams or other water harvesting systems by private parties in areas under government jurisdiction

- No laid down procedures for de-silting and maintenance of lakes



21 cities in India including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting around 100 million people



40%
of India's population will have no access to drinking water by 2030

as under government jurisdiction.

"If private parties want to do projects themselves, they have to approach district collectors with detailed proposals, who further direct them to zilla parishads, tehsildars, irrigation and revenue departments and gram panchayats who do the necessary evaluation, after which work orders are issued. In case of forest land, permission has to be sought from concerned forest offices," Chauhan said. He said for de-silting and maintenance of lakes in Mumbai, for example too, there are no laid down procedures.

"The issue is effective implementation at scale," Mahindra group chief sustainability officer Anirban Ghosh said. The government guidelines allocate ₹12,000 per hectare for watershed development, he said. "We grow crops on about 141 million hectares. The money required to treat it is in the range of ₹1.7 lakh crore. Since the projects get done in parcels of 10,000 hectares over five years, the annual spend will be about ₹34,000 crore; money that the

Indian government can easily afford and can be very well spent," he said.

Twenty one cities in India including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting around 100 million people, a report by NITI Ayog claimed, adding that 40% of India's population will have no access to drinking water by 2030.

"The key to successful watershed development programmes will be to involve direct beneficiaries and stakeholders," ITC group head (agri and IT businesses) S Sivakumar said.

While metros such as Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru do have laws regarding rainwater harvesting, these aren't good enough as they exist just on paper, Anarock Property Consultants said. "State governments can popularise rainwater harvesting by launching awareness drives, incentivise housing societies that comply with rebates on property tax, or penalise societies and builders which don't comply," the report said.

Tight-fisted on water BS-10

The meagre increase in budgetary allocation for Jal Shakti is a surprise

Only a marginal increase in the budgetary allocation for the water resources sector came as a surprise, given that some recent moves of the government displayed a strong resolve to mitigate the country's water woes. Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself pleaded in his "Mann ki Baat" address, just days ahead of the Budget, to make water conservation a mass movement on the lines of the Swachh Bharat cleanliness campaign. But the meagre increase in budgetary allocation for such a vital task makes it doubtful whether the government intends to walk the talk. Though Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has indicated that additional resources of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund could be diverted to water development programmes, this move seems contentious and may even be challenged in court by environment activists.

The extraordinary water scarcity experienced in recent months in many parts of the country was attributable partly to the scanty pre-monsoon rain, but the genesis of India's unremitting water crisis lies in the indiscriminate splurge and mismanagement of water. Since the monsoon is now underway and good showers in July and August have been predicted, it is the best time to start conserving rainwater. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan, targeted at harvesting rainwater in over 1,590 water-stressed blocks of 256 critically water-starved districts, should, therefore, get going without any further delay or resource constraint.

The point to ponder is that India is not an innately water-deficit country, though per capita water availability is on the decline due to the rise in population and inappropriate management of this renewable natural resource. India's average annual precipitation (rain plus snowfall) of 120 cm is markedly higher than the global average of around 100 cm. However, the bulk of this water is allowed to flow into the seas. Only a small proportion is utilised for agriculture, industry, and domestic purposes. Worse still, just a fraction of it, merely 8 per cent, is saved in surface water bodies and underground aquifers for subsequent use. No wonder, therefore, that about 600 million people face perpetual water crunch in India. Some 21 cities, including metros such as Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Chennai, are anticipated to run out of groundwater in the next few years.

Clearly, every drop of rainwater needs to be conserved *in situ* and used prudently. Fortunately, the Jal Shakti ministry's proposed water management drive intends to do that by creating rainwater-gathering infrastructure, wherever necessary, and rejuvenating the existing ponds, reservoirs, and other water bodies that are defunct due to neglect. However, not many result-oriented steps are being taken to curb wasteful use of water in agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors. The lack of proper pricing of water is a key reason for this extravagance. The National Water Policy of 2012 categorically states that water is an "economic good" and needs to be priced appropriately to promote its efficient use. Sadly, this stipulation has remained unattended. Unless such issues are suitably addressed and the water conservation programmes are adequately funded, the water crisis is unlikely to abate.

Kharif sowing at new low due to sluggish monsoon

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NEW DELHI: On July 3, the Union Cabinet approved an increase of 1% to 9% in the minimum support price (MSP) towards kharif crops—or the price the government assures to pay farmers for produce sold to it—for the 2019-20 season. While this was welcome news, the slow onset and progress of the south-west monsoon this year has meant that sowing of all kharif crops has been dismal so far, especially that of pulses.

Data released by the ministry of agriculture and farmers' welfare shows that as on July 5, the area covered by all kharif crops was 27% below normal.

The sowing shortfall was the worst in pulses at 71% below the normal sown area (chart 1).

The shortfall was the most severe in the major pulse-producing states of Madhya Pradesh (shortfall of 88% over the normal sown area), Karnataka (82%), Maharashtra (93%) and Rajasthan (52%).

These four states account for about 69% of India's area under cultivation in pulses and the cultivation here is largely rain-fed.

Production of pulses is crucial to the agrarian economy in these states, and data shows the sowing rates for the entire country is the slowest since 2014, even lower than the severe drought years of 2015-16 (chart 2).

A shortfall in production of pulses may lead to a spike in prices. In 2016, following two consecutive years of drought, pulse prices skyrocketed, putting an essential source of protein beyond the means of many (chart 3).

While the increase in MSP is meant to incentivise sowing, this will mean little unless the rains pick up pace.

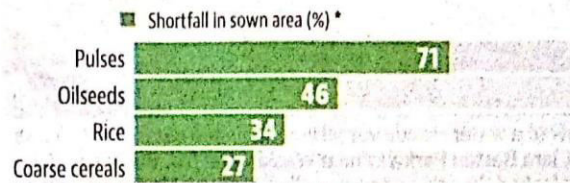
Despite a recent surge in the south-west monsoon, the nation-

THE SOWING SHORTFALL THIS YEAR WAS THE WORST IN PULSES – AT 71% BELOW THE NORMAL SOWN AREA

Kharif sowing shortfall

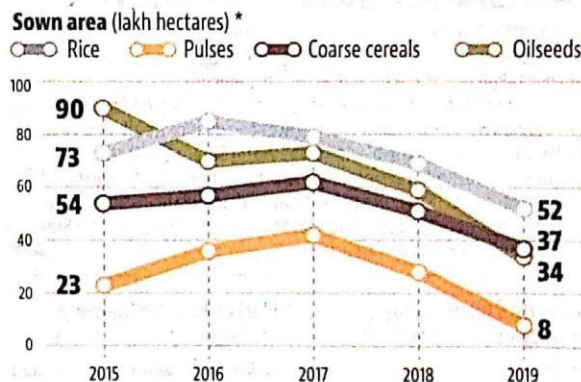
The slow onset and progress of the south-west monsoon has hit the sowing of all kharif crops

CHART 1 Pulses and oilseeds show the largest shortfall in sowing



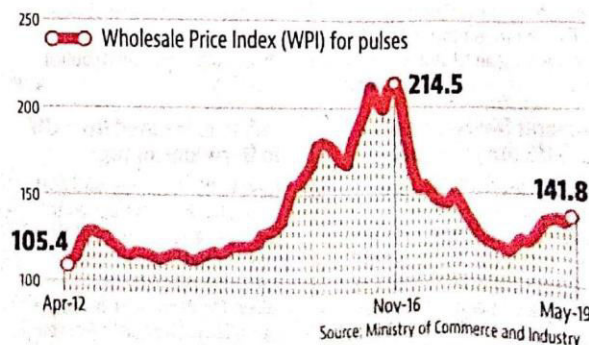
*As compared to the 'normal sown area' on July 5. Normal sown area is the average of 2013-14 to 2017-18, as released by the Department of Economics and Statistics
Source: Ministry of agriculture and farmers' welfare

CHART 2 Sowing among four main kharif crops is the lowest in five years



* At the end of the first week of July in each year
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

CHART 3 Pulses' prices skyrocketed in '16 after two successive drought yrs



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

wide shortfall in rainfall as on July 4 remained at 28% of the long-period average. Fortunately, forecasts by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) indicate an intensification

of monsoons over agrarian heartlands in central India over the next fortnight, serving as a much-needed boost for farmers. But will the deficit be bridged?
(howindialives.com is a database and search engine for public data)

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Delhi to audit its water resources for revival

Vatsala Shrangi

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11P-10

NEW DELHI: The Delhi government has asked the district magistrates, along with other departments and urban local bodies, to conduct a baseline survey of water resources in the capital so that they could be revived for future water conservation.

The move comes under the Union government's recently launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan, for which the first state-level meeting was held in the city Monday.

"Ten of the 11 districts in Delhi are covered under the campaign. The DMs have been asked to take the help of scientists for the task. The audit, for instance, will include identifying traditional water bodies that could be revived and other such interventions to address water shortage. The survey is intended to gather

a "before and after picture", " Manisha Saxena, state nodal officer, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, said.

Only North district, which is not water stressed, is not part of the campaign, she said. Most parts of the city face water shortage, especially in summer.

Besides, the public works department (PWD) along with other agencies has been asked to conduct an audit of government buildings to check the status of water harvesting systems. The agencies have been asked to complete the audit and submit a report by July 31. The first phase of the campaign is from July 1 to September 15.

"At present, some buildings have water harvesting systems but how efficient these are and how many do not have such systems need to be assessed. Since most buildings are maintained by the PWD, it will conduct the audit

with other agencies to collect data," a senior government official said.

Officials have also been told to explore methods to store rainwater run-off from roads and flyovers by installing sumps.

Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal, last week, had also announced that rainwater harvesting will be made mandatory for all government buildings. He had directed department heads to ensure that all buildings get the system installed and those which already have them, must be cleaned and made ready to use before the rains hit Delhi.

Under the campaign, the forest department has asked to work towards "qualitative improvement" in plantation and focus on planting broad-leaved tree saplings, which allow more water to percolate to the ground and help raise the water table.

LARGEST STP TO COME UP BY 2022

Delhi plan: Give treated water to neighbours, get drinking water

SHIVAM PATEL

NEW DELHI, JULY 9

THE DELHI government is hoping to exchange treated waste water from the Okhla sewage treatment plant with drinking water from Uttar Pradesh or Haryana, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) vice-chairman Dinesh Mohaniya said Tuesday.

The Okhla STP, whose foundation stone was laid Monday by Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal and Union Jal Shakti Minister

Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, will treat 56.4 crore litres of waste water per day.

"We would release this water into the Yamuna, but we ideally wish to exchange it with our neighbouring states. Delhi requires more drinking water, which we are hoping to procure from states such as UP or Haryana in exchange for treated water from the Okhla STP, which would be good for irrigation," said Mohaniya.

At present, the DJB supplies around 900 million gallons of

water (MGD) per day to the capital against a demand of approximately 1,200 MGD.

If an exchange agreement is made between Delhi and other states, a network of water pipelines may have to be installed for transportation, said Mohaniya.

Labelled as the largest sewage treatment plant in India, the Okhla STP is expected to be constructed by 2022.

It would replace four existing units of an STP at the site that have completed their life cycle.



The plant would receive water from numerous neighbourhoods in South Delhi, such as Malviya Nagar and Chhattarpur.

At the foundation stone laying ceremony Monday, Kejriwal thanked the central government for its support in the project: "Not only is the Centre providing 85% funding for this project, it has also been

a supportive partner along the way."

The CM added that if they released water from the Okhla STP into the Yamuna, it would flow downstream to a certain part of Haryana that faces shortage of irrigation water. "If Haryana reciprocates and releases an equal amount of water downstream into Delhi from the northern part of the river, it will satisfy Delhi's drinking water needs as well," said Kejriwal.

As per a statement released by the CM's office Monday,

Shekhawat said the Centre and Delhi government were jointly working on water treatment plants of 2,000 million litres per day (MLD) altogether, including the Okhla STP.

He added that of the 298 projects sanctioned for cleaning the Yamuna, 14 were in Delhi.

"Water conservation needs to become a public movement for every citizen of Delhi and India. We will have to rise above our political and personal beliefs and unite to conserve water," said Shekhawat.

CM Arvind Kejriwal laid the foundation stone of the Okhla STP Monday. *Archive*

Flood at Polavaram dam site sets alarm bells ringing

4-10
Concern over safety of coffer dam, which is being built

G. VENKATARAMANA RAO
VIJAYAWADA

The flood in the Godavari river at the Polavaram dam site, which led to the inundation of the road leading to the under-construction coffer dam cutting it off from the bank, has created a flutter.

Though around 30,000 cusecs of water is recorded at the dam site, the level had been steadily rising in the



Safety concerns: Flood water at the Polavaram dam site flowing through the gap in the cofferdam. ■ A.V.G. PRASAD

past three days.

Engineers said the river was 2,400 metres (2.4 km)

wide at the dam site. The coffer dam had been built to a certain height for a length

of 1,800 metres and there was a gap of 600 metres to facilitate passage of the flood water.

Temporary dam

Ideally, coffer dam should be constructed only after completion of the spillway so that the entire flood water could be released through it. But in the case of Polavaram, it was built to protect the Earth-Cum-Rock-Filled (ECRF) dam. It was dubbed a temporary dam that could be used to divert flood water into the east and west main canals by gravity ahead of the

completion of the project. Former Superintending Engineer K. Haranath told *The Hindu* that there would be considerable damage to the coffer dam where the flood water overflows. Fortunately, the inflows at the dam site were considerably less because of the Kaleshwaram project that was drawing water from the river, he said.

A.P. irrigation officials are worried as release of water for Godavari delta farmers has been delayed because of the coffer dam and the pumping of water by Telangana.

Maharashtra moves to start irrigation scheme in 251 chronic drought-hit talukas

Abhiram Ghadyalpatil
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MUMBAI

The Maharashtra government on Tuesday decided to implement a programme to provide assured and protected irrigation in 251 rain-fed talukas hit by chronic drought, farmers' suicides, and Left-wing extremism.

The Mukhyamantri Shashwat Krushi Sinchan Yojana (Chief Minister's Assured Agriculture Irrigation Scheme), with a budget of ₹450 crore for the 2019-20 financial year, received the state cabinet's approval on Tuesday.

An official at chief minister Devendra Fadnavis' office, who requested anonymity, said the programme follows the Narendra Modi government's emphasis on solving India's water crisis and dou-

bling farmers' income by 2022.

The official pointed out that the kin of those farmers who have committed suicides, widows, and rural women who are farmers will be given priority when selecting the beneficiaries under the scheme.

"Some parts of this scheme would dovetail with the Centre's programme to provide protected and guaranteed irrigation to those parts of India which are reeling under agrarian crisis mainly due to poor irrigation coverage. Especially, those districts in Maharashtra that the Centre has placed in the category of Naxal-insurgency affected would benefit from this scheme," said the official.

In October last year, the Fadnavis government declared medium to severe drought in more than 20,000



Of the 251 talukas selected for the implementation of this scheme, 149 are in chronic drought and rain-deficit zones.

villages. By May this year, the number of drought-hit villages had risen to more than 25,000.

Maharashtra has a little more than 40,000 census-registered villages. Of the 251 talukas selected for the implementation of this scheme, 149

are in chronic drought and rain-deficit zones. The government has also included talukas in all eight districts of the Marathwada region and six in Vidarbha—the two most critical regions in terms of poor irrigation coverage and the agrarian crisis. These two

regions, in particular Marathwada, account for nearly 80% of those villages where the state government has declared drought. By June end this year, water levels in Marathwada dams had dropped to less than 8% of installed capacity, forcing the state government to supply drinking water to 5,000 villages by tankers every day.

In addition, the irrigation programme would also be extended to the areas where Naxal insurgency has been most intense. "The scheme would be implemented in Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, and Gondia districts which face the Naxal insur-

gency and where the twin problems of dense forests and Left-wing extremism have stalled irrigation projects," said the official quoted above.

TACKLING DROUGHT

FADNAVIS govt will implement assured and protected irrigation in 251 drought-hit talukas

THE programme has been allocated ₹450 crore in the 2019-20 financial year

Under the scheme, farmers will be given a direct subsidy equal to 50% of the actual cost, up to a maximum ₹75,000, to install plastic lining in their farm ponds; a matching grant from the state government equal to the subsidy provided by the Centre

under the Prime Minister's 'more crop per drop' programme; and a subsidy of ₹1 lakh per beneficiary to build a 1,000 square metre greenhouse or shade-net up. "Farmers can opt for all of these ele-

ments under the scheme or those which are necessary in that particular location," the official said.

Though Maharashtra has the largest number of large dams in the country—1,845 or nearly 42% of the largest dams in India—it has one of the poorest percentages of realised irrigation potential. Only 18% of the cultivable land in Maharashtra has access to irrigation. In other words, of the total 22.5 million hectares of cultivable land in Maharashtra, nearly 82% is rain-fed and without access to the irrigation facility, an official at the state's agriculture department said.

"Our agricultural productivity takes a hit when the rainfall drops below normal. There is a direct correlation between irrigation and agriculture productivity," the official said requesting anonymity.

NATURE CALLING

ONGC High-altitude expeditions for clearing garbage

2019

Kedarnath (3,583 metre, Uttarakhand)

Munsiyari-Khaliya Top (2,200-3,500 metre, Uttarakhand)

Dharamshala-McLeodganj (Himachal Pradesh)

EARLIER

Stok Kangri (6,153 metre, Ladakh, J&K)

Bara Shigri glacier (3,950-4,570 metre, Kunzum axis, Himachal)

Pindari glacier (3,353 metre, Kumaon, Uttarakhand)

Tapovan (4,463 metre, Garhwal, Uttarakhand)



Indian Oil 2019: Reviving 37 traditional water bodies in 14 states

EARLIER

➤ Clean-up drives & community service in Himalaya

➤ Fotu La (4,108 metre, Kargil, J&K)

➤ Constructing public bio-toilets for public at Leh

➤ Underground cellar at Nang village, 30 km from Leh, for preserving vegetables during winter when temperature drops to -20 degrees C

NTPC Water works in Nagaram village, dominated by SC/ST and marginal farmers in Rajanna Sircilla district, Telangana

TOP-10

Jal Shakti current: Energy giants to revive water sources

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New Delhi: Given a choice, oil companies across the world prefer baking the Earth for profit. But as the Narendra Modi government focuses on 'Jal Shakti' in its second term, India's state-run energy giants are rushing to seek corporate social salvation by taking up cudgels to clean up water sources — from Himalayan glaciers to lakes and rivers.

Flagship explorer ONGC is on its second clean-up drive to rid glaciers and river beds of garbage in select areas of Uttarakhand and Himachal. It is also deepening 15 lakes in Gujarat and clearing a stretch of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. IndianOil, the country's largest oil refiner

and fuel retailer, is rejuvenating 37 water bodies across 14 states amid reports of cities running dry during the recent heat wave. The country's largest power generator NTPC is focusing on water works for farmers in a Nagar village of Rajanna Sircilla district in Telangana and measures to reducing captive consumption.

The initiatives indicate the bluechips are looking beyond setting up schools, clinics, sanitation and skilling projects near their establishments to align their substantial CSR (corporate social responsibility) spends with the government's climate outlook.

"Our natural resources are depleting faster than we had anticipated due to global warming. It's high time we re-

alise the importance of prudent use of natural resources, whether it is water or fossil fuels," said IOC director (HR) Ranjan K Mohapatra, who had last year led a drive to clear garbage from Fotu La top along the Srinagar-Leh road.

"ONGC's 'Swachhta (cleanliness)' drive stretches from the Himalaya to the plains. Peaks have been cleaned up along with sensitisation of the populace. Rivers/water bodies are being desilted. The focus is on initiatives to bring about behaviour change through information, education and communication. Securing sustainable growth remains at the top of our agenda," said ONGC director (HR) Alka Mittal, who headed the CSR wing before becoming the first woman director on the company's board.

● दिल्ली, हरियाणा और यूपी में भी बढ़ सकता है जलस्तर ● सीमांत जिलों में बारिश का कहर. मलबा आने से कई सड़कें बंद

पहाड़ों पर भारी बारिश से यमुना उफान पर



देहरादून/हल्द्वानी | हिन्दुस्तान टीन

पहाड़ पर हो रही मूसलाधार बारिश से यमुना समेत कई नदियां खतरे के निशान पर पहुंच गई हैं। सीमांत जिलों में सड़क पर मलबा आने से कई मार्गों पर घंटों यातायात प्रभावित रहा। मौसम विभाग ने बुधवार से 15 जुलाई तक भारी बारिश का रेड अलर्ट जारी किया है।

देहरादून जिला प्रशासन ने कहा है कि यमुना के जलागम क्षेत्र में हो रही भारी बारिश के कारण टोंस में बने इच्छाड़ी बांध का जलस्तर 643.80 मीटर तक पहुंच गया है, जबकि खतरे का निशान 644.75 मीटर पर है। डाकपत्थर में यमुना के पानी ने खतरे के निशान को छू लिया है। वहां पर प्रशासन ने जल स्तर और बढ़ने पर बैंगन से पानी छोड़ने के

चार घंटे बंद रहा पूर्णागिरि मार्ग

पूर्णागिरि मार्ग पर बाटनागाड़ में सुबह छह बजे मलबा आने से यातायात अवरुद्ध हो गया। मार्ग बंद होने से पूर्णागिरि के दर्शन के लिए आये सैकड़ों श्रद्धालु सड़क के दोनों ओर फंस गये। सुबह करीब 9 बजे सड़क को यातायात के लिए सुचारु कर दिया गया।

निर्देश दिये हैं। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और दिल्ली में भी यमुना में पानी बढ़ सकता है। इधर, ऋषिकेश में गंगा का जलस्तर 337.83 मीटर पर था। जबकि खतरे का स्तर 340.50 मीटर पर है।

भारी बारिश का रेड अलर्ट: मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र ने बुधवार से 15 जुलाई तक देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल, चंपावत, यूएसनगर, पिथौरागढ़, चमोली, टिहरी और पौड़ी में भारी से बहुत भारी बारिश की चेतावनी जारी करते हुए कहा है कि इस दौरान 115 से 204 एमएम तक बारिश हो सकती है।



उत्तराखंड में टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ हाईवे पर मंगलवार को बारिश के कारण मलबा आ गया जिससे मार्ग आठ घंटे बंद रहा। ● हिन्दुस्तान

वाशिंगटन डीसी में भरा बारिश का पानी

वाशिंगटन। अमेरिका में मूसलाधार बारिश से राजधानी वाशिंगटन डीसी, वर्जीनिया और कोलंबिया में बाढ़ के हालात हैं। वाशिंगटन डीसी का नजारा मुंबई जैसा नजर आ रहा है। मुंबई भी भारी बारिश से बेहाल नजर आ रहा है।

दोनों ही जगहों पर हर जगह पानी ही पानी नजर आ रहा है। मुंबई और अमेरिका में मेट्रो और ट्रेन सेवाएं ठप हो गई हैं। मौसम विभाग ने वाशिंगटन डीसी और मुंबई दोनों जगहों पर भारी बारिश के जारी रहने की चेतावनी दी है।

अमरनाथ यात्रा फिर शुरू

जम्मू। अमरनाथ यात्रा एक दिन स्थगित रहने के बाद फिर शुरू हो गई। आधार शिविर से मंगलवार को 5,964 लोगों का जत्था रवाना हुआ। हिज्बुल आतंकी बुरहान वानी की बरसी पर बंद के कारण यात्रा सोमवार को स्थगित कर दी गई थी।

उत्तर प्रदेश

उत्तरप्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा गोरखपुर में बरसे बरसा

उत्तर प्रदेश के कई भागों में भी बारिश दर्ज की गई और प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में 7.8 मिलीलीटर बारिश हुई। लखनऊ में अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान क्रमशः 30.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस तथा 26.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा। राज्य में सर्वाधिक बारिश गोरखपुर (64.5 मिलीमीटर) में हुई। गोरखपुर में बारिश ने पिछले साल का रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया।

बिहार

बिहार में कई नदियां खतरे के निशान पर पहुंची

पटना। लगातार बारिश से बिहार की नदियों में पानी बढ़ गया है। उत्तर बिहार की नदियों में जलस्तर तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। कई स्थानों पर नदियों का पानी खतरे के निशान के काफी करीब है। ललबकिया नदी में पानी बढ़ने से पूर्वी चम्पारण के फुलवारियाघाट पर डायवर्सन टूट गया। इस कारण सीतामढ़ी का पूर्वी चम्पारण से सड़क सम्पर्क टूट गया।

पानी में क्लोरीन की मात्रा से लोग परेशान

बाहरी दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी):
नरेला विधानसभा क्षेत्र के कुशक हिरणकी गांव में पानी में क्लोरीन की मात्रा अत्यधिक होने से यह लोगों के लिए मुसीबत बन गया है। ग्रामीण उस पानी को पीने व दूसरे घरेलू कामकाज में उसका प्रयोग करने से भी कतरा रहे हैं। स्थानीय लोगों का कहना है कि इससे पहले भी कई बार यहां अत्यधिक मात्रा में क्लोरीन युक्त पानी की आपूर्ति होती रही है। पिछले साल यह समस्या दो से तीन माह तक बरकरार रही थी। गांव के ही निवासी द्वारा दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में कई बार लिखित रूप में शिकायत दे चुके हैं। पानी में क्लोरीन की मात्रा अत्यधिक होने को लेकर स्थानीय लोगों का कहना है कि इस तरह के पानी को पीने से बच्चों सहित बुजुर्गों तक को पेट की बीमारी हो रही है। छोटे बच्चों के बाल सफेद हो रहे हैं व गिर भी रहे हैं। आंखों का कमजोर होना, त्वचा का सूखापन, लोहे में जल्दी जंग पकड़ना व कपड़ों को धोते समय पीलापन होने जैसी शिकायतें हो रही हैं।

समुद्र के पानी से बुझेगी प्यास

NBT-10

देश के 7,800 किलोमीटर लंबे तटीय क्षेत्र में डिसैलिनेशन प्लांट लगाने की योजना

[योगिमा शर्मा | नई दिल्ली]

देश में पानी की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार समुद्र का इस्तेमाल करने की योजना बना रही है। इसमें देश की 7,800 किलोमीटर लंबी तटीय रेखा के पास तैरते हुए या तट पर बड़े डिसैलिनेशन (समुद्री पानी से नमक को अलग करने की प्रक्रिया) प्लांट लगाए जाएंगे। इससे मिलने वाले साफ पानी की सप्लाई शहरों और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में की जाएगी।

सप्लाई के लिए सोलर एनर्जी या ओशन एनर्जी के इस्तेमाल वाले वॉटरवे (वॉटर पाइपलाइन) तैयार करनी होंगे। सरकार 2024 तक देश के सभी घरों में पाइप के जरिए पानी पहुंचाना चाहती है। सरकार का थिंक टैंक नीति आयोग जल्द ही उन टेक्नोलॉजी की जानकारी पेश करेगा, जिनका इस्तेमाल विभिन्न राज्य डिसैलिनेशन प्लांट लगाने के लिए कर सकते हैं। देश में तटों के पास मौजूद शहरों में भी पानी की कमी है। इसके अलावा मॉनसून में बारिश कम होने और तेजी से घटते भू-जल के कारण देश के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक वर्ष पानी की कमी होती है। ऐसे प्लांट



- नीति आयोग जल्द ही उन टेक्नोलॉजी की जानकारी पेश करेगा, जिनका इस्तेमाल विभिन्न राज्य डिसैलिनेशन प्लांट लगाने में कर सकते हैं

लगाने के लिए नीति आयोग नए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की मदद करेगा। एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने इकनॉमिक टाइम्स को बताया कि डिसैलिनेशन प्लांट्स के लिए कॉस्ट और प्रोजेक्ट से जुड़ी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। इसके बाद देश में ऐसे प्लांट्स लगाने के लिए अलग पॉलिसी पेश होगी। अधिकारी ने बताया, 'सरकार जल्द ही इस दिशा में कार्य शुरू करने के लिए मंत्रालय को निर्देश देगी। समुद्र के पानी को किफायती तरीके से इस्तेमाल

के लायक बनाया जा सकता है।' वॉटर मैनेजमेंट इंडेक्स पर पिछले साल नीति आयोग की ओर से जारी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि देश अपने इतिहास में सबसे बड़े जल संकट का सामना कर रहा है। पानी की क्वालिटी के लिहाज से दुनिया के 122 देशों में भारत का स्थान 120 है। रिपोर्ट में दावा किया गया था कि 2020 तक लगभग 21 बड़े शहरों में पानी करीब खत्म हो जाएगा। दक्षिण अफ्रीका में केपटाउन जैसे शहर पहले ही ऐसी मुसीबत का सामना कर रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, करीब 60 करोड़ लोग भयानक जलसंकट का सामना कर रहे हैं। लगभग 75 पैसेट घरों में पानी का पानी नहीं है और 84 पैसेट ग्रामीण घरों में पाइप से पानी की सप्लाई की सुविधा नहीं मिलती।

प्रतिबद्धता

दस साल पहले सात दिन में आठ किसानों की आत्महत्या के बाद लिया था जल संकट दूर करने का संकल्प

‘नवल’ की पहल पर बुंदेलखंड में खोदे गए 1800 से ज्यादा तालाब

प्रदीप द्विवेदी • बांदा

मुसीबत का सामना हारकर नहीं, बल्कि हिम्मत से होता है। इसे साबित किया है बांदा के पडुई गांव के नवल ने। सूखा पड़ने पर 2009 में



जल संरक्षण

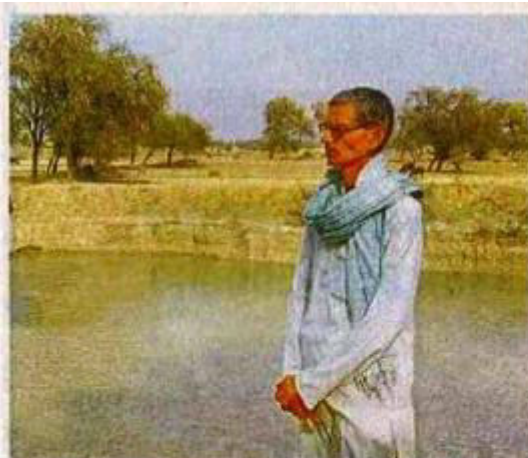
जब एक के बाद एक सात दिन में आठ किसानों ने अपनी जीवनलीला समाप्त कर ली थी, तब नवल ने जल संकट दूर करने का संकल्प लिया और अपनी हिम्मत से इसे साकार भी किया। आज जब बुंदेलखंड का बड़ा इलाका जल संकट की विभीषिका झेल रहा है, तब पडुई और आसपास के डेढ़ सौ गांव में बिना किसी सरकारी सहायता के हरियाली



जल संकट दूर करने के लिए पडुई गांव में किसान नवल किशोर द्वारा बनाया गया तालाब • जागरण

और खुशहाली की फसल लहलहा रही है। अपने संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने निजी खर्चे पर तालाब खोदवाया और मोनो ब्लॉक से पानी खेतों में पहुंचाया। वह डेढ़ सौ से अधिक गांवों

में लोगों को प्रेरित कर 1800 से अधिक तालाब खोदवा चुके हैं। महुआ ब्लॉक के पडुई गांव के 58 वर्षीय किसान नवल किशोर ने खेतों की सिंचाई के लिए वर्ष 2009-10 में बिना सरकारी मदद लिए



नवल किशोर • जागरण

नवल किशोर तमाम किसानों के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत हैं। उनके जल संरक्षण और सिंचाई मॉडल पर काम करें तो बुंदेलखंड में सूखे के प्रभाव पूरी तरह खत्म किया जा सकता है। मैंने खुद गांव में जाकर नवल को पुरस्कृत किया था।

डॉ. यूएस गौतम, कुलपति, कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश।

कही। तब नवल ने इसे अभियान के रूप में शुरू किया और गांव-गांव किसानों से संपर्क कर जल संकट और सिंचाई की जरूरत का हवाला देकर तालाब बनवाने के लिए जागरूक किया। पडुई के बदले हालात देखकर ग्रामीणों को बात समझ में आई और उन्होंने भी तालाब खोदकर उसके पानी का प्रयोग सिंचाई के लिए किया। पडुई में अब लबालब भरे पांच तालाब और आसपास के डेढ़ सौ से अधिक गांवों में 1800 तालाब बन चुके हैं। नवल ने इस वर्ष 300 से अधिक तालाब खोदवाने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

तालाब बनवाया और वर्षा जल संचय किया। इस पानी को मोनो ब्लॉक से खेतों तक पहुंचाया। नवल कहते हैं, प्रयोग सफल रहा, लेकिन ग्रामीण हंसी उड़ाते रहे। 2016-17 में संसाधन जुटाकर

अपने और अपने भाई के खेत में दो और तालाब बनवाए। लगातार फसल और सुधरती आर्थिक स्थिति से ग्रामीणों को तालाब की महत्ता समझ में आने लगी। लोग आए और तालाब खोदवाने की बात

भू-जल भी सुधरा : नवल के प्रयास से खेत ही नहीं, जमीन की भी प्यास बुझी। तीन साल पहले गांव में जलस्तर 90 से 100 फीट था। अब 60 से 70 फीट है।

पंजाब, हरियाणा व केंद्र निकालें एसवाईएल मसले का समाधान

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : सतलुज यमुना लिंक नहर (एसवाईएल) मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हरियाणा, पंजाब और केंद्र सरकार को बैठक कर संभावित हल निकालने पर विचार करने को कहा है। कोर्ट इस मामले की तीन सितंबर को फिर सुनवाई करेगा।

यह आदेश मंगलवार को जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा व जस्टिस एस. अब्दुल नजीर की पीठ ने सतलुज यमुना लिंक नहर मामले में सुनवाई के बाद दिए। इससे पहले हरियाणा सरकार की ओर से पेश वरिष्ठ वकील श्याम दीवान और राज्य के एडिशनल एडवोकेट जनरल देवेन्द्र सैनी ने कोर्ट को बताया कि दोनों राज्यों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की केंद्र सरकार के साथ बैठकें हुई हैं, लेकिन उसमें कोई भी नतीजा नहीं निकला। इस पर केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से अटार्नी जनरल ने कहा कि केंद्र ने दोनों राज्यों के साथ बैठकें की, लेकिन कोई सर्वमान्य हल निकलना लगभग असंभव सा दिखता है। केंद्र के यह कहने पर पीठ ने पूछा कि कोई संभावना नजर नहीं आ रही। तब अटार्नी

सुप्रीम कोर्ट

- दोनों राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों से वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की कमेटी बनाने को कहा
- तीनों सरकारों के अधिकारियों की बैठक के बाद तीन सितंबर को कोर्ट फिर करेगा सुनवाई

जनरल ने कहा कि कोर्ट के दखल से संभव हो सकता है। पक्षकारों को सुनने के बाद कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया कि दोनों राज्यों पंजाब और हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की कमेटी बनाएं और वह कमेटी केंद्र के अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर बैठक करे, जिसमें संभावनाएं तलाशी जाएं।

बता दें कि हरियाणा और पंजाब के बीच सतलुज यमुना लिंक नहर के निर्माण का विवाद पुराना है। दोनों राज्यों में यह एक बड़ा राजनीतिक मुद्दा भी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2002 में एसवाईएल के निर्माण का आदेश दिया था, लेकिन आज तक नहर का निर्माण पूरा नहीं हो सका है।