

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: 14.02.2020

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतिकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष 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।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

अंजव
14/02/2020

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० विनेक
14/02/2020

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० प्रवीण झा
14-02-2020

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

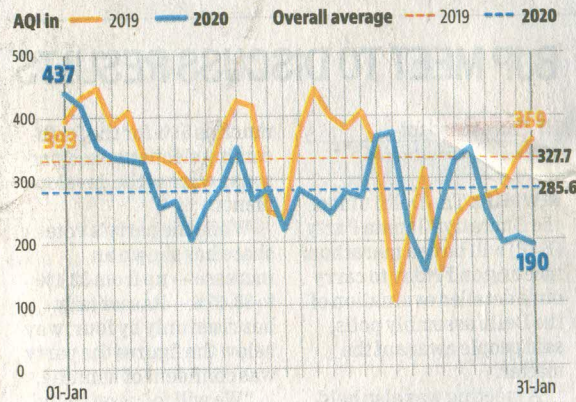
जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



Delhi breathed cleaner air this January than last yr

Favourable meteorology

Windy days and good rainfall over northwest India because of unusually high no. of western disturbances helped clean air



Jayashree Nandi

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NEW DELHI: Unusually high number of western disturbances (WDs), which led to windy days and good rainfall over northwest India, helped Delhi record significantly better air quality in January this year compared to the same period in 2019. Experts said that even though the average AQI till mid-February for both years was 'poor', conditions are likely to improve Saturday onward.

As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) data, the average air quality index (AQI) value this January was 285.67, in the 'poor' category, a notch better than last January's average of 327.70—'very poor' category. Favourable meteorology also ensured the national capital experienced just two days of 'severe' air this January, five days fewer than last January, the CPCB data shows.

While the average AQI values till February 13 for both the years were in 'poor' category—281.6 in 2020 and 286.2 in 2019—meteorologists said air quality is likely to improve significantly in the next two to three days due to high wind speed of up to 30 kmph.

On Thursday, too, the AQI was

'poor' (241).

"Pollutants couldn't accumulate because of favourable weather conditions, which is reflected in the AQI. There were seven WDs in January, with at least three strong ones which brought rainfall to the northern plains. These wind systems created strong surface winds that helped disperse pollutants. We also received moderate rainfall, especially around January 16, which would have helped clean the air," said Kuldeep Shrivastava, head of the regional weather forecasting centre.

According to Shrivastava, between January 1 and February 13, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi zones received 20% excess rain, and the average wind speed

in Delhi, was 15 kmph to 25 kmph.

Shrivastava added, "In January 2019, the region experienced five WDs, which is above average, but the average wind speed was around 12 kmph."

"When a western disturbance moves away, the wind direction is north-westerly and results in strong surface winds. If there are back-to-back WDs then wind speed is consistently good," head of the national weather forecasting centre K Sathi Devi explained, adding that usually, WDs affect weather in the western Himalayan region, but this year they caused precipitation even in the plains.

Meanwhile, CPCB officials also attributed better air quality to policy action like Graded

Response Action Plan and its on-ground enforcement. "There are two factors—meteorology and enforcement. Higher number of WDs may have aided dispersal. As per our data, there were no 'severe' air days in January 2017, 3 in 2018 and 7 in 2019," said VK Shukla, head of CPCB's air quality management division.

FORECAST

According to the models forecast by the Air Quality Early Warning System of the Union ministry of earth sciences, air quality will continue to be in the 'poor' category on February 14 but improve to moderate on February 15.

For February, four WDs were forecast by February 14; two hit on February 2 and 6. A WD was

lying over west Iran and neighbouring areas and another WD was lying over north Pakistan and adjoining Jammu and Kashmir on Thursday.

"Fairly widespread light to moderate rain or snow is very likely over Jammu & Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan & Muzaffarabad and isolated light rain or snow likely over Himachal Pradesh during next 24 hours. Isolated light rain or snow is also very likely over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim during February 14 to 17" according to IMD's Thursday bulletin.

Strong surface winds (speed reaching 20-30 kmph) will affect the entire northwestern region according to the bulletin.

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)

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Millennium Post, Delhi

Gauging the water mark

Analysis of the 'newly' introduced Jal Jeevan Mission is integral to measuring India's progress towards achieving supply of potable water to all its citizens

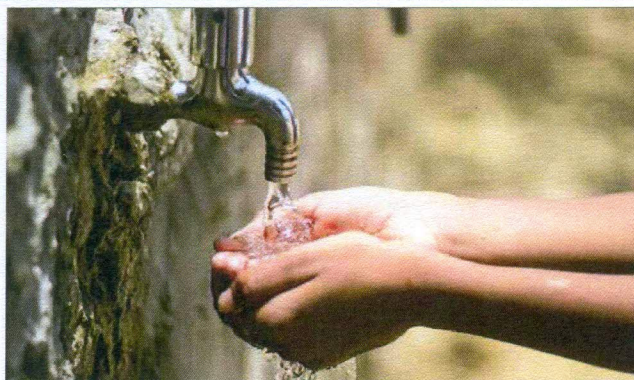


ASRARUL HAQUE JEELANI

The programme seems similar to the 'Swachh Bharat' Mission as it changes the name of the earlier sanitation programme and plays with the data to show it as 100 per cent ODF. The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' is also on a mission mode after changing the name of the earlier programme

During the devastating drought experience of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the early summer of 1967, the Government of India introduced water borewells in 250 villages with the technical support of relief agencies, particularly UNICEF. As a part of emergency relief action, a rural water supply programme was introduced in 1969, which was later named as the 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme' in 1972. In 2009, the earlier water supply programme was renamed as the 'National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme' and the goal was set to provide potable drinking water to all villages in the country by 2030, along with accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals. It is the same programme which has now been renamed again as 'Jal Jeevan Mission' by the current government, with the plan to achieve 'water for all' by 2024, six years before the deadline to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

The Prime Minister announced the programme on the occasion of the 73rd Independence day, after getting approval from the union cabinet on August 13, 2019. The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' aims to provide 'Functional Household Tap Connections' (FHTCs), i.e., 'Har Ghar Nal Se Jal' in adequate quantity (55 litres per capita per day) and prescribed quality as per BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) standard to every rural household. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the implementing body, has planned out the operational guidelines for the programme within four months in consultation with the different states. The Prime Minister has launched these guidelines on the 25th of December in Vigyan Bhawan along with 'Atal Bhujal Yojana'. As per the government's claim, it has been



As per the government's claim, providing tap water connection in 14.6 crore rural household shall cost Rs 3.8 lakh crore

estimated that providing tap water connection in 14.6 crore rural household (81.67 per cent) shall cost Rs 3.8 lakh crore. Over the cost-sharing pattern, the document states that the cost shall be split between the Centre and states respectively in the ratio of 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern states, 50:50 for other states and 100 per cent for Union Territories.

The most contentious and debatable issue is the proposal of service and recovery user charges and provision of tap water connection based on the unique identification number (Aadhar card). On the other hand, the programme has merit and timely interventions in-built. We need to discuss the positive and negative implications of the provisions made in the programme.

The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' seems to be a mix of top-down, bottom-up and utility-based approaches. The country has, over the years, gained a wide range of experiences in water-related programmes and the knowledge thereof. Arguments over decades, calling for an integrated approach and structural changes in water-related pro-

grammes and management system, now seem to have fructified in the form of the Jal Shakti Ministry which has been constituted after integrating two water-related departments and 'Jal Jeevan Mission'.

Besides this, another positive aspect of the programme is the emphasis given to the participation of women and grey-water management. The post-use water from the rural households, either from the kitchen, laundry or washing and bathing may become useful resources for agricultural, groundwater recharge or other non-potable uses. The programme has integrated this component with the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' for proper treatment of the wastewater before using it. The grey-water management will manifest into a substantial element of the 'Swachh Bharat Mission'. However, grey-water management should have been an integral part of the 'Swachh Bharat Mission', to begin with, but now it is incorporated in the 'Jal Jeevan Mission'.

The most striking aspect of the programme is the introduction of the user charge in

rural areas. As per guidelines, 5 per cent of capital costs have to be shared by the hilly, forested and SC/ST (if more than 50 per cent of the population) dominated villages and 10 per cent by the remaining rural habitats. The Panchayati Raj institutions have been given a crucial role in the making of the village action plan along with the task of operation and maintenance of the infrastructure and also to decide the service charges for operation and maintenance. The rural population of the country (67 per cent) has the highest percentage of poor, along with farmers, marginal workers and the labour class. Until now, by and large, people in the villages are not having to spend from their meagre earning to purchase water, which is supposed to be free, as and when and if it is available from public sources.

The water pricing in rural areas is based on the conventional hypothesis that higher user charges lead to better efficiency of the services. This hypothesis was tested in 455 villages of Tamil Nadu through a pilot project of rural water supply with randomly assigned tar-

geted user charges. The results from this pilot project were evident in stating that adding economic value to water resources is not going to reduce the consumption pattern or improve the service delivery. Rather, closely working with the community and consciousness of the people shall have positive implications.

The other essential aspect to discuss is the guideline to get the connection through the Aadhar card of the head of the household. It is essential to mention here the experience of arsenic affected rural areas where due to skin-related diseases, fingerprints do not match with the Aadhar card data. There are reports of rural areas where people have been denied the services due to mismatch of the fingerprint or Aadhar related errors. The State of Aadhar Report 2017-18 by IDinsight revealed that 0.8 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent of the beneficiaries of PDS were excluded due to Aadhar related factors in rural Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal respectively.

The programme seems similar to the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' as it changes the name of the earlier sanitation programme and plays with the data to show it as 100 per cent ODF. The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' is also on a mission mode after changing the name of the earlier programme to achieve the goal within five years, four times that of what has been achieved in seven decades. The "Hindiasation" of the programmes and monopoly over data is the best tool to make the people happy. However, in real terms, the programme will have an adverse effect on people with lower socioeconomic status.

The writer is a Research Scholar for the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Views expressed are strictly personal

STATES MAN 14.02.2020

Jal Jeevan mission: Assam government in Dispur gears up to implement the Centre's flagship scheme Jal Jeeva mission to provide drinking water to all households by 2024. Assam chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal commented that Dispur is committed to roll out all important missions for the benefit of the residents. SNS

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Mail Today, Delhi

Jal shakti minister chairs fifth ETF meeting of NMCG on River Ganga

By **Mail Today Bureau** in New Delhi

The fifth meeting of the Empowered Task Force (ETF) of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) followed the meeting of the National Ganga Council at Kanpur and was chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The ETF meeting was held at Shram Shakti Bhawan in New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, minister of jal shakti. The meeting saw the presence of Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI-Aayog; U.P. Singh, secretary department for water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation; Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, DG, NMCG and Rajendra Kumar Tiwari, chief secretary, Uttar Pradesh.

The ETF was formed under the River Ganga authorities' order of October 7, 2016, wherein NMCG was empowered to discharge its functions, including the regulatory ones, with powers of Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986. The ETF coordinates and advises on matters relating to rejuvenation, protection and management of River Ganga and its tributaries and ensures that the concerned ministries, departments and state governments concerned have an action plan with specific activities, milestones and timelines for achievement of the objective of rejuvenation and protection of River Ganga as well as a mechanism for monitoring implementation of its action plans.

The agenda of the fifth meet-



ing of ETF included:

■ Confirmation of the minutes of the fourth meeting of the ETF held on July 22, 2019.

■ Appraisal on the action taken note on the decisions taken in the fourth meeting of the ETF.

■ Review of action taken report on the decisions of the first meeting of National Ganga Council (NGC) held on December 14, 2019.

■ Adoption of annual accounts of NMCG for 2018-19.

Based on the way forward outlined by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the National Ganga Council Meeting, Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, DG, NMCG spelt out the focus area of the various ministries, departments and states present at the ETF meeting as follows:

■ Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare, states - Arth Ganga, Ganga nurseries and Ganga products along

with complete value chain and organic farming and zero budget farming.

■ Ministry of tourism, ministry of culture states - Arth Ganga, hybrid tourism - adventure, water sports, eco-tourism, river tourism etc., cycle track, walking track etc. along Ganga, tourist circuits in Ganga basin and Database, archaeological sites etc. (Ganga sanskriti yatra).

■ Ministry of environment, forests and climate change, states - Ganga nurseries, funds for afforestation, wetland conservation and special project for dolphin conservation.

■ Ministry of fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying, states - Cattle vaccination camps and promotion of native fish species.

■ Ministry of rural development, states - Protection and rejuvenation of water bodies and small rivers, tree plantation etc. in villages along Ganga and its tributaries.

■ Ministry of health and family welfare, states - Medical camps and PM Jan Arogya Yojana in Ganga villages.

■ NITI Aayog - Arth Ganga, special toilets with bio-digester technology and digital dashboard and aspirational district programme indicators for Ganga district (with NMCG).

■ Ministry of finance - Arth Ganga

■ Ministry of power, states - Arth Ganga, full utilisation of treated waste water in Ganga basin and state policies for re-use of waste water.

■ Ministry of housing and urban affairs, states - River cities and river centric thinking in planning, municipal solid waste management-processing capacity, reuse and recycle of waste water, bio-digester technology, task force on utilisation of byproducts and treated wastewater, behavioural change issues in ULBs, household connections for STPs, capacity development of ULBs and fecal sludge management by cities and towns.

■ Department of administrative reforms and public grievances, NMCG - Competitive ranking system and category for Ganga districts in the civil service day awards.

Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, minister of jal shakti, chaired the fifth Empowered Task Force (ETF) meeting held at Shram Shakti Bhawan in New Delhi.