

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: 15.10.2019

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।

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15.10.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदेशक *On Leave*

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदेशक

प्र. ज. आ.
15-10-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली ✓

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



Gone in 9 days? Monsoon retreating 5 times faster

Jayashree Nandi
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEWDELHI: The behaviour of this year's monsoon is getting curi-
ouser and curiouser — after
beginning to withdraw only on
October 9, well after the usual
date of September 1, the latest
withdrawal since at least 1961, it
has, in the span of five days,
retreated from most parts of the
country and, in the next few
days, will be gone completely,
according to the India Meteor-
ological Department (IMD).

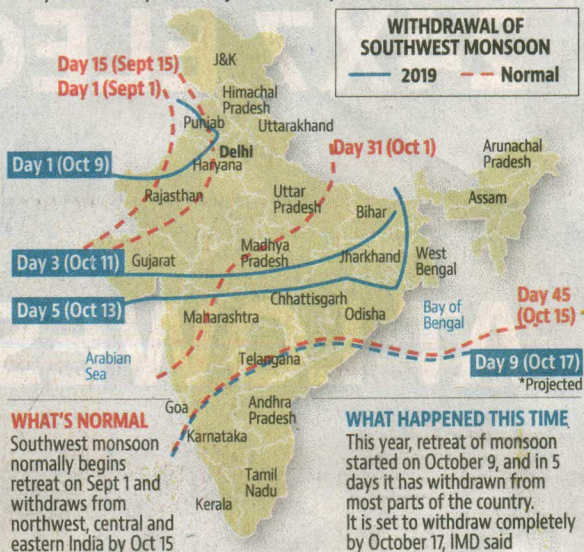
In other words, it will take
nine days to do what it usually
does over 45 days.

But that is perhaps only to be
expected of what has been a very
peculiar monsoon characterised
by a delayed onset, an extremely
dry June, a near deluge in sev-
eral states in August and Sep-
tember, and, of course, a delayed
withdrawal.

This year, IMD announced
CONTINUED ON P 8

WITHDRAWAL EFFECT

This year, the 45-day-long withdrawal of southwest monsoon is likely to be completed in just nine days



Monsoon

monsoon withdrawal on October 9, with the establishment of an anti-cyclonic circulation in the lower tropospheric level over northwest India, and a gradual reduction in moisture and rainfall. But what is typically a gradual process was almost over in five days.

On Monday, IMD's bulletin stated: "The southwest monsoon has further withdrawn from the remaining parts of the north Arabian Sea, some parts of the Central Arabian Sea, remaining parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, some parts of Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha, some parts of south India, some more parts of Chhattisgarh, some parts of Odisha, entire Jharkhand, Bihar and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim, some more parts of Gangetic West Bengal, entire northeast India and some parts of north Bay of Bengal."

The pace of withdrawal stands out. For instance, in 2016 rainfall activity over the northwestern parts of Rajasthan remained subdued since September 5, marking the beginning of the process. A change over in the lower tropospheric circulation pattern over the region from cyclonic to anti cyclonic was established on September 15. Further withdrawal of monsoon from more parts of northwest India took place on October 5 with the southward shift of the subtropical westerly jet stream.

"This year monsoon withdrawal is unusually quick. It normally takes 45 days. This year between October 9 and 14, monsoon has already withdrawn from most parts of northwest India, central India, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Konkan, Goa etc. Wind patterns changed very quickly to northwesterly from easterly due to formation of an anti-cyclone over western parts of Rajasthan," said Mahesh Palawat, vice president, climate change and meteorology, Skymet Weather.

IMD scientists admit the pace

of withdrawal has been unusual. "The criteria for monsoon were not applicable anymore to these regions in northwest India and central India so we have announced that monsoon has withdrawn from these places. We had earlier said withdrawal will be quick. It is likely to withdraw completely by October 17. This is climate variability," said M Mohapatra, director general, IMD.

"Monsoon flow of air has stopped and with that all monsoon activity has also stopped abruptly. It is indeed quick," added Pulak Guhathakurta, head, Climate Application and User Interface, Climate Research and Services at IMD, Pune.

Monsoon rainfall during July, August and September were 105%, 115% and 152% of its Long Period Average (LPA) respectively, according to IMD data.

Experts say it is too early to relate the quick withdrawal to climate change. "The main synoptic feature of this year's monsoon is the widespread rain in September which is very unusual. Lots of low pressure systems formed over the Bay of Bengal. I also think western disturbances which start forming in winter formed early in September this year, blending with monsoon rains. Climate change cannot be ruled out but it cannot be linked definitely (with the withdrawal). Some people have contended that IMD should have declared the onset of withdrawal earlier," said SK Dash, climate scientist, IIT Delhi.

Whatever the reason, many parts of India will be very happy to see the back of what has been a strange and cruel season.

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Mail Today, ✓

JAL SHAKTI MINISTER FLAGS OFF GANGA AAMANTRAN ABHIYAN FROM DEVPRAYAG

The long-anticipated 'Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan', a pioneering and historic exploratory open-water rafting and kayaking expedition on the Ganga river from Devprayag to Ganga Sagar, was recently flagged off by union minister of Jal Shakti, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.



The Jal Shakti minister gave a clarion call to everyone to join hands to ensure the aviralta (uninterrupted flow) and nirmalta (cleanliness) of the river. He was joined by MP from Garhwal, Tirath Singh Rawat; state minister, Dhan Singh Rawat; MLA Devprayag, Vinod Kandari; MLA from Pauri, Mukesh Singh Koli; DG, NMCG, Rajiv Ranjan Mishra and other eminent dignitaries.

Shekhawat's call was answered unanimously by everyone present on the occasion. The Himalayan valley of Devprayag reverberated with chants of 'Har har Gange, Namami Gange'. The loudest cheers were from the large droves of school students and Namami Gange's ever present the Ganga praharis.

Furthermore, the launch of the 'plastic-free Devprayag' campaign only made the occasion all the more apt as people renewed their pledge to ensure a pollution free Ganga.

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Financial Express

Innovative collaboration

MONA KEIJZER

Netherlands' State Secretary for Economic Affairs and Climate Policy



India and Netherlands have been cooperating on innovation for more than a decade

LATER THIS MONTH, India will generously host a State Visit by the King and Queen of the Netherlands, as well as an economic mission and a Tech Summit with the Netherlands comprising four cabinet ministers and more than 200 participants from companies, knowledge institutes and the government. Central to this are two things that will create more win-win opportunities for both countries: joint mission-driven innovation as a way to tackle global challenges and public-private partnerships as a means of finding cost-effective solutions in the areas of water, health and agriculture.

More than a decade ago, India and the Netherlands began to cooperate on innovation, this great driver of sustainable economic growth. Together we started innovating in areas of common interest, such as crop sciences, medical devices for affordable health, smart energy grids, big data and urban water systems. Over the years, we have funded no fewer than 34 research projects, which not only generated new knowledge and economic value, but also brought more safety, health, and opportunities to our communities.

Take the LOTUSHR project, for example. India and the Netherlands implemented a holistic approach to recovering water, energy and nutrients from the 1.6 million liters of waste water produced by New Delhi each day at the Barapullah Drain. In the past, this water would end up untreated in the Yamuna, thereby polluting New Delhi's water source. This new approach reduces water scarcity and treatment costs and complements the Modi Government's Swachh Bharat mission to clean up India.

Together, India and Netherlands can contribute towards sufficient energy, water, food and health for billions of people, and further schemes like Ayushman Bharat

Key to our work has been public-private partnerships between government, the private sector and academia, an approach pioneered by the Netherlands when the country began transforming into a knowledge economy in the 1980s. Partners from all three domains share knowledge, pool investments and align goals according to long-term roadmaps, which allows all to achieve better and more cost-effective solutions. The Netherlands ranks highly on

the global innovation index and is the world's second-largest agri-food exporter.

Last year, the Netherlands innovated its approach to innovation. Next to focusing innovation on practical, industry-specific solutions, we now focus our innovation policy on a higher purpose. Dubbed mission-driven innovation, we now encourage public-private partnerships to address the global challenges that face mankind. The four social themes that inspire our missions are Energy transition and sustainability, Agriculture, water and food, Health and Healthcare, and Security.

Inspired by these themes, the Netherlands has formulated 25 missions. These missions focus on ensuring a greater and healthy life expectancy, sufficient clean water and safe food, lower greenhouse gas emissions, affordable sustainable energy and a safe Netherlands to live and work in.

In addition to this, we have also identified the key technologies we need to realise our mission. These are among others biotechnology, photonics, nano technology, artificial intelligence and quantum computing. In the coming years, our focus lies on these four themes and the relevant key technologies through multi-year programmes that cover the entire chain from fundamental research to market introductions. Thus, we may also address the societal challenges we share with India along this route.

The State Visit and the Tech Summit will mark the beginning of a new period in which India and the Netherlands will begin work on a new bilateral knowledge and innovation agenda. Together, we can contribute towards sufficient energy, water, food and health for billions of people. For example, we can aim to double farmers' income through sustainable supply chains and provide accessible and affordable healthcare, in line with the Ayushman Bharat scheme.

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Winter is Coming to North, So is Toxic Air

Quality of air may worsen in Delhi after a week due to stubble burning & lower temperature

Parshant.Krar@timesgroup.com

Chandigarh: Air quality in northern India, particularly Delhi, is expected to deteriorate to very dangerous levels after a week because of lower temperature and increased burning of harvest residue in the region, but for the next two days favourable wind will prevent the flow of smoke into the capital. Incidents of burning of crop residue, which poison Delhi's air with alarming

ly high levels of pollution, have started increasing in Punjab and Haryana, and are likely to peak after a week, officials said. "The brunt of fire will come in the next week when harvest commences in Sangrur, Patiala, Ludhiana and Fatehabad districts where the practice of open field burning has been rampant in the last year," an official in Punjab said.

As of Sunday, 833 incidents of farm fires were reported in Punjab and 750 in Haryana

In Haryana, which shares a border with Delhi, officials said many more fires will blaze next week when the crop matures in the districts of Sirsa, Hisar and Faridabad where half of burning incidents were reported last year.

Awareness Drive >> 10



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Air 'poor', may get worse next week

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: With the air quality index at 252, the capital's air improved marginally on Monday from Sunday's 270 but remained in the 'poor' category.

The System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting And Research (SAFAR), a body under ministry of earth sciences, forecast showed that the air would turn 'very poor' in the next 48 hours.

"The overall air quality in Delhi is at the higher end of 'poor' and touched 'very poor' on Sunday night for a brief period. This indicated that the peak impact of stubble fire was a maximum of 8% before midnight. Although the stubble burning activity in Haryana, Punjab, and nearby border regions is moderate, there is a going to be significant change in circulation pattern and direction at transport height is going to be south easterly," a SAFAR report on Monday stated.

According to SAFAR, the cyclonic circulation is developing

over northwest Uttar Pradesh and neighbourhood, which will lead to a slight improvement in Delhi's air quality in the 'poor' category for the next two days.

According to the officials, further deterioration in AQI may start from the fourth week of October: "In the fourth week, the temperature will also start to cool. The anticyclone is expected to strengthen only by mid-fourth week and associated

BAD-AIR DAYS

clear skies, and sinking motion will make the atmosphere stable with calm surface winds."

Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Monday also urged the neighbouring states, the Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal to "do something" about stubble burning, which chokes the city during winters. Meanwhile, EPCA member Sunita Narain on Monday said that with stubble burning responsible for 8% of the city's pollution, the local factors were crucial and actions were required.

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Dutch treat: Barapullah drain project enters Ph-II

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The second phase of the Local Treatment of Urban Sewage Streams for Healthy Reuse (LOTUS-HR) programme — which will now treat 10,000 litres per day of sewage water in the Barapullah drain, was jointly inaugurated on Monday by the Netherlands King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima in presence of Union Science and Technology minister Dr Harsh Vardhan and Lt Governor Anil Baijal.

At a function in New Delhi, Harsh Vardhan said: "To-

day, we are going to enter into the second phase, wherein 10,000 litres of sewage water will be treated per day. Dutch and Indian companies are contributing to the project by sharing their existing technologies." He added that the model will be replicated in 12 other cities to clean the rivers and drains.

The first phase of the LOTUS-HR project was launched in July 2017 through an Indo-Dutch partnership which aimed at demonstrating a holistic water management approach. Only around 100-200 litres per day of sewa-

ge water was being treated in the first phase. "However following its success, the model has been scaled up which would considerably improve the Barapullah drain," said the minister.

"In two years, you can certainly expect a clean drain. The King and Queen have appreciated the efforts, and this project showcases what collaboration in such a sphere can do," said Vardhan.

Officials said that the data gathered at the pilot scale site at the Barapullah drain will be utilised to replicate a number of treatment technologies at other sites in Delhi as well.

The LOTUS-HR project is jointly supported by the department of biotechnology, ministry of science and technology, Government of India and Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research/STW, Government of the Netherlands.

During their visit to the water laboratory on Monday, the King and Queen were shown project demonstrations and design innovations. They were also showcased innovations under the "Wetlab-a design challenge" which is jointly supported by DBT-BIRAC and Netherlands Enterprise Agency.



Netherlands King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima inaugurated the plant that will treat 10,000 litres per day of sewage water

Sanjay Sekhri

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DUTCH ROYALS LAUNCH 'CLEAN YAMUNA' PART-II

- Second phase of an Indo-Dutch project that seeks to treat dirty water of Barapullah drain before it flows into Yamuna was launched in New Delhi on Monday in the presence of Netherlands King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima (in pic, left)
- The royal couple, who arrived in New Delhi on Sunday night, visited the water treatment lab on Monday and also interacted with some of the researchers working on the project
- PM Narendra Modi (left) held talks with King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima with a focus on enhancing bilateral, cultural and economic ties between the two countries

TRIBUNE PHOTO: MANAS RANJAN BHUI

T-15

straightforward

SHASHI SHEKHAR



Utilise resources to save our cities

The way forward is to bring citizens, municipal corporations and state governments together

The rainwater on the streets of Patna has dried after a heavy downpour that paralysed the city for days on end. But there is little respite since it has left behind mosquitoes, which bring with them the risk of dengue and other infectious diseases. Unfortunately, this is not very different from the pathetic situation seen in other cities. Earlier, Mumbai suffered in a similar fashion. Cities which are on river banks or on the sea coast have it worst since they are prone to water logging after heavy rains, which is then followed by intense heat.

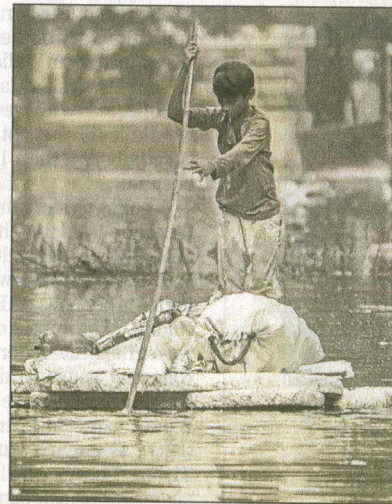
The problems which arise from these disasters have become a part of our lives in India. After every natural disaster, we start attacking the government. We dwell on the failures of the municipal corporation and express our anger on social media. As a result, there are problems, complaints, and a lot of noise about all this, but there is no real solution in sight. This points to the urgent need to review the living conditions in our cities and metropolises. If we do not learn from such disasters, it is only a matter of time before they come back to us in a more terrifying and damaging manner, which we will struggle to fix.

Let us first look at the city administration. After Independence, our leaders talked about local self-government. Rajiv Gandhi introduced the 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha in 1989 to give constitutional status to the panchayati raj. A speech he gave during that time is still discussed today. Emphasising the decentralisation of power, he said, if the Centre sends one rupee, it reduces to 15 paise by the time it reaches villages.

However, his dream of reversing this could not be fulfilled in his lifetime. The bill got stuck in the Rajya Sabha. It was only later, in PV Narasimha Rao's time, through the 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill, it was made a reality. It is appropriate that this bill was brought about with the aim of empowering villages, particularly gram sabhas, but the decentralisation of power was its ultimate aim. Much before that, during the British rule, corporate bodies were established with the same intention.

I remember the doubts which were raised in the 1990s when the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government decided to hold a municipal corporation election once again. After all, what will the mayor do in metropolitan cities? How will all that which many legislators, members of Parliament and government machinery struggled to do, be fulfilled? Are we not going to impose another white elephant on our already decrepit system? By looking at the plight of Patna today, we can address some of these questions and concerns. Today, the posts of the mayor and the municipal corporation chairman have been reduced to being merely decorative titles. The dream of decentralisation of power seems to have reached its end.

Let us look at the example of America. On September 11, 2001, when the world trade towers were destroyed, Rudy Giuliani, the then Mayor of New York City, took charge of the situation to boost people's morale. At that time, he had cancer but he continued to work tirelessly. He was at the site of the explosion, and took decisions from there. He monitored every little detail with a watchful eye. Need-



■ The problems that arise from floods have seen no solutions. Fixing these must be considered a priority

PTI

less to say, New York got back on its feet. This incident is often talked about in the context of terrorism, but people who visit the site always remember Giuliani's words. After this tragedy, he said, "No one can stop us from moving forward. We will build a new New York which will be stronger, more magnificent than before."

The mayor of New York City proved with his remarkable work during that critical hour of need that he was first and foremost, a citizen of the city. Unfortunately in India, this has been reduced to mere protocol. In areas where people from different parties are posted in the state government and bodies, they are often at loggerheads. The three municipal corporations of Delhi are examples. Also, it is not that the municipal corporations are short on

resources. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation presented a budget of ₹30,692 crore this year. New Delhi Municipal Corporation has an income-expenditure account of ₹4,100 crores, while the budget of Patna Municipal Corporation is ₹4,065 crores. If so much money is available, should services not improve?

This brings me to the utilisation of resources by administrators and city-dwellers in India. Rewind back to the plague that broke out in Surat in 1994. More than 50 people died because of it. As a result, lakhs of people left the city. Entire businesses collapsed. In such a situation, municipal commissioner Suryadevara Ramachandra Rao decided to step up to the plate. Under his leadership, the work of cleaning the city began. The city was divided into several zones. The report on everyday work was prepared and presented. And this was scrutinised in detail. Heavy fines were imposed on people who littered. And in less than three years, Surat became one of the cleanest cities in the country.

Today there are plants to sort out and recycle waste separately. Hundreds of vehicles collect garbage from millions of houses every day, which is then disposed of using scientific methods. Cities like Indore, Bhopal and Visakhapatnam have a similar story to tell. Unfortunately, most of the cities of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are still waiting for such positive efforts.

The role of citizens here is important. Whether it is cleanliness or encroachment, the maintenance of the resources provided by the corporation or general civic sense, the role of the public is always more important than that of the government in power. Look within — Are we and our neighbours discharging our duties as citizens?

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The views expressed are personal

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
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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)
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☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

नल के पानी की रैंकिंग देगा बीआईएस

नई दिल्ली, (एजेंसी): भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) अगले तीन माह के दौरान राज्यों की राजधानियों और 100 स्मार्ट शहरों में नल के पानी की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर रैंकिंग देगा। उपभोक्ता मामलों के मंत्री रामविलास पासवान ने सोमवार को यह जानकारी दी। पासवान ने कहा कि बीआईएस अगले छह माह के दौरान जिलास्तर पर भी नल से मिलने वाले पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच करेगा। विश्व मानक दिवस पर आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए पासवान ने कहा कि उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखकर पेयजल के लिए बीआईएस मानक को अनिवार्य बनाने को कहा है।



फिलहाल पीने के पानी के लिए बीआईएस मानक को स्वैच्छिक रखा गया है। पासवान ने कहा कि बीआईएस ने राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा स्मार्ट शहरों से नल वाले पानी के नमूने जुटाना शुरू कर दिया है। इन नमूनों के परीक्षण के बाद बीआईएस राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा 100 स्मार्ट शहरों को अगले तीन माह के दौरान पानी की गुणवत्ता के आधार पर रैंकिंग देगा। उन्होंने कहा कि अगले छह माह में इस पहल को जिलास्तर तक पहुंचाया जाएगा। उपभोक्ता मामलों के मंत्रालय के तहत आने वाले भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो उत्पादों और सेवाओं के लिए गुणवत्ता संबंधी नियम बनाता है।

HINDUSTAN, (HINDI) 15.10.2019



केन्द्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने देव प्रयाग से गंगा आमंत्रण अभियान की शुरुआत की। इस मौके पर गढ़वाल के सांसद तीर्थ सिंह रावत समेत अन्य गणमान्य एवं मंत्रालय के अधिकारी मौजूद रहे।

H-15/10

HINDUSTAN/HINDI 15.10.2019

मंगल पर प्राचीन नदी का पता लगाया

नई दिल्ली। वैज्ञानिकों को मंगल पर प्राचीन नदी का पता चला है, जो इंगित करती है कि कभी लाल ग्रह पर पानी बहता था। मंगल एक्सप्रेस अंतरिक्ष यान द्वारा ली गई फोटोज में के आधार पर विशेषज्ञों ने 435 मील की चौड़ाई की एक प्राचीन नदी प्रणाली के बारे में पता लगाया है।