

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: 19.02.2020

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

अंजन
19/02/2020
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० विजय
19/02/2020

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० प्रवीण झा
19-02-2020

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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



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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

24x7 water supply: CM seeks timeline

To Meet Officials Today To Prepare Roadmap For 10 Promises In Guarantee Card

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: With 24-hour water supply being one of the 10 promises made by AAP in its "guarantee card" ahead of the polls, chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Tuesday called a meeting of various stakeholders to prepare a roadmap to achieve the target.

Apart from DJB officials, minister Satyendar Jain, who has been given the charge of water department in the third term of AAP government, also attended the meeting. Sources said Kejriwal sought a timeline on achieving the target of supplying good-quality pi-

ped water round-the-clock to every household in the city in the next five years.

The CM has also called a meeting of all officials and ministers on Wednesday where the implementation of the 10-point guarantee card will be discussed.

Sources said about 93% of the residential areas in Delhi were so far connected with water pipelines. To provide round-the-clock water, the government's first target is to connect every colony with the network. Augmenting the availability of water to meet the increased demand is another challenge it faces.



THE PLAN: To provide round-the-clock water, the govt's first target is to connect every colony with pipeline network

"The CM also discussed the possible ways of increasing the availability of water. Rejuvenation of waterbodies and the creation of a reservoir along the Yamuna north of

Wazirabad are two important projects that were discussed," an official said.

Delhi government has initiated an ambitious plan to tap Yamuna rainwater by building a 1,000-acre mega reservoir. The project aims at conserving water in the floodplain between Palla on Delhi-Haryana border and Wazirabad to deal with the shortage in the capital. The government will build small ponds on the floodplain, which will catch excess water from the overflowing river during monsoons.

According to officials, civil work has already started on the project.

Delhi's estimated water demand at present is around 1,150 million gallons daily (MGD) while DJB provides around 950 MGD. For the 24x7 water supply project, this 200 MGD gap could be the difference between success and failure, said officials.

Two upscale colonies in Malviya Nagar area — Navjeevan Vihar and Geetanjali Enclave — are already part of a PPP-mode pilot project where over 600 houses have been getting 24x7 supply. A similar project all over Delhi will not only require a robust leakage proof pipeline system but also surplus availability of water.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

'Can't set up Water Front Management Authority'

It requires legislative provisions, Delhi Development Authority tells tribunal

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on Tuesday informed the National Green Tribunal that the setting up of a Water Front Management Authority, as directed by the green tribunal earlier, was not possible as it required legislative provisions which was not under the purview of the urban body.

A Bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel was told that as pointed out by the Yamuna Monitoring Committee, the DDA or the INTACH would require assistance from the municipal corporations or the police as they did not have regulatory powers.

"The suggestion of the Ya-



munia Monitoring Committee [YMC] is for setting up of Water Front Management Authority under the aegis of the DDA. It is submitted that DDA is already an authority constituted through a separate Act. Therefore, constituting another authority under the aegis of the DDA may not be possible legally as the

constitution of the authority may again require legislative provision," the urban body said in a report filed before the tribunal.

DDA report

Adding that other authorities and stakeholders were involved in management of the riverfront, the DDA in its report said, "Several experts are also involved from time to time... these organisations can access funds from their own budgets. While coordination between all these agencies is of utmost importance but any society or other body may not be able to exercise the powers of these organisations."

Stating that there was effective monitoring of en-

croachments and unauthorised construction on the floodplain by the police, the DDA said, "Land in Delhi is with the government of India and the DDA is the agency authorised to manage land parcels in Delhi. Therefore, the landowner by the DDA along the riverfront cannot be transferred to any other agency."

Cleaning of the Yamuna

The green panel has reserved its order which is to pronounced later. Earlier, the panel had sought responses from the DDA after the YMC suggested the setting up of a Water Front Management Authority to ensure cleaning of the river Yamuna.

UK issues severe flood alerts as storm-swollen rivers surge

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, 18 FEBRUARY

ST-19

Residents in central England and Wales braced Tuesday for more flooding as rivers peaked in the wake of a weekend storm that brought up to 6 inches (150 mm) of rain to an already waterlogged region.

Environment agencies in England and Wales on Tuesday declared 10 severe flood warnings, meaning there is an immediate danger to life, for the rivers Severn Trent, Wye and Lugg. More than 180 less severe flood warnings were also in place.

Storm *Dennis* — the second major storm of the winter — blew through the U.K. on Saturday and Sunday, bringing wind gusts of up to 90 mph (145 kph) and heavy rain that flooded roads, railways, homes and businesses.

The fierce weather upended travel plans for thousands of British families trying to get away on the mid-winter school break. It turned rivers including the Severn and the Wye, which normally meander



People bail water out of flooded homes after the River Wye burst its banks in Ross-on-Wye, western England. ■ AFP

through picturesque countryside, into raging torrents. The River Wye reached the highest level ever recorded in the central England town of Hereford.

Dave Throup, a manager in the region for the Environment Agency, tweeted: "I've seen things today I would not have believed... This is not normal flooding, we are in uncharted territory."

The storm has killed at least three people in Britain, including a 55-year-old woman who was swept away by floodwaters in the central

English town of Tenbury.

The high seas churned up by the storm left an abandoned cargo ship, the MV Alta, crashed up upon the shores of County Cork, near Ballycotton, southern Ireland.

The storm also left a trail of flooding and power outages across northern Europe, including in southwestern Sweden.

In Denmark, 100 people who had been evacuated late Monday due to fears that a levee might collapse began returning home Tuesday.

Punjab Cabinet okays ₹650 cr for rejuvenation of Buddah Nallah

19-ST

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, 18 FEBRUARY

In bid to undertake rejuvenation of the highly polluting Buddah Nallah in Ludhiana, the Punjab Cabinet today okayed a Rs650 crore project in the first phase.

Divulging details, a spokesperson of the Chief Minister's Office said under this ambitious plan an additional sewerage treatment plant having capacity of 275 million litres per day (MLD) including associated infrastructure would be developed, which would go a long way in solving problems of Buddah Nallah and subsequent pollution of river Satlej.

The Cabinet also decided to levy one per cent additional stamp duty on registration of sale of urban properties to finance water supply and environment improvement programmes in the urban areas of



the state. The pollution in the Buddah Nallah is a major threat to public health and environment. The main sources of pollution in Buddah Nallah are direct flow into the Nallah by industries, dairies and some slum/localities, treated effluent from existing sewerage treatment plants (STPs) not meeting the required effluent quality, and overflow from sewer lines as the capacity of laid sewerage system and STPs is insufficient to carry the existing flows.

Taking serious view of pollution in the drains, streams and

rivers in the state, the National Green Tribunal has already directed the state government to take proactive steps to immediately address this problem.

The Buddah Nallah is a seasonal tributary of Satluj, which emanates from the confluence of Kum Link Drain and Neelon drain near village Ghumait and Kumkalan, and flows in an east-west direction south of the river. The total length of the Nallah is 47.55 kilometres, and it passes through Ludhiana city (14 km) to divide the city into two.

FACT CHECK, GROUND REALITY

Can dams to control rising sea levels work?

MEHRGILL
NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 18

A PAPER that has been accepted for publication in the *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* has proposed an extraordinary measure to protect 25 million people and important economic regions of 15 Northern European countries from rising seas as a result of climate change: a mammoth Northern European Enclosure Dam (NEED) enclosing all of the North Sea.

"The concept of constructing NEED showcases the extent of protection efforts that are required if mitigation efforts fail to limit sea level rise," the authors of the paper, Sjoerd Groeskamp of the Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, and Joakim Kjellsson of the Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research in Kiel, Germany, have written.

THE PROPOSAL: The scientists have proposed the construction of two dams of a combined length of 637 km — the first between northern Scotland and western Norway, measuring 476 km and with an average depth of 121 m and maximum depth of 321 m; the



second between France and southwestern England, of length 161 km, and average depth of 85 m and maximum depth of 102 m.

According to Groeskamp and Kjellsson, separating the North and Baltic Seas from the Atlantic Ocean may be the "most viable option" to protect Northern Europe against unstoppable sea level rise (SLR).

They have also identified other regions in the world where such mega-enclosures could potentially be considered, including the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Irish Sea, and the Red Sea.

THE RATIONALE: While NEED may appear to be "overwhelming" and "unrealistic", it could be "potentially favourable" financially and in scale when compared with alternative solutions to fight SLR, the paper argues. The researchers classify the solutions to SLR into three categories of taking no action, protection, and managed retreat — and submit that NEED is in the second category.

While managed retreat, which includes options such as managed migrations, may be less expensive than protection (NEED), it involves intangible costs such as national and international political instability, psycholog-

ical difficulties, and loss of culture and heritage for migrants. NEED, the paper says, will have the least direct impact on people's daily lives, can be built at a "reasonable cost", and has the largest potential to be implemented with the required urgency to be effective.

THE VIABILITY: Using the costs of building the 33.9-km Saemangeum Seawall in South Korea and the Maasvlakte 2 extension of the Rotterdam harbour in the Netherlands as examples, the researchers have estimated the total costs associated with NEED at between €250 billion and €550 billion. If construction is spread over a 20-year period, this will work out to an annual expense of around 0.07%-0.16% of the GDP of the 15 Northern European countries that will be involved. Construction costs would be higher for the UK, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium, amounting to roughly 0.15%-0.32% of their GDP annually for 20 years because of their vulnerability, awareness of SLR, or both.

The construction will "heavily impact" marine and terrestrial ecosystems inside and outside the enclosure, will have social and cultural implications, and affect tourism and fisheries, the paper says.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Financial Express, Delhi ✓

● CHLOROPHILE

SOLARISATION OF THE COUNTRY'S WATER PUMPS WILL NOT ONLY ENSURE UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY BUT ALSO REDUCE THE SUBSIDY BILL AND PROVIDE INCOME TO FARMERS

Solarise irrigation to conserve groundwater

PRAVINBHAI PUNJABHAI PARMAR, 30, says his cooperative has sold 2.40 lakh units (kWh) of solar electricity to a Gujarat state utility since May 2016, and earned ₹14.35 lakh. It has also sold irrigation worth ₹16 lakh to fellow farmers who do not have tubewells. The nine members of the cooperative together own 38 bighas (8.5 hectares), and not only reduced their cost of irrigation in averted diesel use but also got a neat stream of revenue to supplement their meagre income—about ₹1.5 lakh annually, each—growing paddy, millet, wheat, and tomato.

Parma, 30, is secretary of the Dhundi Saur Urja Utpadak Sahakari Mandali (or Dhundi Solar Energy Producers Cooperative). It is based in Kheda, whose milk producers' union, named after the district, became a model for cooperative dairying under the Amul brand. Dhundi has inspired similar cooperatives under the state government's Suryashakti Kisan Yojana (SKY), launched in June 2018 to get 12,300 farmers linked to 137 farm feeders to switch to solar irrigation. It has also become the template for one of three components of the central government's Kusum scheme.

Dhundi has 50 pumps. Except one, which is electrified, the rest run on diesel as their owners were unable to comply with the procedures for obtaining grid connections. It takes five litres of diesel, or ₹350, to irrigate a bigha. Wheat needs five irrigations, bajra seven, and tomato more. A pump needs 20 units of solar electricity to water a bigha. The opportunity cost of those 20 units, or the price the members of the cooperative would have fetched if they had sold those units to the utility, would have been ₹92.6 or ₹64.80. The difference is because of the buyback rate. The Gujarat utility, which signed the power purchase agreement, in May 2016, with the first set of six members, offered ₹4.63 a unit for 25 years. In August 2017, it offered the next set of three members a rate of ₹3.24 a unit for the same duration. If the farmers had operated electric pumps, the utility would have charged them 60 paise for a unit of power that costs it eight to ten times more, says Tushaar Shah, who headed the team at the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) working on this model, helped set up the cooperative, and arranged the power purchase agreements.

Getting a bunch of farmers to install

VIVIAN FERNANDES

Author blogs at smartindianagriculture.com
Views are personal



solar pumps was quite a task for IWMI, which is headquartered in Sri Lanka. It is part of an international consortium of agricultural research institutions called CGIAR, two of which ushered in the Green Revolution in wheat and rice. IWMI's mandate is to develop solutions for sustainable use of water in agriculture. Early in the last decade, IWMI and its senior fellow, Shah, had advocated the separation of the grid supplying three-phase electricity to irrigation pumps from the one lighting up homes. The farm grid would provide limited hours of subsidised three-phase electricity during the day and at night alternately every week. The home grid would have uninterrupted power for lighting. Gujarat adopted the model, and called it Jyotigram. Limiting the duration of supply would not only reduce the power subsidy bill but also help conserve groundwater.

Parma and his neighbours had seen solar lamps, but were unsure of solar pumps working reliably and consistency. But, IWMI sweetened the deal with generous contributions from the Tata group and a CGIAR research programme on climate change. The farmers invested ₹8.40 lakh in nine pumps of 52.5 hp, and solar panels that can produce 71.4 units of electricity at peak capacity on clear, sunny days. They got a system worth ₹68.24 lakh, including a microgrid of 4.2 km and a 100 kVa transformer. In addition, for two years, IWMI paid them an extra ₹2.50 a unit as green energy and groundwater conservation bonus.

Water buyers, who don't own tubewells, also gained. The solar pump owners charged ₹250 an hour, a steep discount of 50%. (They charge ₹300 now). About 10 diesel pumps in the vicinity of the solar pumps became uncompetitive and quit the market. The cooperative's members still made more money at ₹12.5 a unit than they would have if they had sold that power to the utility. Groundwater depletion is not issue in the village because the aquifers are recharged by the Mahi river canal.

Shah says the power purchase arrangement is vital to conserving groundwater. Otherwise, farmers will keep their pumps running as there is no operating cost. They will overwater their crops, or grow crops that need more water.

Under Gujarat's SKY programme, farmers pay just 5% of the capital cost. The remaining 60% is subsidised equally by the central and state governments. Another 35% is a loan contracted from Nabard, the agricultural refinance bank, by the state government on behalf of the farmers at low interest rates. A 25-year power purchase agreement is signed if more than 70% of farmers connected to a feeder form a cooperative and switch to solar. For the first seven years, they are paid ₹7 per unit, of which the state government retains ₹3.5 for seven years to repay the loan. Thereafter, farmers are paid ₹3.5 per unit of electricity supplied.

Farmers have an incentive to opt for SKY because they are assured of 12 hours of uninterrupted power. (The rest get eight hours of it). The grid evacuates all the power, while the farmers draw from it. This helps in running the pumps in the morning and the evenings, when solar voltage is low. The farmers are paid (or billed) for net usage.

So far, 3,100 tubewells connected to 76 feeders in Gujarat have been solarised. (Gujarat has 9,500 farm feeders, and 1.6 million tubewells). They have generated 62.6 million units of power, and consumed 23.4 million units.

There are 10 million diesel pumps in the country. There is a long waitlist to electrify them. There are 20 million electric pumps as well, accounting for 17% of the country's annual electricity consumption. Solarisation will reduce the subsidy bill, and also provide income to

farmers. The finance minister has set a target of solarising 2 million diesel pumps, and 1.5 million electric pumps.

Sanjio Phadnis, senior manager at Jain Irrigation, which claims an installed base of 30,000 pumps, says a solar pump costs ₹1-1.25 lakh per horsepower. A 5 hp pump would cost between ₹5 and ₹6.25 lakh (those of lesser efficiency cost about ₹90,000 per hp). Diesel pumps are cheaper, but solar pumps can match the cost in five years if running and maintenance costs are considered.

The generous terms of the Centre's scheme could give impetus to solarisation. Despite 60% subsidy from the Rajasthan government, smallholder

farmers are not enthused about solar pumps, says Padam Jain, who was engaged in organising about 15,000 of them in Bundi district through Srijan, an NGO. The 5 hp solar pump he installed in 2017 has given near trouble-free service, he says. He could not install an electric pump because of the long wait time. But, grid power is erratic and keeps farmers awake at night every

alternate week. Rajasthan enjoys about 325 clear sunny days a year. A power buyback arrangement should encourage farmers to opt for solarisation.

Costs are dropping because of acute competition for government orders. Dinesh Patidar of Pithampur (MP)-based Shakti Pumps (which has an installed base of 1.5 lakh pumps) says, for the Maharashtra tender, rates as low as ₹2.3 lakh for 5 hp pumps were quoted. Suppliers counted on economies of scale and a steep reduction in the cost of installation and servicing.

Shah says it costs the Gujarat government about ₹55,000 per electrified tubewell in annual subsidy. The subsidy would be higher in Punjab, where power is supplied free to farmers, and groundwater usage is more. He says the buyback rates should be in the range of ₹5-6 a unit, including a bonus for saving groundwater. That will give farmers an incentive to install micro irrigation systems as well. But, the poor financial health of many distribution companies, and the weak demand for electricity owing to a slowing economy are worries.

A power purchase arrangement prevents farmers from keeping their pumps running, overwatering crops, or growing water-guzzling crops

PROJECTS IN WESTERN GHATS

Environmental disaster

DH-17

The world's largest solar park at Pavagada is fully operational. Why do we need to destroy forests for power generation?

B K SINGH

At a time when we are facing the consequences of environmental catastrophes like drought, flood, cyclone etc, the precious biodiversity of the Western Ghats is still threatened by a large number of projects in the pipeline. Even a project like the Hubballi-Ankola railway line, which was rejected at least twice in the past, is being revived.

Is this the way forward for the country at a time when Prime Minister Narendra Modi is seeking to lead global efforts to address climate change? Have we lost confidence in science-based advisory by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that conservation of tropical forests is the easiest and best option to minimise the impact?

The Western Ghats is one of the eight biodiversity hot spots in the world; these forests provide ecological services, water security for peninsular India and highly effective carbon sink.

We have already lost 14,000 hectares of forest in Sharavathi-Linganmakki submersion, 6,800 for Varahi project, 1,000 for Talakalale reservoir, 1,880 for Chakra dam, 2,000 for Karnataka Power Corporation township, 800 for Sharavathi tail-race project, 800 for KPTCL projects and several thousand hectares for the rehabilitation of evacuees from these projects.

Doubling of Londa-Madgaon railway line via Castle Rock is in the final stage of approval. Widening of Belagavi-Panjim road is in progress. Proposal to widen Sirsi-Kumta road for connecting the Belekeri port is in the pipeline. Also, upgradation of Khanapur-Alnavar-Yellapur-Sirsi-Talguppa road to National Highway is a dream project of some politicians.

A proposal to divert 177-hectare forests for transmission line from Kaiga to Goa can be seen on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. A proposal to divert 200-hectare luxuriant evergreen forests for Sharavathi pump storage project was recently approved by the Karnataka State Board for Wildlife.

These projects are ill-conceived and more than the benefits to society, they would cause harm. The valuation of intangible benefits from ecological services is often ignored and the benefit-cost ratio

is shown to be highly inflated to favour the project in every case.

In the proposed power line project from Kaiga to Goa involving cutting down evergreen forests over 177 hectares, benefit is shown to be 715 times the cost. Total cost for losing 177-hectare forests is shown as Rs 6,392.26 lakh, whereas monetary benefit to society from the power evacuated through the transmission line is Rs 45,73,955.95 lakh. It is then derived that the benefit cost ratio is 715:1.

The reconstruction cost on account of flood damages in Kerala and Kodagu in 2018 was Rs 20,000 crore and Rs 3,000 crore, respectively. Flood in these areas occurred in 2019 also. In this background, it is distressing to note that the detailed project report of Kaiga-Goa transmission line has attached very little monetary val-



ue to 177-hectare high-quality evergreen forests. The Union ministry has not made any comment on such a misleading report on its website. When do we learn and correct valuation of forests and how long we mislead the public?

There is yet another false and misleading report in the public domain. In 2011, the Infrastructure Development Department of Karnataka engaged the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for the impact assessment of environment and biodiversity proposed to be destroyed for Hubballi-Ankola rail project.

The IISc constituted a multi-disciplinary committee for the study. It recommended the project for implementation with mitigation measures such as growing compensatory afforestation over 796 hectares of non-forest land, protecting Uttara Kannada forests using chain link to boost the growing stock, implementing soil and water conservation measures, growing fodder reserves for wild animals etc.

The mitigation measures suggested by IISc are not new to the Forest Department. Similar measures have been tried but have failed in all cases. We destroy forests with hundreds of floral and faunal species and

argue that it will be compensated with artificial plantations of hardly four-five species. Compensatory plantations of many projects have failed. There cannot be any mitigation for the loss of biodiversity in rich natural forests.

The IISc has brought out publications interpreting satellite imageries which conclude that the Western Ghats is losing forests with increasing pace and substantial change in land use pattern is bringing drought, flood, wildfire and storm inflicting misery to human beings.

They have always cautioned against deforestation. Except for the Hubballi-Ankola rail project, IISc has never favoured destruction of such wonderful forests. It is an irony to find that the report has been accepted by Chief Wildlife Warden and Government of Karnataka, which was also conveyed to Union Ministry in October 2017.

Such reports are used by politicians repeatedly to re-open the case. It is again being brought in for consideration in State Board for Wildlife. When the doubling of Londa-Madgaon rail line is on way, what is the need for another rail project?

Biodiversity forests

Destroying 800 hectares of very dense and good quality biodiversity forests will certainly take its toll on the environment, and the climatic catastrophes will hit the region with increasing frequency and will be more destructive.

While expansions of several road projects are in the pipeline, construction of a new road is proposed from Shishila-Bari-pura near Kottigehara, and Mudigere to Nellyyadi in Shiradi Ghats. It will open new forest areas of Mudigere and Sakleshpur taluks for plundering.

Any attempt to open forests in eco-fragile Shiradi and Charamadi Ghats will be an environmental disaster. Landslides and landslips are very common in this belt and rightly, the High Court of Karnataka has stayed the construction of this road.

A proposal for 2,000 MW Sharavathi pumped storage project sacrificing 200-hectare evergreen forests of Shivamogga and Uttara Kannada districts in lion tailed macaque sanctuary is highly ill-conceived.

Ironically, it is under active consideration of the Union Government. When the world's largest solar park at Pavagada is now fully operational, why do we need to destroy forests for power generation?

It is high time that the destruction of forests is suspended in the Western Ghats or else life will slowly perish from the earth. (The writer is retired Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Karnataka)

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)

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Unscientific bridge at Kudalasangama led to flooding of 14 villages: report

Silt below Tangadagi bridge blocked flow from Krishna river

CHIRANJEEVI KULKARNI
BENGALURU, DHNS

The unscientific construction and lack of maintenance of a bridge at Kudalasangama near Tangadagi has been found to be the reason behind inundation of 14 villages in Muddebihal taluk, besides flooding of Aihole and Pattadkal area.

The lacuna has been exposed by a report by Sudhir Sajjan, Technical Assistant at Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL), who investigated the reason behind the flooding of 14 villages that left thousands of families

homeless. "Fourteen villages on the left bank of Malaprabha, despite being situated about 10 to 15 metre above the full reservoir level, were inundated. The principal reason for the flooding was the 8 metre high sediment below the Tangadagi bridge which blocked the flow of water from Krishna," the report said.

The bridge for the Hunagunda-Muddebihal road is situated near Kudalasangama between Narayanpur dam and Almaty reservoir. A few hundred metres ahead of the bridge, Malaprabha joins the Krishna waters released from Almaty.

The sediment has been get-



A file photo of Kudalasangama during last year's floods.

ting collected near the bridge and also on the banks of Kudalasangama over the last few years.

"This is clear when we compare recent photos with the photo from 1959," the report stated, adding that the sediment has reduced the width of the vents below the bridge from 12 metre to 4 metre.

To prevent flooding of vil-

lages, the original plan for Narayanpur dam suggested maintaining the dam water below 492 metre. However, during last year's monsoon, despite opening all the gates of Narayanpur dam, the impounded water at Kudalasangama and at the bridge hindered the flow from Almaty dam.

The blockage of water at the bridge, together with the flow

from Malaprabha, led to the inundation.

As a solution, the report recommended the removal of the bridge. "The bridge has to be removed along with the silt collected under it. This will prevent collection of more sediment and wash away all the silt collected in the downward path of the channel," the report suggested.

The report warns that lack of corrective measures will leave Kudalasangama as well as Aihole and Pattadkal vulnerable to floodwaters.

Officials at KBJNL said lack of maintenance of the bridge led to last year's disaster. "Timely maintenance by removing the silt would have prevented the flooding," an official said.

To a question, KBJNL Managing Director N Jayaram said he could respond to the report after going through its details.

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The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
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☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
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☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)
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☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

‘भगीरथ’ बने योगी आदित्यनाथ अब बुझोगी हर गांव की प्यास

राज्य ब्यूरो, लखनऊ: बुंदेलखंड की सूखी धरती से पानी के लिए मिशन मोड पर काम करने का जो संकल्प प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने लिया था, उस दिशा में तेजी से कदम बढ़ाने का रास्ता तैयार है। प्रदेश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर घर नल से जल और हर खेत तक पानी पहुंचाने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ‘भगीरथ’ बनकर चल पड़े हैं। गांवों की प्यास बुझाने की पर्याप्त भूख सरकार के बजट में नजर आई है। जल शक्ति, नमामि गंगे और ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने नौ हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है।

पेयजल संकट से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को उबारने के केंद्र सरकार के प्रयासों को राज्य सरकार ने हाथों-हाथ लेते हुए बजट में विकास की रफ्तार का रास्ता बनाया है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत गांवों में हर घर तक नल के माध्यम से जल पहुंचाने और अन्य ग्रामीण पेयजल योजनाओं के लिए तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रखी है। खेतों की प्यास बड़ी नहर परियोजनाएं बुझा सकती हैं। उन्हें संपूर्णता की टेल तक पहुंचाने की चिंता और व्यवस्था बजट में है। इसी तरह वर्षा जल संचयन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, जल निकासी और नलकूपों के लिए भी योगी सरकार ने पर्याप्त धन आवंटन किया है।

यूं हुई धनवर्षा

1554 करोड़

सरयू नहर परियोजना

1736 करोड़

मध्य गंगा नहर द्वितीय चरण

252.65 करोड़

अर्जुन सहायक परियोजना

393 करोड़

राजघाट नहर परियोजना

3000 करोड़

ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति कार्यक्रम और जल जीवन मिशन

295 करोड़

वाटर सेक्टर री-स्ट्रक्चरिंग परियोजना

200 करोड़

कनहर सिंचाई परियोजना

966 करोड़

बाढ़ नियंत्रण-जल निकासी

216 करोड़

मुख्यमंत्री लघु सिंचाई योजना

48 करोड़

वर्षा जल संचयन

300 करोड़

क्षतिग्रस्त नहरों के पक्के निर्माण के लिए

50 करोड़

हर खेत को पानी योजना

हकीकत : 141 करोड़ की सहायता दी फिर भी राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ समेत सभी राज्य में नहीं हैं सुविधाएं

करोड़ों खर्च, लाखों आंगनबाड़ियों में शौचालय और पानी नहीं

शादाब अहमद
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली: केन्द्र सरकार शौचालय बनाने और पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर रही है। इसके बावजूद भी देश के करीब 3 लाख 62 हजार 940 आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्रों में शौचालय और 1 लाख 59 हजार 568 केन्द्रों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। इनमें राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के भी हजारों केन्द्र शामिल हैं। ऐसे में इन केन्द्रों में आने वाली लाखों महिलाओं और बच्चों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

गर्भवती महिलाओं और छह साल तक की आयु के बच्चों की देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी वाले आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्रों के हाल खराब हैं। लाखों की संख्या में आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र जहाँ किराए के भवनों में चल रहे हैं, वहीं शौचालय नहीं होने के चलते महिलाओं को इधर-उधर भटकना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा पीने के पानी का इंतजाम भी सरकार नहीं करा पा रही है। हालांकि पिछले तीन साल के दौरान केन्द्र ने राज्यों को यह सुविधाएं विकसित करने के लिए करीब 141 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता दी है।

141 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता राशि उपलब्ध कराई तीन साल के दौरान केन्द्र ने राज्यों को यह सुविधाएं विकसित करने के लिए।



आंगनबाड़ी जिनमें शौचालय नहीं

देशभर में	3,62,940
राजस्थान	27,318
मध्यप्रदेश	7,632
छत्तीसगढ़	15,443

यहां पेयजल नहीं

देशभर में	1,59,568
राजस्थान	13,168
मध्यप्रदेश	1,218
छत्तीसगढ़	86

RP-19/2

यूपी में सबसे अधिक शौचालय विहीन केन्द्र

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिना शौचालय के आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्रों की संख्या 53 हजार 89 है। यह देश में सबसे अधिक है। इसी तरह पश्चिम बंगाल में बिना पानी वाले केन्द्रों की संख्या सर्वाधिक 25 हजार 891 है, जबकि राजस्थान के हाल भी ठीक नहीं है। जहां शौचालय बिना 27 हजार 318 और पीने के पानी बिना 13 हजार 168 केन्द्र संचालित हो रहे हैं। हर साल करोड़ों खर्च करने के बाद भी हालात नहीं सुधर रहे हैं।

PANJAB KESHRI-19.02.2020

टंप की भारत यात्रा : PK-19/2

आगरा में यमुना के लिए गंगानहर से जाएगा पानी

मथुरा, (भाषा): अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की भारत यात्रा से पहले अहमदाबाद में झुग्गी-बस्तियों के सामने दीवार खड़ी करने संबंधी खबरों के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश सिंचाई विभाग ने 'आगरा में यमुना को स्वच्छ अविरल बनाने के लिए' गंगानहर से पानी देने का फैसला किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सिंचाई विभाग के अधीक्षण अभियंता धर्मेश सिंह फोगाट ने बताया कि 'अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति (डोनाल्ड ट्रंप) के आगरा आगमन को ध्यान में रखते हुए यमुना नदी की पर्यावरणीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए मांट नहर के रास्ते 500 क्यूसेक गंगाजल मथुरा में छोड़ा गया है। यह पानी अगले तीन दिन में मथुरा और उसके 24 घण्टे बाद 21 फरवरी की दोपहर तक आगरा पहुंचेगा।' फोगाट ने कहा, 'विभाग की कोशिश है कि गंगाजल की यह यात्रा यमुना में 24

यमुना नदी की पर्यावरणीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए मांट नहर के रास्ते 500 क्यूसेक गंगाजल मथुरा में छोड़ा गया

फरवरी तक निरंतर बनी रहे। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के 24 से 26 फरवरी तक भारत यात्रा पर आने की योजना है। इस दौरान वह राजधानी दिल्ली सहित गुजरात के अहमदाबाद और उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा भी जा सकते हैं। अहमदाबाद में वह 'हाउडी मोदी' जैसे एक कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करेंगे जबकि आगरा में ताजमहल का दीदार करेंगे। ट्रंप और उनकी पत्नी मेलानिया ट्रंप की यह पहली आधिकारिक भारत यात्रा है।