

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

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।

अंशु 2.8.2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदेशक *पिप्लू*
02/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदेशक *कुदरी पर हैं।*

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

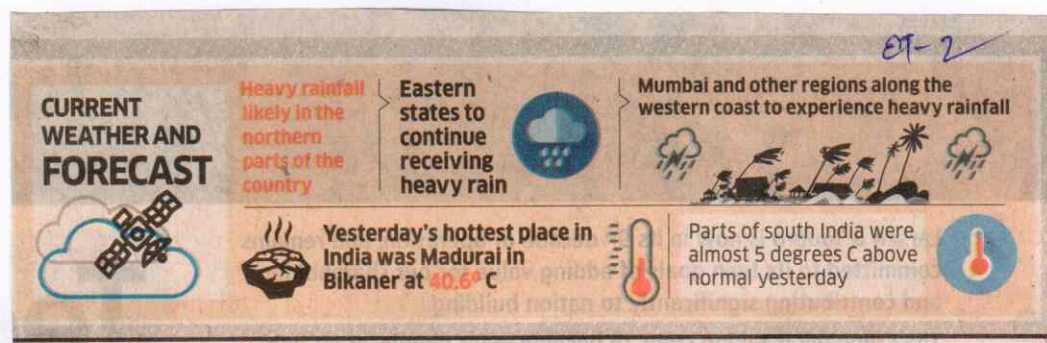
जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 02.08.2019 in the following newspaper

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Normal rains likely in August, September

IMD expects 100% of LPA rainfall across the country

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

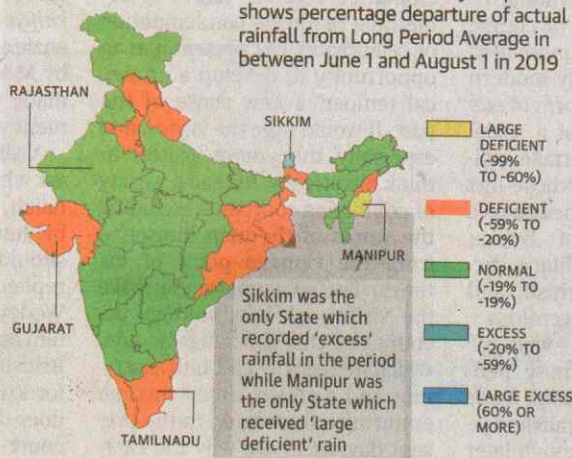
The monsoon is expected to be normal in August and September, the India Meteorological Department said on Thursday in its forecast for the second half of the four-month rainfall season.

Quantitatively, the rainfall across the country as a whole during the two-month period is likely to be 100% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of plus or minus 8%, the IMD said.

The rainfall in August is

Status check

Eleven States had a deficient rainfall this monsoon till Thursday. Map shows percentage departure of actual rainfall from Long Period Average in between June 1 and August 1 in 2019



likely to be 99% of the LPA with an error margin of plus or minus 9%, it said.

The LPA of the rainfall over the country as a whole for the second half of the mon-

soon season (August to September) based on the 1961-2010 period is 42.83 cm.

"The probabilistic forecast suggests that the rainfall across the country during the second half of the South-west Monsoon season is most likely to be normal (94-106% of LPA) with a probability of 45%," the IMD said.

In April, the IMD had made the forecast of a normal monsoon.

Mritunjay Mohapatra, Director General of IMD, said the next two weeks are expected to bring good rainfall due to formation of a low pressure area in the north Bay of Bengal.

The official rainfall season in India starts from June to September.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Zero-deficit monsoon likely in second half of season, says IMD

Better rain will help improve yield in crops planted, say experts

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 1 August

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in its forecast for the second half of the monsoon has said rain in August and September is expected to be 100 per cent of the Long-Period Average (LPA).

This should come as a big relief for farmers.

The LPA for August and September, the last two months of the southwest monsoon, is around 42.83 cm, which is 49 per cent of the precipitation from June to September, which is estimated at 89 cm.

The Met said rain in August was expected to be 99 per cent of the LPA.

Both the forecasts have set a model error of plus and minus 8 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

The Met also retained its monsoon forecast at 96 per cent of the LPA, which is normal.

"Currently, the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) as well as the atmospheric conditions over the equatorial Pacific Ocean indicate El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) neutral to borderline El Niño conditions. The latest forecasts indicate that these conditions are likely to continue during the remaining part of the monsoon season," the Met said.

Rain in June was almost 33 per cent less than normal, which is among its worst performances in the past five years.

The amount of rain was small because the monsoon arrived late in sev-



eral states and set in over the Kerala coast with a time lag owing to cyclone 'VAYU' and its after-effects.

A big monsoon break in August and September would have spelled havoc for the already delayed kharif crops and affected their yields.

Officials said good rain in August — though it might not improve acreages much for most crops except urad, moong, and paddy — would help in improving yields in the crops planted.

"In the case of arhar, I don't see any big improvement in acreage because in most places sowing is over, but the showers should boost the acreage of urad and moong, which are usually planted in late July and early August," N P Singh of the Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur, told *Business Standard*.

He said the moong acreage would go up owing to good rain in the latter half of the monsoon because it was a short-duration crop and matured in 60-65 days.

"In places where farmers could not plant arhar, they could go for moong and urad," Singh said.

The data sourced from the department of agriculture shows that till July 26, because of the delayed onset of the monsoon in several rainfed areas, pulses were sown in around 8.29 million hectares, which was around 18.58 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

The biggest drop was in the area under moong and arhar, where the acreages fell by 24.74 per cent and 14.73 per cent, respectively, till July 26 as compared to the same period last year.

"These acreage numbers will change in the days to come," Singh said.

All kharif crops have been sown in around 68.87 million hectares till last week, which was 6.43 per cent less than last year and 7.87 per cent less than the normal acreage, which is the average for the last five years.

"Not only pulses, even paddy will benefit due to the late surge in rain while in South and Central India a good late monsoon could translate into healthy rabi crops," said P K Joshi, former director of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

OVER THE YEARS

2017 witnessed no deviation from normal levels

Year	Monsoon departure from normal (%)
2014	-23
2015	-3
2016	1
2017	0
2018	-7
2019	-9

Source: IMD

"Farmers may opt to take advantage of this pickup in rainfall to sow short-duration crops ... However, the late pickup in sowing is likely to weigh upon yields. This may also have some impact on food prices, which is an emerging concern related to the outlook for food inflation," ICRA said in a report.

Shubhada Rao, chief economist, YES Bank, in a note said if the pace of rain sustained through much of August, there was a likelihood that for the season as a whole, there could be only a minor shortfall in precipitation vis-à-vis the Met's forecast of a 4 per cent deficiency.

Since July the rains picked up pace and covered the country faster than expected. The deficit narrowed to 9 per cent by the end of July. Experts said this deficit might disappear in the next few weeks.

The improvement in rain boosted the water level in the 91-odd reservoirs of the country from 26.94 billion cubic metres (BCM) on July 4 to 40.83 BCM in July 25, an increase of 51.5 per cent in less than a month.

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and documented at WSE, Dte, CWC.

One tribunal for all river water disputes: why the proposal, how it will work

AMITABH SINHA
PUNE, AUGUST 1

ON WEDNESDAY, Lok Sabha gave its approval to a proposal to set up a permanent tribunal to adjudicate on inter-state disputes over sharing of river waters. The bill cleared by Lok Sabha seeks to make amendments to the Inter-State River Waters Disputes Act of 1956 that provides for setting up of a separate tribunal every time a dispute arises. Once it becomes law, the amendment will ensure the transfer of all existing water disputes to the new tribunal. All five existing tribunals under the 1956 Act would cease to exist.

Why the change

The main purpose is to make the process of dispute settlement more efficient and effective. Under the 1956 Act, nine tribunals have so far been set up. Only four of them have given their awards. One of these disputes, over Cauvery waters between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, took 28 years to settle. The Kavi and Beas Waters Tribunal was

TRIBUNALS SO FAR

RIVER	STATES	WHEN SET UP	STATUS
Godavari	Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka, MP, Odisha	1969	1980 award being implemented
Krishna (Tribunal-I)	Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka	1969	1976 award being implemented
Narmada	Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat, Maharashtra	1969	1979 award being implemented
Cauvery	Karnataka, TN, Puducherry, Kerala	1990	2007 award challenged in SC, later merged with 2018 SC judgment
Krishna (Tribunal-II)	Karnataka, Andhra, Telangana, Maharashtra	2004	Decision in December 2010, matter now in Supreme Court
Mahanadi	Odisha, Chhattisgarh	2018	Under adjudication
Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra	2010, reconstituted 2013	Award in August 2018, Goa asked for reconsideration, under adjudication
Rawi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan	1986	One award in 1987, matter in Supreme Court
Versadnara	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	2010, reconstituted 2012	Under adjudication

set up in April 1986 and it is still to give the final award. The minimum a tribunal has taken to settle a dispute is seven years, by the first Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in 1976.

The amendment is bringing a time limit for adjudicating the disputes. All disputes would now have to be resolved within a maximum of four-and-a-half years. The multiplicity of tribunals has led to an

increase in bureaucracy, delays, and possible duplication of work. The replacement of five existing tribunals with a permanent tribunal is likely to result in a 25 per cent reduction in staff strength, from the current 107 to 80, and a saving of Rs 4.27 crore per year.

The current system of dispute resolution would give way to a new two-tier approach. The states concerned would be encouraged to come to a negotiated settlement through a Disputes Resolution Committee (DRC). Only if the DRC fails to resolve the dispute will the matter be referred to the tribunal.

How it will work

In the existing mechanism, when states raise a dispute, the central government constitutes a tribunal. Under the current law,

the tribunal has to give its award within three years, which can be extended by another two years. In practice, tribunals have taken much longer to give their decisions. Under the new system, the Centre would set up a DRC once states raise a dispute. The DRC would be headed by a serving or retired secretary-rank officer with experience in the water sector and would have

other expert members and a representative of each state government concerned. The DRC would try to resolve the dispute through negotiations within a year and submit a report to the Centre. This period can be extended by a maximum of six months.

If the DRC fails to settle the dispute, it would be referred to the permanent tribunal, which will have a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a maximum of six members — three judicial and three expert members. The chairperson would then constitute a three-member bench that would consider the DRC report before investigating on its own. It would have to finalise its decision within two years, a period that can be extended by a maximum of one more year — adding up to a maximum of four-and-a-half years.

The decision of the tribunal would carry the weight of an order of the Supreme Court. There is no provision for appeal. However, the Supreme Court, while hearing a civil suit in the Cauvery dispute, had said the decision of that tribunal could be challenged before it through a Special Leave Petition under Article 136 of the Constitution.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Cloud seeding attempts fail in drought-hit Maha

SHIV KUMAR
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

9-2

MUMBAI, AUGUST 1

Parts of Maharashtra are likely to face another year of drought as the state government's delayed attempts to carry out cloud seeding in the worst affected areas have flopped.

According to information available from official sources, cloud seeding in Maharashtra's drought-hit areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada was delayed as several Centre Government departments in New Delhi dragged their feet in giving clearances.

"The Maharashtra cabinet had okayed the cloud-seeding programme well before the monsoon and had ear-

DELAY TO BLAME

- Cloud-seeding attempts in Vidarbha and Marathwada areas got delayed as several Central Government departments delayed clearances
- The permissions expected in early June were received towards the end of July and by then the monsoon had already set in many parts of the state

marked Rs 30 crore for the purpose," a state government source said.

However, the permissions that were to come in early June were received only towards the end of July, according to officials. By

then, the monsoon had set in many parts of the state, barring Marathwada, Vidarbha and other drought-hit areas.

Officials say radars deployed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Management had detected rain-bearing

clouds in Solapur and Osmanabad where some cloud seeding was done a few days ago.

However, it did not yield the desired results since the spraying of chemicals like silver iodide, potassium

iodide etc. was done at sub-optimal levels, according to officials. The state government has, however, indicated that it would continue with the cloud-seeding exercise till the end of the monsoon season. Sources say cloud seeding was in the process of being extended to Aurangabad and other places as well.

According to weather department, Marathwada and Vidarbha have received between 50 and 70 per cent of the rainfall so far. Water level in most of the dams in these regions is low, say officials.

Meanwhile, Mumbai and its surrounding areas and Western Maharashtra have received good rainfall, according to officials.



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Gujarat rain: Four dead in Vadodara, crocodiles on roads

SNS/PTI

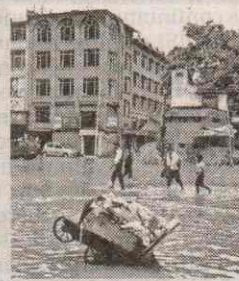
AHMEDABAD/VADODARA, 1 AUGUST

Four persons were killed and over 5,000 have been evacuated from Vadodara city and surrounding areas in Central Gujarat which was battered by nearly 500 mm of rain in 24 hours till Thursday morning. The Vadodara airport has been closed since Wednesday and several trains passing through the city too have been cancelled or diverted due to heavy water-logging on tracks.

Crocodiles from nearby Vishwamitri river have ambled across to many residential areas along with the overflowing waters. Four labourers died in wall collapse in Vadodara city, chief minister Vijay Rupani said. As per the figures provided by the state government, the city received a staggering 499 mm of rainfall in 24 hours ending 8 am on Thursday.

Of this, 286 mm of rain fell in just four hours, between 4 pm to 8 pm on Wednesday, the release said. The torrential rain and water overflowing from the Vishwamitri has flooded most areas, Rupani said in state capital Gandhinagar after reviewing the situation from the State Emergency Operation Centre there. Four labourers were killed when a wall collapsed due to the heavy rain in Chhani area of Vadodara, he added. "Heavy rains, coupled with water overflowing from the Vishwamitri has created a flood-like situation in Vadodara. So far we have evacuated over 5,000 people from different areas. Local administration has distributed around 75,000 food packets and another 1 lakh packets have been kept ready," he said. Rupani said water from the Vishwamitri entered low-lying areas after Ajwa dam overflowed due to

IMD: Normal monsoon likely in Aug, Sept



Kashmiri pedestrians waded through flood waters in Srinagar on Thursday. AFP

NEW DELHI, 1 AUGUST

The monsoon is expected to be normal in August and September, the India Meteorological Department said on Thursday in its forecast for the second half of the four-month rainfall season.

Quantitatively, the rainfall across the country as a whole during the two-month period is likely to be 100 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of plus or minus 8 per cent, the IMD said. The rainfall in August is likely to be 99 per cent of the LPA with an error margin of plus or minus 9 per cent, it said.

The LPA of the rainfall over the country as a whole for the second half of the monsoon season based on the 1961-2010 period is 42.83 cm. PTI

a heavy downpour upstream.

Teams of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), two columns of Army and fire brigade have been pressed into service to help stranded people, Rupani said.

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Contract scrapped, Polavaram irrigation project work stops

Srinivasa Rao Apparasu

srinivasa.apparasu@htlive.com

HYDERABAD: The construction of the Polavaram major irrigation project on river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh has come to a halt with chief minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy terminating the contract given to Navayuga Engineering Company Limited by the previous Telugu Desam Party government.

The state irrigation department has served a termination notice on the construction major for pre-closure of work. "You are requested to give consent/representation on mutual consent basis and also to settle the final accounts within 15 days," said B Sudhakar Babu, chief engineer of the Polavaram project head works unit, in his notice dated July 29.

The YSR Congress party government has decided to go in for

A COMMITTEE POINTED OUT GROSS VIOLATION OF TENDER NORMS UNDER EPC CONTRACTS IN POLAVARAM

fresh tenders to complete the remaining work on the recommendation of an eight-member committee set up on June 14 to examine the processes followed by the TDP for tendering, launching and executing engineering work. The committee, which submitted a 43-page report to the government on July 23, pointed out gross violation of tender norms under engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts in Polavaram and said the TDP government had paid ₹3,128 crore to the contractors in violation of the norms.

In the termination notice, the

chief engineer pointed out that the previous government had terminated the original EPC contractor and entrusted the balance work to Navayuga Engineering on nomination basis (lump sum contract). This was inappropriate, the notice said.

The works included: spillway and spill channel of the project worth ₹1,244.35 crore, additional works including foundations for hydel power plant costing ₹918.76 crore and balance works of main dam package including coffer dams, earth-cum-rock-fill dam gap-1, approach channel etc., costing ₹751.55 crore.

Navayuga authorities declined comment on the termination notice. But TDP president N Chandrababu Naidu expressed regret over the development.

"Polavaram will continue to remain a dream. Our government had completed nearly 70% of the project....," he tweeted.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Sewage water: NGT seeks action plan ⁷⁰⁸⁻² as sewer project drags on Yamuna panel slams DJB

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ritam.Halder@timesgroup.com

File photo

New Delhi: National Green Tribunal has asked Delhi Jal Board to set up a system for carrying untreated sewage and waste water for treatment from Trilokpuri and Indira Camp colonies in east Delhi.

A bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel said the action plan may also provide for interim arrangements such as phytoremediation techni-

New Delhi: With the interceptor sewer project (ISP) missing two deadlines, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has been facing the ire of the NGT-appointed Yamuna monitoring committee.

In a recent meeting, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) panel said, "There is no sanctity to the timelines, which have been altered repeatedly with no sense of responsibility. DJB must give convincing reasons for the delay. DJB pleading helplessness shows a callous disregard for assurances given and obviously no critical path is being followed to ensure there are no repeated slippages."

The project seeks to trap sewage water from the 108-odd sub-drains of major Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary drains. This will be sent to the nearest treatment plant before being discharged into the main drains, bringing down the pollution levels in the Yamuna.

The expert committee told the water utility, also in charge of the capital's drainage system, that it might or-



CATCHING AT THE SOURCE: The project seeks to trap sewage water from the 108-odd sub-drains of three major drains

EAST DELHI

ques to prevent untreated sewage being discharged into waterbodies.

The technology — phytoremediation — uses certain specific plants that can absorb nutrients directly from waste water and do not need soil.

It also asked Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to file an action taken report on dumped garbage and desilting of drains near Dharamshila Narayana Superspeciality Hospital in east Delhi's Dallupura.

The green court said that merely writing letters by DPCC to violators does not absolve it of its duties to take preventive and remedial action.

der an independent technical audit of the project.

According to the committee, the project was initially scheduled to be completed in December 2018, which was revised to June 2019 and now to December. "The chief engineer in charge explained that EIL, a Government of India enterprise, is the project consultant and DJB has no control over them. Moreover, one of the contractors, Pratibha Industries, is on the verge of bankruptcy and DJB is somehow trying to get the work completed. It is argued that rescinding the project and re-inviting tenders at this stage will cause further delay," it stated.

The panel also wanted to know the veracity of DJB's claim that 125MGD of sewage is already being trapped by ISP. The chief engineer, it pointed out, said the figure was the flow measured in the drains trapped so far, not the actual flow measured at the point of trapping. Slamming DJB for not getting the claim verified independently, the committee said, "MC finds this unacceptable and, therefore, asked DJB to do this within one week."

R S Tyagi, expert member (drainage) at DJB, has also been asked to verify the claim along with Delhi Technological University.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 02.08.2019...in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Endless wait for canal water in tail-end areas



The segment saw a prolonged dharna in 2018 on the demand of canal water supply to tail-end areas. Besides water scarcity, bad roads, waterlogging and poor sewerage have added to the woes of Nalwa residents, writes The Tribune reporter Deepender Deswal

THE Nalwa Assembly segment — from the southern part of Hisar township to the far end of the district touching the Rajasthan border — has been crying for basic infrastructure such as roads and potable water.

The segment had witnessed prolonged dharna in 2018 on the demand of canal water supply to tail-end areas. The dilapidated condition of roads, waterlogging and poor sewerage have added to the woes of the urban residents in this segment.

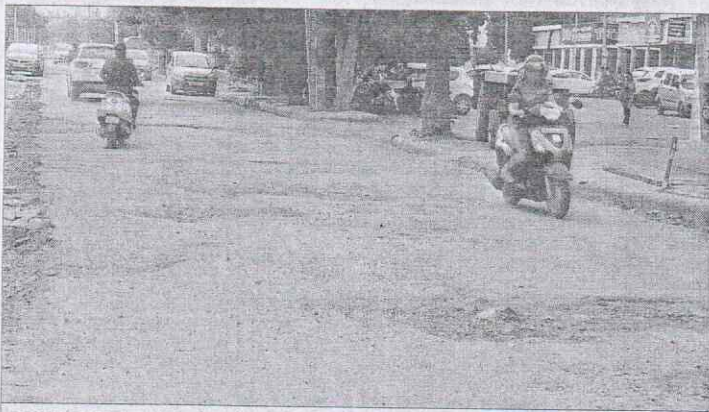
The Assembly segment was set up after delimitation in 2009. Earlier, the region was distributed among three Assembly segments of Adampur, Hisar and Bawani Khara in Bhiwani district.

Prof Sampat Singh, a veteran politician, became the first MLA from this segment which is now being represented by Ranbir Gangwa.

Gangwa won as an INLD candidate but has recently defected to the BJP after resigning from the party and the Assembly.

The demographic profile of the segment shows a mix of rural and urban electorate. It comprises four wards — number 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Hisar town having sector 15, Patel Nagar, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University (HAU), Defence Colony, Amarjeet Colony, Azad Nagar etc. Besides, it has 50 villages which include the most water-starved villages of Bachra, Sarsana Gawar Gorchi etc.

Sandeep Singh, a resi-



ROUGH RIDE: A pot-holed road near the Sector 15 market in Nalwa. TRIBUNE PHOTOGRAPH

Legislators speak



“Earlier, HUDA was responsible for the maintenance of roads and drainage. But the problem arose when HUDA handed over these works to the Municipal Corporation which complained of lack of funds. Now, the issue has been sorted out and the roads will be re-carpeted soon.” **Ranbir Gangwa, BJP**

Opposition speak



“I had started the process to ensure potable and irrigation water to all villages. But things came to a standstill after 2014 when the BJP took over. The entire segment has been deprived of even basic facilities such as water and roads.” **Sampat Singh, CONGRESS**

TOTAL VOTERS: 1,63,869

■ **87,401** males

■ **76,468** females

SITTING MLA:

Ranbir Gangwa

LIKELY CONTENDERS:

Ranbir Gangwa (BJP), Capt Bhupinder (BJP), Sampat Singh (Cong)

Development projects

■ Two sewage treatment plants have been completed.

■ Railway overbridge on south bypass under construction.

■ Government to remodel water channels to ensure water to tail-end areas.

Kurda Ram Nambardar, who headed the Jal Sangharsh Samiti which spearheaded the 44-day dharna at DC office in Hisar in 2018, said that they want the canal water to reach the tail-end in all the villages of the segment.

“Our share was diverted to other pockets about two decades ago and we have been suffering on this account. We don’t have adequate water for drinking and to irrigate the fields. That has reduced our agricultural returns drastically over the years,” he said.

Even the newly elected Hisar MP Brijendra Singh has raised the water shortage issue of Nalwa segment in the Lok Sabha demanding inclusion of these villages in the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Local MLA Ranbir Gangwa (elected on INLD ticket but has joined the BJP now), who used to cry a lot before joining the BJP about the non-cooperation of the government and local officials, is obviously a changed man now.

Stating that the government has released enough funds for the development of the segment, Gangwa said that two sewage treatment plants have become operational during his tenure while the railway overbridge on the south bypass is under construction.

“The government has also remodelled distributaries and canals to ensure water to the tail-end areas,” he said while admitting that a number of villages suffer due to water shortage.

dent of Defence Colony, said that waterlogging has been a major problem in the rains in the localities of Defence Colony, Sector 15, Patel Nagar.

“The roads of these localities have been in a shambles for the past five years. We live in the urban township but we have a representative who is a resident of Gangwa village.

Despite the fact that the politicians live in Sector 15, the condition of roads and drainage is bad,” he said.

Similar are the grievances of the rural electorate. Suresh Kumar, Sarpanch of Balawas village, had led a 77-day-long dharna demanding restoration of the ownership of the common land of the village from encroachers

which was needed for the construction of waterworks.

They ended the dharna after Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar assured them on the demand. “But there is no progress in the matter so far,” he complained stating that they want the waterworks to end the shortage of potable water in the village.

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

सीडब्ल्यूसी ने तैयार किया सॉफ्टवेयर : बांधों की पूरी जानकारी होगी तय अब बड़े जलाशयों की निगरानी करेगा 'धर्मा'

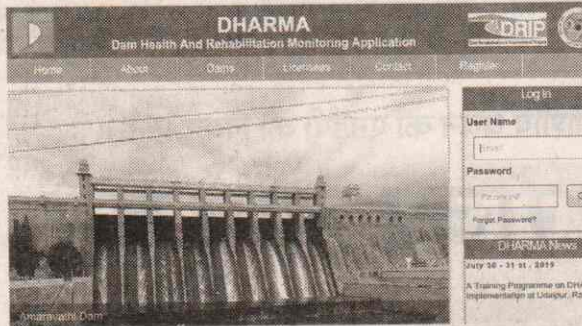


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उदयपुर. केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने (सीडब्ल्यूसी) 'धर्मा' नामक सॉफ्टवेयर तैयार करवाया है। इसके माध्यम से बड़े बांधों की स्थिति पर उच्चाधिकारी भी निगाह रख सकेंगे। इससे बांधों के रखरखाव को लेकर दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक योजनाएं बनाने में आसानी होगी।

डेम हेल्थ एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन मॉनिटरिंग एप्लीकेशन (धर्मा) नाम के इस सॉफ्टवेयर की जानकारी जोधपुर और उदयपुर के इंजीनियरों को दी गई। सॉफ्टवेयर में 15 मीटर से ऊंचे सभी बांधों की विस्तृत



पारदर्शी होगा काम

निरीक्षण में पाई गई कमियों का विस्तृत रूप से सॉफ्टवेयर में इंड्रज होने से आंकड़ों संबंधित कागजों का खेल खत्म होगा। इनके निराकरण की योजना

समय पर तैयार हो सकेगी। समस्या के बारे में स्थानीय उच्चाधिकारियों के साथ ही सीडब्ल्यूसी के अधिकारियों तक को पता होगा।

जानकारी भरनी होगी। साथ ही मानसून पूर्व और बाद किए जाने वाले निरीक्षण की विस्तृत जानकारी

भरनी होगी। इस दौरान पाई गई खामियों को भी इस सॉफ्टवेयर में डाला जाएगा। ऐसे में इस

चार हिस्सों में होगा काम

सॉफ्टवेयर का पहला हिस्सा वेब बेस्ट है जिससे डाटा को शेयर करना आसान होगा। दूसरे हिस्से में बांधों की सम्पत्ति की व्यवस्था, तकनीकी आंकड़ों का आदान-प्रदान, संरचना के आंकड़े पूर्ण रूप से सुरक्षित रहेंगे। तीसरे भाग में सभी प्रकार के स्थायी और परिवर्तनशील आंकड़े डाले जा सकेंगे। चौथे भाग में डाटा मैनेजमेंट होगा जिसमें डाटा बेस, रिपोर्ट जनरेट, टेबल एंड ग्राफ के रूप में आसानी से तैयार हो सकेंगे।

सॉफ्टवेयर में स्थायी और परिवर्तनशील दोनों प्रकार के डाटा संग्रहित रहेंगे।

RP-2

कार्यशाला में दी जानकारी: जल संसाधन विभाग की ओर से केंद्रीय जल आयोग के तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन में दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला हुई। गीतांजलि इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्निकल स्टडीज में हुई इस कार्यशाला में उदयपुर और जोधपुर के अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशाला में सीडब्ल्यूसी के एमआईएस स्पेशलिस्ट प्रसन्न कुमार मजूमदार, उपनिदेशक शरद कोशल और सहायक निदेशक नरेन्द्र मीणा ने सॉफ्टवेयर की जानकारी दी। इस अवसर पर जल संसाधन विभाग के अतिरिक्त मुख्य अभियंता भुवन भास्कर ने अधिकारियों के साथ इंस्टीट्यूट के विद्यार्थियों से भी धर्मा सॉफ्टवेयर का गहनता से अध्ययन करने आह्वान किया। इस अवसर पर गीतांजलि इंस्टीट्यूट के निदेशक विकास मिश्रा ने आगे भी सहयोग प्रदान करने का भरोसा दिलाया।

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

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बारिश में बेदम दावे RP-2

अ जमेर में बारिश से जो हालात बने, उन से प्रशासन की कथित तैयारियों की पोल खुल गई। घर व दुकानों में पानी घुसने, कच्ची बस्तियों, प्रमुख बाजारों, गलियों व सड़कों पर जिस तरह से पानी उफना, उस से साफ प्रतीत हुआ कि शहर के तमाम नालों में कीचड़ अटा पड़ा है। राज्य सरकार के आदेश के बावजूद नालों की पूरी तरह से सफाई नहीं कराई गई। छोटे-बड़े नाले ओवरफ्लो होकर खूब बहे। सीवरेज की भी यही स्थिति है। कई जगह मैनहोल खुले रहने से लोग दुर्घटना के शिकार होते रहे। यदि शहर के नाले समय से पहले साफ करा दिए जाते तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं बनती। जहां देखो, वहां फुटपाथ पर अतिक्रमण है। घरों और दुकानों के बाहर लोगों ने रैम्प बनाकर नालों के पानी के बहाव को बाधित कर दिया है। ऐसे हालात हर साल बनते हैं, लेकिन प्रशासन ने कभी गंभीरता नहीं बरती। ऐसा नहीं है कि अजमेर विकास प्राधिकरण और नगर परिषद के पास संसाधनों का अभाव है, लेकिन इच्छाशक्ति की कमी है। दोनों विभागों के बीच तालमेल नहीं है। वैसे मानसून सक्रिय होने से पहले ही लोगों ने प्रशासन को चेता दिया था। इसके बावजूद समय पर कदम नहीं उठाए गए। प्रशासन की आदत सी बन गई है कि कोई हादसा होने के बाद ही कार्रवाई की जाती है। गुरुवार को अजमेर में तीन घंटे की बारिश में ही बाढ़ जैसे हालात बन गए। कई कॉलोनियां पानी से घिर गईं। बारिश बंद होने के बावजूद वैशाली नगर, शास्त्री नगर, आदर्श नगर, सिविल लाइंस, घूघरा व मदार क्षेत्र के सैकड़ों घरों में पानी भरा रहा। पीड़ित परिवार घंटों तक पानी निकालने की जद्दोजहद करते रहे। जेएलएन अस्पताल, जिला कलक्ट्रेट, अदालत परिसर सहित कई सरकारी कार्यालयों में बारिश का पानी घुस गया। यह सही है कि यदि बारिश से पहले शहर के नालों की सही तरीके से सफाई कराई जाती, पानी बहाव व भराव क्षेत्र से अतिक्रमण हटाए जाते तो ऐसी नौबत नहीं आती। प्रशासन बचाव व राहत कार्य के दावे तो कर रहा है, लेकिन गुरुवार की बारिश से तमाम दावे एक बार फिर बेदम साबित हुए हैं।

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Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

देश को एक बहुआयामी वाटर डिप्लोमेसी की जरूरत है

PK-2

विजय कपूर

'खून इस दौर-गरानी में बहुत सस्ता है। रात फिर गांव में एक कल्ल हुआ पानी पर।' हफोज मेरठी ने एकदम सही कहा है कि इस दौर-गरानी (महंगाई के दौर) में खून पानी से भी सस्ता हो गया है। मसलन बीती 6 जून को प्यासी रांची (झारखंड) में नगर निगम के वाटर टैंक से पानी लेने के लिए झगड़ा इतना बढ़ा कि चार व्यक्तियों के चाकू घोंप दिए गये। रांची में जल संकट दो हिस्सों में विभाजित है- ग्राउंड वाटर में निरंतर आ रही कमी और सतह के जल भंडारों से सप्लाई का अभाव। फिर बारिश का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। नतीजा यह हो गया है कि पांच दशक पहले रांची में 100 से अधिक तालाब थे जो इस समय 40 से भी कम रह गये हैं। यह स्थिति राज्य की राजधानी की है, बाकी जगह का अंदाजा स्वतः ही लगाया जा सकता है। यह हाल सिर्फ झारखंड भर का नहीं है बल्कि देश के अनेक राज्यों का है। जहां से लगातार पानी की किल्लत की खबरें आती रहती हैं, इस हद तक कि महिलाओं व बच्चों का अधिकतर समय कई-कई किमी दूर से पीने का पानी लाने में ही गुजरता है। पूरे देश को पाइप के जरिये पानी पहुंचाने का इरादा केंद्र सरकार ने अवश्य घोषित किया है, लेकिन यह कठिन कार्य कब आरंभ व पूर्ण होगा, फिलहाल कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता लेकिन इतना ही महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि नई दिल्ली दक्षिण एशिया में अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जल मुद्दे पर सक्रिय डिप्लोमेसी में पहल करे क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में पानी नया तेल बनता जा रहा है।

ध्यान रहे कि तेल का तो विकल्प है कि ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोतों को टैप करके उस पर निर्भरता को कम किया

जा सकता है लेकिन पानी का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि भारत वाटर डिप्लोमेसी को अपनी क्षेत्रीय विदेश नीति का अटूट हिस्सा बनाये ताकि नियम-आधारित सहयोग

के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो और टकराव से बचा जा सके। यह सब कई कारणों से जरूरी हो गया है। नेपाल चीन की ओर झुक गया है जो न सिर्फ इस बात से स्पष्ट है कि उसके स्कूलों में मंडारिन भाषा की शिक्षा लाजमी कर दी गई है बल्कि यह भी कि उसने चीन से बुद्धि-गंडकी बांध बनाने की जिस डील को रद्द कर दिया था, उसे फिर से बहाल कर दिया है।

1200 मेगावाट का यह बांध 2.5 बिलियन डॉलर में बनेगा। गौरतलब है कि इस समय चीन भारतीय सीमा के पास म्यांमार व तिब्बत से लेकर पाक-अधिकृत कश्मीर तक बांध बनाने के काम में लगा हुआ है। पाक-अधिकृत कश्मीर में वह 720 मेगावाट करोड़ व 1124 मेगावाट कोहाला बांध बना रहा है, यह तथ्यांक थित चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक गलियारे में चीन का सबसे बड़ा निवेश है।

भारत की विशेष रिपरियन (नदी तटीय) स्थिति है। यह इस क्षेत्र का एकमात्र देश है जिसमें रिपरियन की तीनों श्रेणियां- अपर, मिडिल व लोअर- मौजूद हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में भारत की जो भौगोलिक स्थिति है, उसके कारण क्षेत्र की सभी महत्वपूर्ण नदियों में उसकी दावेदारी है। अब अप-स्ट्रीम देशों जैसे चीन व नेपाल में जो भी जल संबंधी गतिविधियां होंगी वह भारत को प्रभावित करेंगी, जबकि जो डाउन-स्ट्रीम देश हैं जैसे पाकिस्तान (सिंध) व बांग्लादेश (गंगा) उनसे वह अपने जल समझौतों के कारण बंधा हुआ है। एशिया में भारत एकमात्र देश

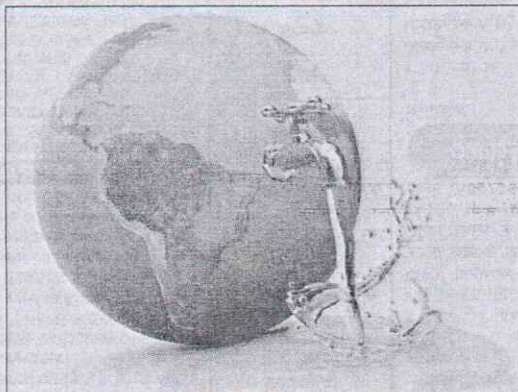
है जो चीन की जल री-इंजीनियरिंग से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होता है, क्योंकि चीन नियंत्रित क्षेत्रों से जो पानी सीधे या नेपाल से होती हुई नदियों से निकलता है उसका लगभग आधा भारत

व्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? जैसा कि भारत की ओर से टूटी तय करने वाली टीम के प्रमुख निरंजन गुलाटी ने बाद में अपनी पुस्तक में स्वीकार किया। नतीजतन आज विश्व में अरब प्रायद्वीप के बाद

वह इस टूटी के प्रावधानों का सहारा लेता है। चीन 2017 से भारत को जल डाटा नहीं दे रहा है, जो न केवल द्विपक्षीय समझौते का उल्लंघन है बल्कि इसके कारण असम में बाढ़ से ऐसी मौतें हुईं जिन्हें बचाया जा सकता था। भारत के भीतर पहले से ही जल संकट है जो भारतीय सीमा पर चीन की जल गतिविधियों से और गहरा हो सकता है।

इसलिए जहां भीतरी जल समस्या समाधान की आवश्यकता है वहां यह भी जरूरी है कि क्षेत्रीय विदेशनीति में वाटर डिप्लोमेसी को भी प्रभावी रूप से शामिल किया जाये। इस सिलसिले में भारत को संस्थागत, इंटीग्रेटेड नीति की जरूरत है जो उसके दीर्घकालीन जल हितों को आगे बढ़ा सके व उन्हें सुरक्षित रख सके। इस नीति का फोकस बांग्लादेश-भूटान-भारत-म्यांमार-नेपाल विकास गलियारे में बहुआयामी जल सहयोग पर होना चाहिए। यह सही है कि फिलहाल नेपाल का झुकाव चीन की ओर है, लेकिन भारत बांग्लादेश व म्यांमार पर भूटान की तरह ध्यान केन्द्रित कर सकता है, जहां वह संकोश नदी पर 2585 मेगावाट का बांध बना रहा है जोकि भारत में किसी भी बांध से सबसे बड़ा है।

भूटान, म्यांमार व नेपाल में अब भी विशाल हाइड्रोपावर रिजर्व हैं जिनका प्रयोग रोष है। इसमें कोई दोराय नहीं है कि क्षेत्रीय विकास में पानी का महत्व निरंतर बढ़ता जायेगा, इसलिए नई दिल्ली पानी पर ठोस डिप्लोमेसी योजना तैयार करे और सीमा जल मुद्दों पर प्रभावी नेतृत्व प्रदर्शित करे। लेकिन इसी के साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि देश के भीतर जो जगह-जगह जल संकट हैं उनका त्वरित समाधान किया जाये ताकि रांची जैसी दुखद व चिंताजनक स्थितियों से बचा जा सके।



ध्यान रहे कि तेल का तो विकल्प है कि ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोतों को टैप करके उस पर निर्भरता को कम किया जा सकता है लेकिन पानी का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि भारत वाटर डिप्लोमेसी को अपनी क्षेत्रीय विदेश नीति का अटूट हिस्सा बनाये ताकि नियम-आधारित सहयोग के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो और टकराव से बचा जा सके।

को मिलता है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद वाटर डिप्लोमेसी भारत की विदेश नीति का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा नहीं रही है। इंडस वाटर्स ट्रीटी एकतरफा है और पानी बंटवारे के संदर्भ में विश्व की सबसे उदार ट्रीटी है।

इस ट्रीटी को करते समय यह अध्ययन नहीं किया गया कि इसका दीर्घकाल में भारत की पानी स्थिति पर

भारत के लोअर इंडस बेसिन (पंजाब-हरियाणा-राजस्थान पट्टी) में सबसे तेजी से ग्राउंड वाटर कम हो रहा है।

दूसरी ओर चीन व पाकिस्तान भारत के विरुद्ध पानी को हथियार के रूप में प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान की जल युद्ध योजना इंडस वाटर्स ट्रीटी के इर्द-गिर्द घूमती है, भारत से किसी भी मतभेद को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय 'विवाद' बनाने के लिए