भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

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-20-जून-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है. इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping पर देखें

Telangana Today 20-Jun-2020

Water revolution comes true with KLIS: KTR

RAJANNA-SIRCILLA: Minister K T Rama Rao on Friday said the dream of a water revolution in Telangana State had become a reality with the completion Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme.

Godavari water from a height of 82 metres above the sea level at Medigadda has been taken to Kondapochamma Reservoir located at 618 metres height by completing the multi-staged lift irrigation project within four years, he said, adding that subsequently four other revolutions including a second green revolution had materialised in the State. Referring to the comments of Food Corporation of India Chairman DV Prasad that 63 per cent of paddy was procured from Telangana, he said it was a classic example of the second green revolution. "It was made possible only because of the commitment of Chief Minister K Chandrasekhar Rao," the Minister said.Terming Mid Manair Reservoir as a junction for Kaleshearam project, Rama Rao said MMD and Ananthasagr Reservoirs were completed with the hard work by Irrigation, Revenue and other officials and cooperation from public representatives. As a result, the groundwater table in the district has scaled up to six metres height. The face of the drought prone district has been changed with the completion of MMD and Ananthasagar reservoirs, he said and thanked the farmers of 15 villages for donating their lands.

Earlier, he started desilting works of Upper Manair feeder channels and laid foundation for construction of Rythu Vedhika at Kollamaddi and Narmala Reservoir canals in Ghambiraopet mandal. Works were taken up under MGNREGS. Interacting with the workers, the Minister advised them to take precautions to protect themselves from Covid-19.

Telangana Today 20-Jun-2020

Rs 82.7 cr approved for Mission Bhagiratha

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

The Centre approved the action plan of the State government for supply of drinking water to rural habitations under Jal Jeevan Mission and sanctioned Rs 82.7 crore as first installment for 2020-21. The State government will spend the funds to supply drinking water to every household under its Mission Bhagiratha scheme.

Mission Bhagiratha Engineer-in-Chief Krupakar Reddy said about 54.37 lakh households were receiving water in rural areas under Mission Bhagiratha. Of these, details pertaining to 35.86 lakh beneficiaries have been sent to Jal Jeevan Mission.

The Statesman 20-Jun-2020

Thaw that should chill us

AVIVA JOGANI

The rapid loss of frozen Arctic soil, known as permafrost, that contains more carbon dioxide than has ever been released by humans, is one of the most alarming causes of global warming that the world will face in coming years. Some scientific studies indicate that the Arctic is warming twice as fast as other parts of the planet and could lose all its ice by 2030. While the Arctic may seem remote and thereby be given negligible consideration in its rising environmental concerns, the truth is that the overall rate of global warming - right from changing climates and rising sea levels to disruption of wildlife habitats and coastal villages - is affected by the heating of the Arctic. Studies from Woods Hole Research Center ("WHRC") attribute the cause of this environmental disaster to the fate of the permafrost underlying the Arctic.

Permafrost, part of the Earth's bedrock that is most vulnerable to warming, forms in climates where the mean air temperate is lower than the freezing point of water. Permafrost comprises 25 per cent of the land in the Northern Hemisphere. It consists of rock, soil, sediments and ice that binds all the components together. While permafrost is defined as ground that has remained frozen for two or more consecutive years, in most areas permafrost has been frozen for thousands of years. Susan Natalie, an associate scientist at WHRC, found that permafrost holds an estimated 1,500 billion tonnes of carbon. This is almost double the carbon that is currently in the atmosphere. Apart from carbon, permafrost also stores large amounts of methane.

When permafrost thaws upon heating up of the region, it releases vast amounts of this carbon and methane back into the atmosphere. In other words, rising temperatures result in permafrost - that is primarily a storage room for carbon and methane – becoming the cause of these gases being emitted back into the atmosphere. Thawing of permafrost is a reality. If it persists, it could result in pervasive global warming.

Some scientists find it difficult to determine the relative proportion of carbon emission that might result from permafrost thawing because such a phenomenon has never occurred in human history. Studies conducted by Nature Climate Change estimate that carbon loss from permafrost regions could increase by 41 per cent if greenhouse gas emissions by humans continue at their current pace. Another study conducted by WHRC in 2017 estimates that if global temperatures rise by 1.5°C, thawing of permafrost could release 68 to 508 gigatons of carbon. Needless to say,

these figures indicate catastrophic impacts on climate change from melting of permafrost.

Scientists are concerned that melting of permafrost would result in an "*irreversible cycle* wherein permafrost releases carbon into the atmosphere; this accelerates the heating up of the earth, which then triggers more permafrost thaw, only for the cycle to repeat itself endlessly. Resultantly, it is perceivable that no human action or inaction will be able to halt this irreversible cycle. However, significant reduction in emission of greenhouses gases could certainly slow down the rate at which this cycle sets out to destroy the planet.

Several problems have arisen upon melting of the permafrost ice. Dormant microbes that have been trapped under the frozen ground for thousands of years have now revived and infected humans with life-threatening diseases. In 2016, an outbreak of anthrax in Siberia caused the death of a 12-year-old boy and led to dozens being hospitalised. Health officials found that an anthrax-infected reindeer carcass that had frozen in permafrost 70 years prior to the incident had been thawed by abnormally high temperatures. The anthrax spores that seeped into the soil and groundwater were then ingested by humans through foodstuffs, causing severe diseases.

Scientists believe that bacteria and viruses that have been frozen under permafrost for millions of years can revive when it melts. The possibility of diseases such as Spanish flu, smallpox or the plague, that have been eradicated, could possibly revive upon melting of the permafrost. The world is already dealing with one of the world's worst pandemics. Thawing of permafrost would only make matters worse. The permafrost can be compared to a kitchen freezer. If power to the freezer is cut off, frozen organic food will slowly thaw. As the freezer keeps heating up, bacteria will enter and infect this food, causing it to become rotten. Melting of the permafrost will not only boost the rate at which greenhouse gases are destroying our planet today. It is also likely to lead to a revival and spread of life-threatening diseases.

The writer is a final year student at the Jindal Global Law School, Sonipat.

Deccan Herald 20-Jun-2020

In this layout, every drop is accounted for

PRAJWAL SUVARNA

Is water a community resource or a private resource? The question is at the heart of the conversation about water conservation and accessibility in Bengaluru. Conventional wisdom tells us that water is a basic right and its distribution should be equitable; yet the reality is that even in the 'Day Zero' scenario of the city running out of water, the taps in some houses are going to run dry earlier than others.

The solution to this conundrum might lie in the decade-long experiment in water conservation being carried out at homes in the Rainbow Drive Layout on Sarjapur Road. Starting in 2007, the residents here installed a Rainwater Harvesting System (RWH).

Rainbow Drive (RBD) does not have a government water connection. "A set of RWH initiatives have been carried out here over 10 years. The colony has 280 recharge wells over 30 acres; it is the highest density of recharge wells of its kind anywhere in the country," says Shubha Ramachandran of Biome Environmental Solutions, which worked closely with the residents in installing the rainwater systems.

Getting all the residents on board also meant a mammoth coordination effort and troubleshooting seemingly petty issues.

"We wanted it to be a collective effort. So if people couldn't pay immediately, we asked them for a post-dated cheque; those without space were allowed to put the system outside their house," says K P Singh, president of the Rainbow Drive Plot Owners Associatio, one of the members who led the community's water conservation initiative.

A phytorid sewage treatment plant set up at Rainbow Drive Layout, Bengaluru. DH PHOTOS

A recharge well

Conservation and reuse

Despite these measures, the borewells failed to strike water even at the depth of 1,100 feet. It wasn't that the residents weren't putting enough water into the ground; they were drawing out far too much water.

One of the crucial gaps in the community's conservation of water was the treatment of wastewater. The two existing sewage treatment plants in the colony consumed a lot of energy and required intensive maintenance.

The RBD residents then decided to go in for a 'low-maintenance, low-energy' phytorid STP, based on a design from the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute.

"We realised that if we have to survive, we have to do this," says K P Singh.

The phytorid STP is made of a three-part system: an anaerobic basal reactor (a sort of modified septic tank), a gravel filter and a section where the water is ozonated to remove the chlorine and make it fit for reuse.

There was also a remarkable change in the water consumption levels after a periodic revision of water tariff and slabs for consumption were introduced. Residents are charged nominal prices up to 25 kl of water per month, but beyond that, a 'penalty pricing' of Rs 125 per kl kicks in.

"The freshwater demand per house has dropped considerably. Very few houses in Bengaluru are at 500 litres per day," says Shubha.

The result of these measures is that the water table in the area has risen to 130 feet, with the two borewells ensuring a supply of 1.30 lakh litres of water every day. Some 80,000 litres of water treated at the STP is used by the community for gardening and other purposes. In practical terms, this has meant that the RBD residents have not required a tanker for several years, even during the height of summer.

"It is an admirable initiative," says Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Chairman, Tushar Girinath, of the RBD's efforts.

The BWSSB is now encouraging residents to move beyond mere RWH and reuse the water collected. The houses in RBD, who are well ahead of the curve in this regard, could very well be the closest thing to a model community for the city.

How does a gated community have surplus water in Bengaluru's most parched area?

Scan the QR code to watch the video

Navbharat Times 20-Jun-2020

पहाड़ों से इश्क करने वाले गुलाम रसूल के नाम पर घाटी का नाम पड़ा 'गलवान'

■ नई दिल्ली

भारत-चीन तनाव के बीच एक नाम जिसका बार-बार जिक्र आ रहा है वो है गलवान घाटी। बीते दिनों दोनों देशों के सैनिकों में जो झड़प हुई। वो इसी घाटी में हुई थी। पूर्वी लद्दाख में एलएसी से सटी इस घाटी से होकर ही गलवान नदी बहती है। यह घाटी सुरक्षा के लिहाज से भारत के लिए काफी अहम है। लेकिन, इस नदी का नाम गलवान कैसे पड़ा। इसकी भी रोचक कहानी है। दरअसल, गलवान नदी लद्दाख की एक नामी हस्ती के नाम पर है। उनका नाम था गुलाम रसूल गलवान। लद्दाख उन दिनों बेहद गरीब इलाका हुआ करता था। गलवान को मजबूरी में अपनी मां का साथ देने के लिए 12 साल की उम्र से ही लंबी यात्राओं पर जाना पड़ा। मजबूरी में चुना गया वो रास्ता जुनून बन गया। गलवान ने 19वीं सदी में यूरोप के कई जाने-माने माउंटेन क्लाइम्बर्स की मदद की। उन्होंने अपनी किताब 'सर्वेंट्स ऑफ साहिब' में एक से एक अभियानों की डिटेल्स दी हैं। पहाड़ों से गलवान को खास लगाव था। उन्होंने कई दुर्गम रास्तों और पहाड़ों पर कदम रखा और कई जाने-माने पर्वतारोहियों के साथ यात्राएं की। दरअसल, एक बार गलवान और मुरे साथ थे, जब उनका ग्रुप ऊंचे पहाड़ों की एक दीवार के सामने जा खड़ा हुआ। उस भूलभुलैया में आगे कोई रास्ता ही नहीं दिख रहा था। तब सिर्फ 14 साल के रहे गलवान आगे आए और कुछ ही देर में एक और रूट खोज निकाला। लद्दाखी इतिहासकार अब्दुल गनी शेख के मुताबिक, उसी वक्त अर्ल ऑफ डलमोर ने इस नए रास्ते का नाम 'गलवान नाला' रख दिया। गलवान ने हर पर्वतारोही के साथ बिताए अपने अनुभवों को एक अमेरिकन एडिटर तक भेजते थे। आखिरकार 1923 में कैम्ब्रिज के एक पब्लिशर ने गलवान की आत्मकथा छापी। 1925 में, 47 साल की बेहद कम उम्र में गलवान की मौत हो गई। (**एनबीटी**)

Navbharat Times 20-Jun-2020

सैटेलाइट तस्वीरों में साफ-साफ दिखा

बड़ी मशीनें लगा चीन ने नदी का बहाव मोड़ा

■ **नई दिल्ली**

पूर्वी लद्दाख की गलवान घाटी में चीन की एक और साजिश का खुलासा हुआ है। हाई रेजोल्यूशन सैटेलाइट तस्वीरों से तैयार डेटा से पता चला है कि चीनी सेना ने गलवान घाटी में अपनी योजना को पूरी तैयारी से अंजाम दिया है। ये सैटेलाइट तस्वीरें बताती हैं कि चीन उत्तर-पूर्वी लद्दाख में गलवान नदी के बहाव को प्रभावित करने या उसमें अवरोध पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। खास बात यह कि चीन ऐसा उस जगह पर कर रहा है जोकि भारत-चीन सैनिकों की खूनी झड़प वाली जगह से बामुश्किल एक किलोमीटर दूर भी नहीं है।

प्लैनेट इंक लैब द्वारा जारी की गई तस्वीरों में नजर आ रहा है कि चीन के बुलडोजर वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (एलएसी) पर लगातार काम कर रहे हैं। तस्वीरों में गलवान नदी के किनारे चीन के काफी सारे ट्रक, सैन्य परिवहन और बुलडोजर दिखाई दे रहे हैं। एक विशेषज्ञ ने बताया कि इन तस्वीरों से पता चलता है कि चीन गलवान घाटी के नजदीक रास्ते को चौड़ा कर रहा था। नदी पर पुल बनाने के संकेत भी दिखे हैं। मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक, एलएसी के दो किलोमीटर के भीतर गलवान घाटी में भारतीय सेना के ट्रक देखे जा सकते हैं, जो कि गलवान नदी के उस हिस्से में खड़े हैं जो सूखा हुआ है। (**एनबीटी**)

Jansatta 20-Jun-2020

झुलसी दिल्ली, आज पड़ सकती हैं फुहारें

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 19 जून।

देश के कई हिस्सों में मानसून ने अपना असर दिखाना शुरू कर दिया है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली में गर्मी ने लोगों का जीना मुहाल कर दिया। लोग दिन भर पसीना पोछते रहे। शुक्रवार सुबह ही तापमान 37 से 38 डिग्री तक पहुंच गया। दोपहर होते-होते यह 43 के भी पार चला गया। मौसम विभाग ने हल्की बारिश की संभावना जताई गई है, लेकिन दिल्ली एनसीआर में मानसून 25 जून तक आने के आसार हैं।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने पूवार्नुमान में बताया है कि 22 जून से पारा 40 डिग्री से नीचे जा सकता है। हालांकि, मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने स्पष्ट किया कि दिल्ली एनसीआर में फिलहाल दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के सक्रिय होने के कोई संकेत नहीं मिले हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि 22 से 24 जून के बीच मानसून उत्तर प्रदेश के और ज्यादा क्षेत्रों तक फैलेगा। ऐसे में हरियाणा और एनसीआर में मानसून 25 जून तक ही पहुंचेगा।

दिल्ली में पिछले कुछ दिनों से गर्म हवा जैसी स्थिति बनी हुई है। मौसम विभाग ने शनिवार को भी 43 डिग्री सेल्सियस तापमान रहने का पूर्वानुमान जताया है। हालांकि शाम को हल्की फुहारें पड़ने से थोड़ी राहत मिल सकती है। बता दें कि आर्द्रता 38 से 81 फीसद के बीच रहने से लोग पसीने से तर-बतर रहे। दिल्ली के अलावा हरियाणा और राजस्थान में भी गर्मी का सितम जारी है।