

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-03-अक्टूबर-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



Hindustan Times 03-October-2020

Hindustan Times

{ WEATHER } IT'S COMING

*Delhi gets first sign of winter as nights cooler, temperature may dip below 20°C this week***Jayashree Nandi**

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: There is a nip in the air in Delhi and the northern plains with minimum temperatures falling -- the first signs of the onset of winter. The minimum temperature in Delhi on October 2 was 20 degree C, 2 degree C below normal and a fall of 2 to 3 degrees from September 27-28 when the minimum temperature was 23.2 degree C and 22.2 degree C.

The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC), Delhi, said there

could be a further fall of 1 to 2 degree C in minimum temperatures over the coming week. Maximum temperatures, however, remained moderate at 35.6 degree C on October 1 and 36.5 degree C on September 30. Last year, Delhi recorded minimum temperature of 19.8 degree C on October 4. "We are not expecting any change immediately in the maximum temperature. There are clear skies now after the monsoon has withdrawn, so day temperatures are high but the heat is radiated back so the nights are cooler. The wind

direction has changed from easterly during monsoon to north-westerly so the winds are blowing from the colder regions such as J&K and Himachal Pradesh. If there is any rain or snow there due to a western disturbance, it will get colder," said Kuldeep Shrivastava, head, regional weather forecasting centre.

IMD's forecast for next seven days shows minimum temperature will be around 19 degree C. "As per our forecast minimum temperatures will drop by a degree or so in the next week," said K Sathi Devi, head of the

national weather forecasting centre.

RMC data shows that minimum temperatures are also lower than normal in other parts of northwest India -- Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Karnal in Haryana, and Chamba and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh.

Though the post monsoon season has started after IMD declared end of the monsoon on September 30, widespread heavy rain is expected over Odisha, Jharkhand, and Gangetic West Bengal during the next four to five days.

The Pioneer 03-October-2020

बाढ़ से किसानों के नुकसान की भरपाई को 104 करोड़ जारी

लखनऊ। मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ के निर्देश पर बाढ़ प्रभावित जनपदों को कृषि निवेश अनुदान हेतु 104.32 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है। यह धनराशि बहराइच, कुशीनगर, बलिया, लखीमपुर खीरी, बाराबंकी, अम्बेडकरनगर, बस्ती, शाहजहाँपुर, पीलीभीत, अयोध्या, आजमगढ़, देवरिया, सन्त कबीर नगर, सिद्धार्थनगर, फर्रुखाबाद, गोरखपुर, मऊ, गोण्डा तथा बलरामपुर के बाढ़ प्रभावित किसानों को कृषि निवेश अनुदान वितरित किये जाने हेतु आवंटित की गयी है।

सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि सम्बन्धित जिलाधिकारियों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि प्रत्येक दशा में 15 अक्टूबर तक प्रभावित किसानों का गाटावार सर्वे कराकर धनराशि वितरित कर दी जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि मुख्यमंत्री ने निर्देश दिये हैं कि गाटावार सर्वे के दौरान यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि कोई भी प्रभावित किसान छूटने न पाए।

The Pioneer 03-October-2020

'Hydropower proliferation imperils biodiversity in HP'



ARCHANA JYOTI ■ NEW DELHI

Hydopower proliferation in the name of 'clean energy' has severely impacted existing land-use, disturbed forest biodiversity and fragmented the forest landscape in the remote, ecologically vulnerable Kinnaur Division of Himachal Pradesh in the fragile Western Himalayas.

The findings are part of the study titled "Mitigation or Myth? Impacts of Hydropower Development and Compensatory Afforestation on forest ecosystems in the high Himalayas". The study, conducted between 2012 and 2016 and its findings appearing in the latest issue of 'Land Use Policy' journal, also found fault with the related compensatory afforestation plantations.

Environmentalists Manshi Asher and Prakash Bhandari, associated with the Himdhara Environment Research and Action Collective, in their study said that they found that of the



area of 'forest land' diverted to non-forest activities between 1980 and 2014, 90 per cent was transferred for hydroelectric projects (HEP) and transmission lines (TL), leading to change in land-use, fragmentation of forests and loss of biodiversity in the vulnerable Kinnaur region.

"We found that the 'compensatory afforestation', carried out as a 'mitigation' measure for loss of forests and a mandatory condition for forest clearance for forest diversion has not been able to fulfil its stated objective and further, maybe leading to change in composition of forests.

"While plantation work was undertaken only in 12 per cent of the proposed area this was ridden with issues like abysmally low presence of surviving saplings (upto 10 per cent) interspecies conflict, infringement on local land usage, and vulnerability

to disasters," said the researchers.

The study also critically examines the role of state-led institutions and global green growth policies in driving and legitimizing these developments in the name of 'mitigation', ultimately causing more harm to fragile local ecosystems and communities dependent on these.

Moreover, these plantations may be causing further negative impacts like inter-species conflict and encroachment on local forest access and use, noted the researchers. They have now sought an independent, holistic and multidisciplinary inquiry into the impacts of these interventions and highlight "the need to confront the current notion of 'mitigation', the costs of which are being transferred to vulnerable ecosystems and people dependent on them."

Deccan Chronicle 03-October-2020

Let TS control Srisaillam: CM

S.A. ISHAQUI | DC
HYDERABAD, OCT. 2

In a significant development with regard to water disputes with Andhra Pradesh, Chief Minister K. Chandrababbar Rao on Friday demanded that the Centre should direct AP to stop work on the expansion of the Pothireddypadu head regulator (PHR) and construction of the Rayalaseema lift irrigation scheme (RLIS).

He demanded that in order to enforce this, the Centre should hand over operational control of the Srisaillam reservoir to Telangana state.

With regard to the PHR and RLIS, he said, "The original project is completely illegal as it has no water allocation, no approval by any statutory authority, and is meant to send water outside the Krishna basin."

Rao made these demands in a letter he

wrote to Union Jal Shakthi minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat ahead of the second meeting of the Apex Council on October 6. Rao requested that the points in the letter with regard to allocation of water be included in the agenda of the meeting.

The Chief Minister said that Telangana which had struggled for six decades to get its fair share of water, had lost seven years after its for-

mation due to the inaction of the Centre.

"Instead of prolonging the meaningless dispute between the two newly formed states, the government of India is requested to make the terms of reference to the present tribunal for allocation of fair and equitable share of the waters of river Krishna to both states without further delay."

■ Page 2: River board was silent spectator, says CM

NIZAMSAGAR WATER LEVEL RISING, INFLOWS CONTINUE INTO SRSP

DC CORRESPONDENT
NIZAMABAD, OCT. 2

Floodwaters continued to flow into the Sriramsagar project where project officials are maintaining full reservoir level of 1,091 feet and gross storage of 90.313 tmc ft. The project received 47,359 cusecs on Friday and released 25,000 cusecs by opening eight gates.

Outflow was continued for the Kakatiya, Saraswati and

Laxmi canals and Mission Bhagiratha schemes.

On the other hand, the water level in Nizamsagar reached 1,397.78 feet as against full reservoir level of 1,405 ft. Of the capacity of 17.803 tmc, the project as 9.13 tmc ft of water. Around 2,872 cusecs flowed into the project from the river Manjeera. Last year same day water level in Nizamsagar was 1,387.62 ft and storage 3.6 tmc ft.

Deccan Chronicle 03-October-2020

Cotton crops hit by heavy rain, first plucking affected

RAVINDRA SESHU I DC
KOTHAGUDEM/KHAMMAM,
OCT. 2

Excess rains have affected the cotton output in almost all mandals in Khammam and Bhadradi districts.

Cotton bolls have started rotting which will affect the first plucking. A cotton plant undergoes about four pluckings in the harvesting season. Cotton is raised over nearly four lakh acres in the two districts.

As far as Bhadradi district is concerned, the cotton farmers in Julurpad and Tekulapalli are worried as the crop is not ready for the first plucking which takes place

after 90 days. The other three plucks will be from 105 to 120 days.

In the normal course, the first cotton arrival should have been by October 1. However, this has not happened.

Many of the farmers have raised BT cotton, which is not robust, and excess rains will affect the yield and quality of the crop. Cotton is raised in Bonakal, Chintakani, Kusumanchi, Tirumalayapalem, Konigerla, Karepalli, Kamepalli, Mudigonda, Errupalem, Madhira, Enkoor, Tallada, Raghunathapalem and Nelakondapalli mandals in Khammam district.

A farmer can produce 12

to 18 quintals of cotton in an acre every year. The farmer will get some profit if the production is around 18 quintals. The excess rains in August and September affected the growth of the plants. Further, various pests attacked the crop.

With the excessive rainfall during the last two and a half months, there are a lot of fields in low-lying areas where the plants were inundated.

N. Rambabu, a farmer, said, "We are expecting five to ten quintals less per acre due to the excessive rains this year. Our income will be down 40 per cent this year."



Telangana Today 03-October-2020

Telangana Today
[Replenishment]

Groundwater level increases in State

Except Adilabad, a net rise of 4.47 m observed this Sept compared with Sept-2019

STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

A net rise in groundwater level of 4.47 metres was observed in Telangana during September-2020 when compared to September-2019. Interestingly the rise was observed in all districts except in Adilabad where a negligible fall of -0.06 m was observed. The average groundwater level in the State during September 2020 was 5.38 metres below ground level (mbgl) and it varied from 1.36 mbgl in Warangal rural to 16.1 mbgl in Sangareddy.

The Groundwater Department monitored these water levels during September with the help of 963 Piezometers (monitoring stations) covering 589 mandals from 33 districts. A minimum rise of 0.46 m was observed in Mancherial and a maximum rise of 11.68 m in Mahabubnagar district. However a net average rise in groundwater levels of 5.9 m was observed in the month of September when compared the data from May and the rise was observed in all districts.

Shallow water levels

Shallow water levels, that are less than 5 mbgl occurred in 56 per cent of State area covering most of Adilabad, Jagtial, eastern and



Depth of groundwater (mbgl) in September (Top 10 districts)



Warangal Rural	1.36
Mahabubabad	1.51
Karimnagar	2.10
Khammam	2.10
Warangal Urban	2.23
Suryapet	2.80
Hyderabad	3.25
Mancherial	3.32
Mulugu	3.76
Narayanpet	3.79

western parts of Asifabad, western part of Mancherial, eastern part of Nirmal, Warangal(Rural and Urban), Karimnagar, Mahabubabad, Khammam, Suryapet, Wanaparthy, south-western part of Nagarkurnool, Bhadradi, western part of Mahabubnagar, western and central parts of Narayanpet, eastern part of Nalgonda districts,

north eastern part of Gadwal, western part of Yadadri, south eastern and western parts of Mulugu, northern and eastern parts of Sricilla, northern part of Rangareddy, western part of Jangaon.

Decadal water levels

When water levels of September 2020 were compared with decadal average

of September(2010-2019) levels, it was observed that, out of 589 mandals, a rise in the range of 0.02 - 22.12 m was observed in 524 (89 per cent) mandals and fall in the range 0.02-25.54 m was observed in 65 (11 per cent) mandals. The rise up to 0.5 m is observed in 17 mandals and fall up to 0.5 m was observed in 23 mandals.

50 per cent more rainfall

During the water year 2020-21, State received actual rainfall of 1078.3 mm against 720.4 mm of normal rainfall up to September 30, and it ranged from 636 mm (Nalgonda) to 1916 mm (Mulugu). Thus there was 50 per cent more rainfall during this period in the State as compared to normal annual rainfall up to September 2020.

Twenty seven districts including Nalgonda, Suryapet, Sangareddy, Kamareddy, Peddapally, Khammam, Yadadri, Medak, Vikarabad, Hyderabad, Medchal, Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Sircilla, Rangareddy, Jangaon, Bhadradi, Karimnagar, Mulugu, Warangal(R), Nagarkurnool, Siddipet, Mahabubnagar, Warangal (U), Jogulamba (Gadwal), Narayanpet and Wanaparthy received excess rainfall and remaining six districts received normal rainfall.

Telangana Today 03-October-2020

'Even after seven years, TS yet to know its legitimate share of water'

Following are the excerpts of the letter signed by Chief Minister K Chandrababhan Rao to the Centre.

Right of TS to know

As Telangana people suffered for decades for want of adequate water, Telangana government complained to the Centre on July, 14, 2014, demanding equitable allocation of Krishna waters. He recalled that he had even written a letter to the Prime Minister in 2018 and had also raised the issue during meetings. However, no action was taken till date by the Centre, he lamented. Pointing out that every State has a right to get a fair and equitable allocation of river waters, he said even after seven years of its formation, Telangana State was yet to know its legitimate share of water.

Pothireddypadu Head Regulator Project

Chandrababhan Rao strongly objected to the expansion of Pothireddypadu Head Regulator and the newly proposed Rayalseema Lift Irrigation Scheme by Andhra Pradesh. He reminded that the project itself was illegal as it has no water allocation, no approvals by any statutory authority and it was meant to send water outside Krishna Basin. "Krishna River is to meet the needs of Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad districts, some of which are also suffering from excess fluoride content in drinking water," Chief Minister said. The Bachawat Award had also emphasized the need to first fulfil the in-basin needs stating that the lands of a river basin have prior claim on the waters of a river system and any part of these waters can be used for irrigation outside the basin only if that part is surplus after meeting the full requirements of the lands within the basin. Any irrigation use outside the basin, ignoring the claims of the basin itself, must sooner or later lead to undesirable complications, he added.

He made it clear that though the Rayalseema Lift Irrigation Scheme was never sanctioned by any statutory body, Andhra Pradesh had proposed to lift 3 tmc per day from the bottom of Srisaillam reservoir and transport it to the Pennar and adjoining basins, through a GO on May 5, 2020. "Andhra Pradesh has gone ahead with the finalisation of tenders for the work despite our strong objections and the orders given by KRMB not to proceed with the Project. It has also issued additional administrative sanctions amounting to approximately Rs. 24,00,00,000 for works related to transfer of Krishna waters to the Pennar Basin," Chief Minister wrote. The Pothireddypadu Head Regulator was approved for a capacity of 1500 cusecs for providing water for Chennai city. However, the Government of Telangana constructed it with a capacity of 11,150 cusecs and subsequently enhanced it to 44,000 cusecs, even though the matter was sub-judice before KWDT-II, and did not have any prior sanction. "Now they are further expanding it illegally to 80,000 cusecs to transfer Krishna waters to outside basin areas. Even with the existing capacity of 44,000 cusecs, Andhra Pradesh has lifted 179 tmc of water outside the basin in 2019-20."

"If Andhra Pradesh is allowed to go ahead with their nefarious and illegitimate expansion plans now, there will be no water available to meet the requirements of existing residents in Telangana in

cluding the drinking water needs of the capital city Hyderabad, which is a mega metropolis of India, and which is very much within Krishna Basin," he said. In these circumstances, we would like to request you to kindly direct the Andhra Pradesh Government to immediately stop these diversions as in addition to being illegal, they will also be severely detrimental to projects sanctioned in the Telangana region by the erstwhile combined State.

Chief Minister said that the Government of India must take immediate and effective action to stop further diversion of Krishna waters through the Pothireddypadu regulator and prevent the Andhra Pradesh government from implementing the proposed Rayalseema Lift Irrigation Scheme and other allied works.

Ineffective supervision of KRMB

Bringing the consistent failures of KRMB to the notice of the union Minister, the Chief Minister said though the matter of Pothireddypadu Regulator and the



Rayalseema Lift Irrigation Scheme was first brought to the notice of KRMB as early as in February, 2020, they have failed to take any action to stop Andhra Pradesh Government from calling for tenders relating to out-of-basin transfer from Krishna Basin.

"KRMB has remained a mute spectator to the large scale draw of waters from Pothireddypadu Regulator in spite of our repeated complaints. Despite central government's clear cut directions to establish Telemetry system within three months after the high level meeting chaired by Secretary, MoWR in 2016, no such system has been installed to monitor the illegal draws till date. We are also shocked by the instructions given by KRMB to stop releases of water from Srisaillam Left Bank Power House," Chief Minister said.

He informed that the Srisaillam is a Hydro-Electric project has a provision of 33 tmc for evaporation losses as per the Bachawat Award. Water is released from the Srisaillam reservoir to generate hydro-electric power on the way of its flow to Nagarjunasagar to meet the irrigation requirements of 6 lakh acres of ayacut and drinking water needs of over 1 crore population (including Hyderabad city). While remaining silent about the illegal draw of waters from the Pothireddypadu Regulator by Andhra Pradesh, it is surprising that KRMB has seen it fit to stop us from generating power in the middle of the agricultural season, he pointed out. As per the working arrangements made earlier the Nagarjunasagar Project was given to Telangana and Srisaillam Project to Andhra Pradesh. "It is evident that not only has KRMB failed to play its role as a monitor effectively, but even AP has taken advantage of this arrangement to illegally draw huge quantities of water from Pothireddypadu. In the circumstances we request that the operation and control of Srisaillam Project should also be given to Telangana," he demanded.

Issues related to AP Re-organization Act 2014

As per Section 89 of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014, KWDT-II has to make project-wise specific allocation and determine an operational protocol for release of waters in the event of deficit flows. However, the Terms of Reference of KWDT-II does not permit inter-se re-allocation of water to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The KWDT-II in one of its orders on October 19, 2016 held that the issue of allocation of water to Telangana can be taken up only after the Centre made a reference for the same under Section-3 of Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. "Had the Government of India taken action on the complaint of Telangana to refer this matter under Section-3 this issue would have been resolved by this time. Unfortunately due to the inaction and gross negligence of Government of India by not referring this matter under Section-3 to the Tribunal, the matter remains unresolved," he said.

Since the overall allocation of Krishna waters between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is still to

be made and operational protocol is yet to be formulated by the Tribunal, it would be premature and meaningless to discuss the jurisdiction of the River Management Boards at this stage, Chief Minister noted. "In the fitness of things, their jurisdiction and other matters pertaining to their functioning should only be taken up after reference under Section-3 has been to KWDT-II and all matters related to Krishna water allocations and operational protocols are settled," he added.

On Godavari River

Terming as false, the allegations of AP that seven new projects taken up by Telangana in Godavari basin, he Chief Minister said that all these projects were contemplated, designed, and grounded by the erstwhile AP State itself, before the bifurcation. Administrative and technical sanctions, water allocations, finalisation of contracts and land acquisitions were all taken up in the erstwhile combined State, and an expenditure of Rs 15 to 20 thousand crores was incurred on these seven projects even before the Telangana State was formed.

"For example, Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme (GLIS) scheme was given administrative sanction in 2001. By 2014 an expenditure of Rs 7292 crore had already been incurred on this project. The Kanthana-palli Project, which was originally a part of the GLIS scheme was shifted about 20 Km upstream to Tupakulgudem village, to avoid submergence of 11,408 acres of tribal lands in 17 villages. To honour the tribal people it was renamed as Sammakka Sagar Project after the local tribal deity. It is funny to see that AP is now calling it a new project," he said.

Similarly the erstwhile Pranahita Chevella Project was reengineered to avoid submergence of lands in Maharashtra, to create adequate reservoir capacity as per Central Water Commission's advice, and make it suitable for the requirements of the Telangana State. Keeping in view the local sentiments and traditions, the project was re-named as the Kaleshwaram

Project. Chief Minister said that even the Ministry of Water Resources has accepted that Kaleshwaram project is not a new project.

The Sitarama Project is being implemented by merging the erstwhile Rajiv Sagar and Indira Sagar projects sanctioned in 2005. Due to the bifurcation of the State the head works of Indira Sagar came under the submergence of Polavaram Project, and much of the proposed ayacut went to Andhra Pradesh due to transfer of seven mandals as per the amendments made to the Reorganization Act by the Government of India.

Hydrological clearance for the redesigned Sitarama Project has also been duly obtained by Telangana State. While making these modifications in the projects started in the combined State, it was scrupulously ensured that the water allocation and utilisation was well within the earmarked share of Telangana region as determined by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State. "Thus, these 7 projects cannot be called as new projects by any stretch of imagination," he said.

Kaleshwaram

"I would like to inform you that the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, and the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana had inaugurated the Kaleshwaram Project on June 21, 2019, along with me. At that time nearly 95 percent of work on lifting 3 tmc per day was already completed," he said. It now appears that Andhra Pradesh is objecting about the Kaleshwaram Project with the sole purpose of diverting attention from their own unauthorised and illegal activities at Pothireddypadu Regulator and Rayalseema Lift Irrigation Scheme.

Utilization of Godavari waters

On utilization of Godavari waters, in February 2014 the then Chief Minister of combined AP made a statement in the Assembly providing project-wise allocations for the existing and ongoing projects in the state. The projects in Telangana State were allocated 967.94 tmc water and 518.215 tmc was allocated to AP. This was based on an estimation of 1486.155 TMC water availability in Godavari for the combined State. This allocation works out to be 65.13 per cent of the total water for Telangana, though 80 per cent of river catchment lies in TS region of the erstwhile AP. Thus, it is very clear that the erstwhile State of AP was awarded all remaining waters entering into the borders of the erstwhile State, he said.

In this context, it is worth noting that as per 53 years of Central Water Commission (CWC) gauge records at the last gauging station on Godavari River at least 3000 tmc of water flows into the Bay of Bengal after the utilisation of both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh itself had allocated 65.1 per cent of the Godavari waters to Telangana region. The 3000 tmc of water flowing into the sea annually can also be used on pro-rata basis.

Based on the total water requirement for irrigation, industry and drinking water, Telangana will use 1950 tmc water per year in comparison to present allocation of 967.15 tmc.

This additional water will be required for meeting the water requirements of more than one crore population of Mega-Metro city of Hyderabad which also has 30 to 40 lakh migrant workers. The needs of Hyderabad city are growing due to the expansion of IT and Pharma industries and the growth of its urban agglomerations.

Millennium Post 03-October-2020

Flood waters recede further in Assam; over 2.41L in 4 districts hit



GUWAHATI: Flood waters in Assam further receded on Friday and remained in four districts affecting a population of over 2.41 lakh, though the deluge claimed one more life, a government bulletin said here.

With the death of one person in Morigaon district, the total number of people who lost their lives in flood-related incidents this year rose to 121, Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) said in the bulletin.

It said that 2,41,825 people of 379 villages in four districts are now affected, while the number of people hit by the calamity on Thursday was 2.70 lakh in seven districts.

Flood waters receded from

three districts since Thursday and the districts of Goalpara, Morigaon, Hojai and Nagaon remained submerged now.

ASDMA said that 22,802 hectare of crop areas are under water now.

Nagaon is the worst-hit district with more than 1.79 lakh people reeling under the flood, followed by Morigaon (34,424), Goalpara (26,127) and Hojai (2,067).

The Brahmaputra river is flowing above the danger level at Dhubri, while the Kopili is flowing above the red mark in Nagaon, the ASDMA said.

Relief centres have been opened in Nagaon and Morigaon districts where 117 people have taken shelter.

MPOST

Millennium Post 03-October-2020

Govt launches 100-day campaign under Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure potable water supply in schools

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Ministry of Jal Shakti on Friday launched a 100-day campaign to ensure potable water supply in all schools and anganwadicenters across the country.

Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekawat requested the states and Union territories to make it a 'Jan Andolan' (people's movement).

He said he has written to chief ministers and lieutenant governors, requesting them to lead the campaign in their respective regions.

Speaking during the launch of the event, the minister said the initiative will be a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 151st birth anniversary on Friday.

Prime Minister Narendra



Modi, while launching the logo of 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (JJM) on September 29, called for ensuring drinking water supply in all schools and anganwadi centres in the country.

"In this backdrop, we are launching a 100-day campaign to ensure the same. We are asking all the state governments to ensure piped drinking water in all schools and anganwadi cen-

tres in next 100 days, Shekawat said.

The 'Jal Jeevan Mission HarGhar Jal' aims to provide tap water supply to households with special focus on women and children by 2024.

Ensuring safe water to children is a priority under JJM as they are most susceptible to water-borne diseases like typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea

and cholera.

Repeated infections due to consumption of unsafe water in their formative years may have debilitating effects on children, resulting in stunting, the minister said.

The situation is much more complex in areas where water sources are found to be contaminated with arsenic, fluoride and other heavy metals, and prolonged consumption of water having these contaminants may lead to degenerating diseases like arsenicosis, fluorosis among others, resulting in serious health problems, he said.

To tackle these serious issues, provisions have been made under JJM for ensuring safe water through tap water connection in schools, anganwadi centres and health care centres, he said.

Millennium Post 03-October-2020

Govt approves investment proposal for SJVN's 66 MW Dhaulasidh Hydel Project

SHIMLA: The Government of India has approved investment proposal of Rs 687 crore for 66-MW Dhaulasidh Hydro Electric Project being implemented by public sector SJVN Limited in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh. Nand Lal Sharma CMD of the company giving the information told that the investment includes budgetary support of Rs 21.6 crore from Govt of India for enabling infrastructure. The Project had been initially allocated to SJVN on October 27, 2008, when a MoU was signed with the Himachal govt for development of this project through a special purpose vehicle, said Sharma.

Subsequently on September 25, 2019 during an Investors' meet graced by Prime Minister,

Narendra Modi, another MoU was signed with SJVN for harnessing of this project on Stand Alone basis, informed Sharma.

Nand Lal Sharma said that all the necessary approvals and clearances had been obtained in a record time, paving way for commencing of construction activities of the project.

He further informed, that the project is a run of river scheme on river Beas at Dhaulasidh, about 10 km downstream of Sujampur in Distt Hamirpur. The project will have a concrete gravity dam, 70 meter high 195-meter long to create a reservoir of about 20 Kilometer length. Discharge of 161 cumecs would be utilized through two intakes housed in the dam body which after traversing via two pen-

stocks each of 4.3-meter dia and 62 meter length would enter the turbines. A Toe Power House is planned on left bank of the dam to house two generating units of 33 MW each, said Sharma.

The project will generate 304 Million Units of energy annually. Sharma is confident that SJVN would complete this project in 54 months and this would generate employment for 1000 persons. Besides adding valuable renewable energy to the grid, the project would reduce 2.4 lakh Tons of carbon dioxide from environment annually. Himachal would be benefitted with free power while the project affected families will be provided 100 units of electricity free per month for 10 years, he said.

MPOST

Rajasthan Patrika 03-October-2020

भविष्यवाणी: उत्तर भारत के कई राज्यों में तापमान में आने लगी गिरावट समय से पहले मानसून की विदाई, इस बार कड़ाके की सर्दी पड़ने का अनुमान

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नई दिल्ली. उत्तर भारत के कई राज्यों में मानसून की औपचारिक विदाई के साथ रात के तापमान में गिरावट शुरू हो गई है। मौसम विज्ञानियों का कहना है कि 15 अक्टूबर के बाद दिन के तापमान में गिरावट के साथ सर्दी की शुरुआत हो जाएगी। विभाग का अनुमान है कि इस बार कड़ाके की ठंड के साथ सर्दी का मौसम भी लंबा हो सकता है। कई राज्यों से मानसून अब पूरी तरह लौट चुका है, जिसके बाद बारिश की संभावना खत्म हो गई है।

बन रही है ला नीना की स्थिति

पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल जुलाई-अगस्त में बारिश सामान्य से कम हुई है। सितंबर माह में भी यही स्थिति रही है। स्काइमेट वेदर के मौसम वैज्ञानिक जीपी शर्मा के मुताबिक, इस समय ला नीना की स्थिति बन रही है। सर्दी तेज पड़ेगी।

राजस्थान समेत इन राज्यों से लौटा

राजस्थान, उत्तरी मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, नई दिल्ली, पंजाब-हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड से मानसून लौट चुका है। ऐसे में ठंड के मौसम की शुरुआत भी पहले होनी तय है। दिल्ली में भी अब बारिश की संभावना नहीं है।

रबी की खेती के लिए शुभ

समय से और अच्छी सर्दी रबी की फसलों के लिए अनुकूल होती है। इससे अनाज, तिलहन और दलहन की पैदावार बढ़ती है, जो देश के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के लिए भी शुभ संकेत होता है।

Haribhoomi 03-October-2020

जल जीवन मिशन

हरिभूमि धूरो नई दिल्ली

देश के स्कूलों व आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों को मिलेगा स्वच्छ जल

गांधी जयंती पर 100 दिवसीय अभियान की शुरुआत की गई, पीएम की थी मेगा परियोजना

केंद्र सरकार के देश में हर ग्रामीण घरों में नल कनेक्शन के जरिए शुद्ध पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए चलाए जा रहे जल जीवन मिशन के तहत देश के हर स्कूल व आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र में स्वच्छ जल पहुंचाने के लिए 100 दिनों का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है, जिसके तहत महात्मा गांधी की जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में एक 100 दिवसीय अभियान की शुरुआत की गई। पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी ने उत्तराखंड में नमामि गंगे मिशन के तहत 29 सितंबर को मेगा परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन करने के दौरान प्रत्येक ग्रामीण के घरों में जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु ग्राम पंचायतों और पानी समितियों के लिए 'मार्गदर्शिका' का विमोचन करने के साथ ही जल जीवन मिशन का नया 'लोगो' का अनावरण करते हुए देशभर के स्कूलों और आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों में पाइप के जरिए सुरक्षित जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु गांधी जयंती यानी 2 अक्टूबर से 100 दिवसीय अभियान के शुरुआत का ऐलान किया था।

खास बातें

- केंद्र सरकार की हर घर में शुद्ध जल आपूर्ति की महती योजना
- जल जीवन मिशन के तहत शुरु की गई प्रधानमंत्री की मेगा परियोजना



अभियान को जनादोलन बनाएं सभी राज्य

शेखावत ने सभी सीएस और उप राज्यपालों से अपील करते हुए एक पत्र लिखकर आग्रह किया है कि वे अपने अपने राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में इन 100 दिनों के अभियान का नेतृत्व करते हुए इसे एक जन आंदोलन बनाकर लक्ष्य को हासिल करें। उन्होंने कहा कि इस अभियान के जरिए जल जीवन मिशन का लक्ष्य महिलाओं और बच्चों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ अपूर्ति कराना है।

स्वच्छ जल सुनिश्चित करना मिशन की प्राथमिकता

उन्होंने कहा कि बच्चों के लिए स्वच्छ जल सुनिश्चित करना मिशन की प्राथमिकता है, क्योंकि वे जल-ज्वरित बीमारियों जैसे टाइफाइड, दस्त, हैजा आदि के लिए अति संवेदनशील होते हैं और अपने प्रारंभिक वर्षों में दूषित जल पीने के कारण बार-बार होने वाले संक्रमण में दुर्बल प्रभाव हो सकते हैं। इसलिए इन अभियान में जब संयोग्य अति आवश्यक है।

संदूषित जल समस्या का समाधान

शेखावत ने राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों को लिखे पत्र में यह भी कहा कि स्वच्छ जल की उपलब्धता उन क्षेत्रों में स्थिति बहुत अधिक जटिल है, जहां आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड और अन्य भारी धातुओं आदि से जल स्रोत दूषित पाए जाते हैं। ऐसे में लंबे समय तक दूषित पानी पीने से आर्सेनिकोसिस, फ्लोरोसिस जैसी बीमारियां हो सकती हैं, जिससे स्वास्थ्य संबंधी गंभीर समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं। इन गंभीर मुद्दों से निपटारे के लिए स्कूल और आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र, स्वास्थ्य सेवा केंद्र आदि में नल के पानी के कनेक्शन के जरिए ही स्वच्छ जल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन के तहत प्रावधान किए गए हैं।