

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-18-नवंबर-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

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सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

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सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> परदेखें



The Tribune 18-November-2020

Kumbh: Centre okays ₹85 cr to clean Ganga

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 17

The Centre has approved projects worth Rs 85 crore to clean the Ganga river to help the Uttarakhand Government to successfully hold “Kumbh” in Haridwar that starts from January 14.

Besides revitalising the Ganges, the slew of projects will give a facelift to its embankments in Haridwar. These are in addition to projects undertaken by it in the recent past. The Centre’s thrust is on making Haridwar a hot destination for religious tourism. The “Kumbh” will be used to showcase to the world the aesthetic aspect of Haridwar backed by infrastructure.

The Union Jal Shakti Ministry’s National Mission for Clean Ganga has sanctioned the projects. — TNS

Deccan Chronicle 18-November-2020



People queue up at Mee Seva centre at Ramnagar, Hyderabad, on Tuesday to register themselves for the ₹10,000 relief for flood victims. There were rumours that the scheme will be closed in view of the GHMC poll announcement.

— S. SURENDER REDDY

People stand in never-ending queues to apply for flood aid

Applicants forced to stand for hours, had no drinking water or toilet facility

**SANJAY SAMUEL
PAUL I DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 17**

Mee Seva centres across the city saw a flood of people on Tuesday to apply for the ₹10,000 relief promised to the October flood victims in the city by the state government.

People – men and women – began lining up at the centres right from 6 am to file their claims for the relief amount following an announcement by the minister K.T. Rama Rao, that all those who have not received the compensation thus far should apply for the same online at the Mee-

Seva centres. The relief amount, for those found eligible, would be deposited in their bank accounts.

Though people queued up at the centres right from the morning, many complained that there were many instances of line jumping with people, who either knew someone working at the centres, or through brokers, managed to ahead in the queue.

Forced to stand for hours, most people complained that there was no drinking water or proper toilet facilities at any of these centres. The worst hit were the elders and women accompanied by

children and forced to stand in the queues for hours on end. S. Neeta Naveen, a resident of Anandnagar Colony, Khairatabad, was in the line along with her six-year-old daughter, simply gave up on hopes of filing her application after spending a few hours in a line at the Mee Seva centre on Road No. 7 in Banjara Hills.

"After my husband left for work, I went and stood there from 11.30 am till 3.30 pm. Even after that I was nowhere near the counter, I was feeling giddy and my child was also not in a position to stand anymore, so I returned back home."

Syed Hyder Hussain, from Al Jubail Colony, Chandrayangutta, whose house was completely flooded, said: "It is now 7.30 pm, and the line is still very long. There are still a few hundred people still in the line. I first went to the Purani Haveli Mee Seva centre but there was a flood of people there. Then I came here to the one in Nampally, but even here it is full of people."

Saba Fathima from Towlichowki said, "We could not go to the Mee Seva, standing in those queues is not possible for me. The government which first promised us saying all flood victims

will get assistance, now is treating us like beggars. The money should have automatically sent to our bank accounts."

Bhagat Singh, a resident of Dhoolpet, had a serious complaint over how the staff at the Mee Seva centres were behaving. "The government is giving a tough time to the public. Instead of enumerating the damaged properties and helping those in need, the government has forced us to stand here in these lines. The staff are asking for ₹50 to ₹200 extra as service charges to file the claims. This is nothing but an outright loot of the poor," he said.

New Indian Express 18-November-2020



Chembarambakkam lake in the outskirts of the city reached nearly 80 per cent of its capacity on Tuesday, attracting attention of the locals; (R) Water overflows from the nearby ponds and enters residential areas at Senthambizh Nagar near Kattankulathur on Tuesday after incessant rains | DEBADATTA MALLICK, ASHWIN PRASATH

‘Storage levels at dams, lakes being monitored’

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ Chennai

REVENUE Minister RB Udhayakumar on Tuesday said the government has been constantly monitoring storage levels in all lakes and dams across the State. Once they reach the maximum level, water would be released at an appropriate time.

Addressing a press conference here, he said the northeast monsoon began this year on October 28. Till November 16, the normal rainfall should have been 287.9mm. However, the State received only 180.7mm

during this period and this is 37 per cent less than normal.

Rainfall has been normal in the districts of Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tirupur, Tiruvannamalai, Tirupattur and Virudhunagar, while deficient in 31 others.

The Minister also released the compendium of circular issued for preparedness during the monsoon and the emergency telephone directory.

During the emergency period, people can call the State-level control room by dialling toll free number 1070. At the district level, they can call 1077 to lodge complaints.

Revenue Secretary Atulya Misra, Commissioner of Revenue Administration K Phanindra Reddy and senior officials were present on the occasion.

Millennium Post 18-November-2020

Snowfall in Himachal; temps dip in several states in North India

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Snowfall was recorded at a few high-altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and the mercury dipped in many places in north India, including Haryana and Punjab on Tuesday, even as the IMD forecast a gradual fall in temperature by two to four degrees Celsius this week.

Rains lashed several places in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and coastal Andhra Pradesh, with Tuticorin, Madurai, Ongole, Khozikode, Kanyakumari, Coonoor and Nellore, among other areas, receiving four cm or more rainfall since Monday, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said in its all-India bulletin.

Manali shivered at minus 1.5 degrees Celsius, a day after heavy snowfall in the upper reaches of Himachal Pradesh, while Keylong was the coldest place in the state at minus 6.6 degrees Celsius.

Uttarakhand, which experienced heavy snowfall on Monday leaving chief ministers Trivendra Singh Rawat and Yogi Adityanath stranded at Kedarnath, saw calmer weather on Tuesday, with capital Dehradun recording 9.4, Mukteshwar 4.8 and New Tehri 4.2 degrees Celsius.

In its snowfall observation, the IMD said that "snow/rain at a few places over Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh".

"Minimum temperatures

are very likely to fall gradually by two to four degrees Celsius over northwest India and north Madhya Pradesh during the next four to five days," it said.

Haryana and Punjab, a day after being lashed by rains, saw maximum temperatures hover below the normal.

Chandigarh, the common capital of the two states, recorded a high of 25.9 degrees Celsius, one notch below the normal, according to the meteorological (MeT) department.

In Haryana, Ambala recorded a high of 24.8 degrees Celsius, down two notches against the normal, while Hisar's maximum settled at 24 degrees Celsius, five degrees below the normal.

Karnal registered a high of 24.5 degrees Celsius, down three notches against the normal.

In Punjab, Amritsar recorded a high of 22.5 degrees Celsius, down four notches, while Ludhiana registered a maximum of 23.9 degrees Celsius, down three notches. Patiala's maximum settled at 25.5 degrees Celsius, two notches below the normal.

The MeT department said the weather is likely to be dry in Haryana and Punjab for the next four days.

In Himachal Pradesh, Kalpa recorded a low of minus 2.1 degrees Celsius, while Dalhousie and Shimla recorded a low of 3.6 and 4.8 degrees Celsius respectively, the weatherman said.

Snowfall was recorded in the upper reaches of the state, the MeT Centre said.

The Hans 18-November-2020

THE
HANS INDIA

Sahibi Nadi: How a river was killed

RITU RAO

In his book, *The Biology of Belief*, American biologist Bruce Lipton narrates a peculiar tree killing technique practised by the tribes of the Solomon Islands. The tribals encircle a tree and curse it relentlessly. Apparently, the tree eventually dies.

Here, Lipton seeks to highlight the power of the subconscious mind to convert positive or negative sentiments into self-fulfilling prophecies. You may take Lipton's story with a pinch of salt. But, it appears to be working in case of our commons (water bodies, grazing lands, sacred groves, etc).

Nala, a Hindi word that once meant a channel for carrying stormwater as well as rivulet or stream, has degenerated to signify only a dirty channel of water. Drain, that once signified a channel to drain something, especially rainwater, has come to mean a channel carrying wastewater.

While it may be difficult to pinpoint the exact moment these terms underwent degeneration, it seems to coincide with urbanisation, which came at a cost to our commons. Their value was lost on the community, with hassle-free availability of finite resources through utilities, predicated a disconnect with our natural heritage.

A particularly poignant story playing out right before our indifferent eyes is that of the Sahibi nadi (river) aka Sahabi, Sahbi or Sabi. At one time, this river might have held perennial flow as is evident by the presence of several Indus Valley Civilization sites on its banks as well as those of its tributaries, the Sota, Krishnavati and Dohan.

Scholars have identified the Sahibi river with the Drishadvati river of the Vedic period. We have willfully overlooked the rich heritage the nadi represents. Presently, this ephemeral river rises phoenix-like from some of the most arid regions of India. It flows from the Saiwar hills in Sikar district in Rajasthan.

It goes forth, collecting the waters of almost 100 tributaries. In its upper reaches, the Sahibi drains parts of Rajasthan like Alwar and the southern districts of Haryana like Rewari. In its lower reaches, it receives the waters of the Indori nala near Pataudi and Badshah nala further north. Beyond Pataudi to the north, the nadi extends in two directions: north-west and north. The latter course used to join the Yamuna via the Najafgarh jheel (lake) and drain number 6. The former used to link it with the Jhajjar depression and drain number 8, which also joins the Yamuna. Downstream of the Najafgarh jheel on the Delhi side, the nadi used to drain into the Yamuna just before Wazirabad through a channel now famously known as the Najafgarh drain. The Najafgarh drain gets its name from the Najafgarh jheel.



Nothing remains of the fort today, except for the Najafgarh village, which is fast getting urbanised. Najaf Khan's tomb lies right next to the Safdarjung flyover, around a kilometre each from Safdarjung's tomb and the Lodhi Gardens as well as the hyperactive INA market.

The Najafgarh drain on the Delhi side is a creation of a more recent time wherein the government of the North-West Province in 1865 excavated the irregular channel of Sahibi (An antique map of 1807 of the Environs of Delhi depicts the channel of Sahibi nadi as Sabee nullah — a series of jheels connected through small streams draining into the Yamuna) from the eastern end of the jheel to the Yamuna. This was done to drain the jheel and create more cultivable land.

Owing to its long passage through arid and sandy country, the Sahibi flows with strength only during the rainy season. Heavy floods were recorded in 1845, 1873, 1917, 1930, 1933, 1960, 1963, 1972 and 1977.

To check the entry of Sahibi waters in Delhi, a regulator was constructed at Dhansa in 1964, along with a bund on the Delhi side of the jheel. Again, in response to the great flood in 1977 that affected far-off places like Janakpuri in Delhi, the Masani barrage was constructed on the Delhi-Jaipur highway near Masani village in Rewari.

Several smaller dams have also been constructed throughout the hills of Ra-

jasthan to store rainwater. The construction of dams has restricted the flow of water in the nadi and it is now rare for water overflow from monsoon rains to reach up to the Masani barrage.

The construction of the barrage not only sealed the fate of the Sahibi but also that of Najafgarh jheel, along with the Najafgarh drain. One of the fundamental rights of a river is to flow. Another is to receive tribute from its tributaries while simultaneously paying tribute to a larger river.

Killing the Sahibi prematurely at Masani barrage and not allowing it to meet Yamuna, is a violation of its fundamental rights. It is amazing that nature has a way to cling on despite humanity's best efforts to undermine or destroy it. Several important wetlands lie in a series along the current and paleochannels of the Sahibi river.

While legislation is in place to protect rivers, the wheels turn ever so slowly. The River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 is a document with an ambitious scope. It ordains applicability to the states comprising the Ganga basin, including Haryana and the National capital Territory of Delhi. It brings the Ganga and all its tributaries (which includes the Yamuna as well as its tributaries such as the Sahibi nadi) and their respective flood plains under its ambit. It explicitly prohibits construction of any sort in such flood plains. However, this order is being

observed in its breaches particularly on the Haryana side of the Sahibi and its wetlands in Gurugram.

Meanwhile, the Najafgarh drain is the largest contributor of sewage (55-60 per cent) to the Yamuna in Delhi, which, in turn, has been declared, alarmingly, dead for all practical purposes. The pollutants from the Najafgarh jheel and the drain are leaching into the soil and contaminating the aquifers.

However, it wasn't always like this. So-hail Hashmi talks about days that don't go back very far. Upto the 1960s, the drain had clean water to sustain fish and people used to catch fish in it.

Hashmi particularly narrates an event of the early 1960s, when a vanaspati (vegetable oil) factory at Zakhira accidentally discharged large amounts of vanaspati into the nearby Najafgarh drain.

Since it was winter at the time, the vanaspati solidified in the drain water. The water was so clean at that time that people in the surrounding areas collected the vanaspati from the drain for use in their homes.

The Sahibi's story is the story of all rivers in India. They have been reduced to the latter meaning of the terms nala and drain, especially in urban areas. This is true for not just water bodies but for all commons.

(The writer is a PhD scholar at Teri School of Advanced Studies and works on urban water bodies. Views expressed are personal. Courtesy: Down To Earth)

Financial Express 18-November-2020

DAM SAFETY

DAMS HAVE BEEN at the centre of Indian life for several decades, and have been a part of the faith for eons. When the celestial river Ganga came crashing onto the earth, its ferocity would have broken the planet into smithereens, had it not been Lord Shiva who dammed its flow in his locks and saved the planet.

Today, the world has been a witness to a dam's power. When the Three Gorges Dam over the river Yangtze became functional, it slowed the earth's rotation by 0.06 microseconds. It is this power of dams that both impresses and intimidates us.

Dams, while being the vault of India's progress and prosperity, also threaten human life and property. The historic decision by the current government of granting approval to Phase 2 and 3 of the DRIP (Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme) at a project cost of ₹10,211 crore is a step in the direction of water security, resilience against hazards and emergency action planning of the dam infrastructure around the country.

In terms of the number of dams in the world, India ranks third, after China and the US, with 5,745 such projects. While 973 dams, or 18% of the total number, are 50-100-year old, 2,992 (56%) are aged 25-50. The age of these dams is what makes a robust Dam Safety Policy an absolute necessity, as any kind of mishap has the potential to leave a trail of destruction in its wake.

It took the cataclysmic event of the

Safeguarding our dams and waters

The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme is a critical aspect of national resilience and sovereignty

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT

The author is Union minister, Ministry of Jal Shakti



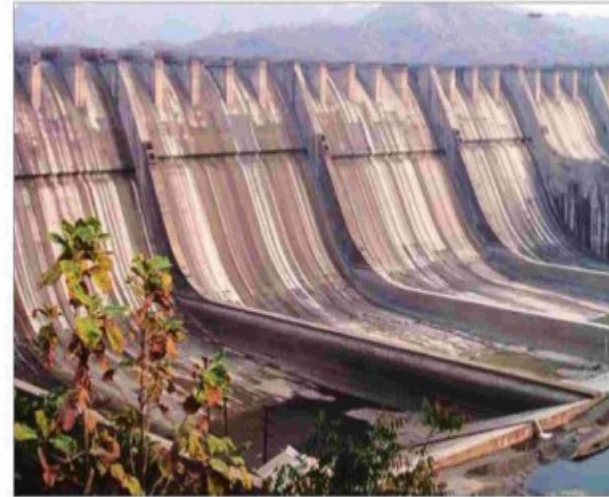
1979 Machchu dam disaster in Gujarat's Morbi district, resulting in death of scores of people, to serve as a wakeup call for dam safety and security in the country.

The committee formed to investigate the disaster recommended clear guidelines for dam safety protocols along with an implementing body to oversee the same. Thus, the DRIP was born and since then it has guarded the nation from impending disasters like the soldiers of water. Among the towering achievements of the DRIP are the rehabilitation of 207 structures in six years, numerous dam

break analysis, the preparation of emergency action plans, training of professionals, and strengthening of institutions.

Currently, 18 states are serviced by the DRIP's flagship project, the DHARMA (Dam Health And Rehabilitation Monitoring Application), capturing nearly 85% of data of 5,000-plus dams across the country. While the DRIP Phase 1 was doing a stellar job according to its mandate of providing dam safety since 2012, a third-party evaluation recommended the initiation of new phases.

The decision taken by the government



on October 29 is in the direction of implementing the recommendations.

The DRIP will be implemented over a period of 10 years in two phases—each of six years, with two years overlapping from April 2021 to March 2031. The upcoming phases will bolster its operational mandate of dam safety like structural integrity, surveillance and maintenance, instrumentation and monitoring, etc. In spirit, the DRIP is the actualisation of the principles and guidelines laid down by the Dam Safety Bill, 2019, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and will soon be

presented in the Rajya Sabha.

The new phases of the DRIP have a vibrant mix of federalism and *atmanirbharta* weaved into it. Being a state subject, the management of water has always been a contentious subject. The ownership and management of water has been vested with the states. However, the exceptional work done by the DRIP has resulted in erasing any discomfort that the states (18) might feel in relation to dam management and maintenance.

Of the total budget for the second and third phases of the DRIP, ₹7,000 crore will

come from external assistance—the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank—while the balance ₹3,211 crore will be borne by concerned implementing agencies. The idea of revenue generation component of ₹408 crore in the budget came from the Prime Minister during briefing sessions in order to make dams self-sustaining or *atmanirbhar*.

With emphasis on weekend tourism, water sports, fisheries, solar power and other allied activities, a perfect balance between structural resilience and economic resilience of dams has been envisioned through the project. Dam disasters are seen as matters of national shame; they not only lead to human tragedy, but also devastate the ecology.

Therefore, it is important that India becomes a leader in dam safety, which the DRIP Phases 1 and 2 will certainly be achieving in the coming times.

There are so many aspects that common people may not be aware of that keep them safe while they go about their lives. One of these is the safety and maintenance of dams. The silent warriors who work in this area labour day-in and day-out to keep the country safe, store our precious commodity and add power to our fight against water scarcity. The expansion of the DRIP is a reward for their fight, a token of appreciation from the government for keeping its people safe and ensuring that they sleep in peace and tranquillity, knowing that our waters are safeguarded and our tomorrow has been secured.

Rashtriya Sahara 18-November-2020

जल जीवन मिशन की राज्य कर रहे अनदेखी

■ संजय टुटेजा

नई दिल्ली। एसएनबी

देश के प्रत्येक स्कूल, आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र, पंचायत घर, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र व आश्रम शाला में 100 दिनों के भीतर पानी का कनेक्शन देने की केंद्र सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना में देश के आधे राज्य रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं। हालांकि, बीते डेढ़ माह में देशभर में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक पेयजल कनेक्शन स्कूलों व आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों को दिए गए हैं, लेकिन एक दर्जन से अधिक राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने एक भी कनेक्शन अभी तक प्रदान नहीं किया है। केंद्र सरकार से आर्थिक मदद के बावजूद राज्य सरकारें केंद्र सरकार की इस योजना को जहां ठेंगा दिखा रही हैं वहीं मासूम छात्रों व बच्चों को भी स्वच्छ पेयजल से वंचित कर रही हैं। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने पिछले वर्ष दूसरी बार प्रधानमंत्री पद की शपथ लेने के बाद स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की तर्ज पर जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत की थी और वर्ष 2024 तक देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को पेयजल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था। इसी मिशन की तर्ज पर इसी वर्ष 2 अक्टूबर को जलशक्ति

स्कूलों व आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों को पेयजल कनेक्शन देने में राज्य नहीं ले रहे रुचि

14 राज्यों ने मिशन के तहत नहीं दिया एक भी कनेक्शन

मंत्रालय ने इस संस्थानों में 100 दिन में कनेक्शन कराने का एक मिशन शुरू किया था। मगर योजना को शुरू हुए लगभग 45 दिन बीत चुके हैं, लेकिन देश के 14 राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने बीते 45 दिन में भी इन स्थानों को पानी का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया है।

केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार उत्तर पूर्व के राज्यों में अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम व त्रिपुरा ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां एक भी कनेक्शन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। उत्तर पूर्व के कुल 8 राज्यों में आसाम, नगालैंड व सिक्किम ही ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां कुल 4,539 कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं जिनमें सर्वाधिक 4104 कनेक्शन असम में दिए गए हैं जबकि नगालैंड में 365 तथा सिक्किम में 50 कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं।

Dainik Bhaskar 18-November-2020

केंद्र ने हर घर को नल से जल देने के लिए जारी किया 81 करोड़ का बजट

शिमला | केंद्र सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी जल जीवन मिशन योजना के तहत हिमाचल देश का पहला राज्य बन गया है जिसे योजना की तीसरी किश्त जारी हुई है। केंद्र सरकार ने तीसरी किश्त के रूप में प्रदेश को 81 करोड़ का बजट जारी किया है। इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने हिमाचल के लिए 326 करोड़ का बजट जारी किया है। इसके लिए हिमाचल को केंद्र सरकार से अब तक 240 करोड़ का बजट मिल चुका है। इससे पहले भी इस मिशन के तहत इतने ही करोड़ के बजट की दूसरी किश्त पाने वाला भी हिमाचल पहला राज्य था। इस योजना के तहत राज्य सरकार ने किन्नौर और ऊना जिला में शत प्रतिशत हर घर को जल से नल की सुविधा से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य तय किया है। इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया यह बजट काफी मददगार साबित होगा।

Rajasthan Patrika 18-November-2020

पेयजल कनेक्शन के लिए पूरे शहर में लागू होगा जगतपुरा मॉडल!

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जयपुर. जगतपुरा क्षेत्र में पेयजल कनेक्शन देना शुरू किया है। विभाग ने कनेक्शन के लिए भूखंड और बहुमजिला इमारतों में लेवी की अलग-अलग दरें भी तय कर दी हैं। अब विभाग ने पेयजल कनेक्शन देने के लिए जो फार्मुला जगतपुरा में अपनाया है उसे पूरे शहर में लागू

करने की तैयारी कर रहा है। बताया जा रहा है कि दरों में एकरूपता के बहाने पेयजल वितरण तंत्र का पूरा खर्चा जगतपुरा क्षेत्र की तर्ज पर उपभोक्ता से ही वसूलने की तैयारी कर रहा है। विभाग के अधिकारियों का कहना है कि बीसलपुर लाइन से शहर में 70 फीसदी क्षेत्र में पेयजल सप्लाई हो रही है। अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से जगतपुरा क्षेत्र में

वितरण तंत्र की लागत की भरपाई उपभोक्ता से होनी है उस हिसाब से ही पूरे शहर में भी हो। अधिकारियों के अनुसार जयपुर में निकाय चुनाव के कारण उच्च स्तर पर इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई मंथन नहीं हुआ। अब निकाय चुनाव हो चुके हैं और आने वाले दिनों में विभाग से भेजे गए प्रस्ताव को अमलीजामा पहनाया जा सकता है।