

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-10-दिसंबर-2100

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> परदेखें



Hindustan Times- 10-December-2020

{ ANDHRA MYSTERY DISEASE }

Pesticides found in Eluru drinking water samples

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ELURU: Investigators in Andhra Pradesh looking for high traces of nickel and lead in the water supply in the town of Eluru, corresponding to the high levels of these metals they found in the blood of people afflicted with a mysterious ailment have instead discovered significant traces of pesticides.

Reports of water samples tested by a Vijayawada-based private laboratory at the instance of Eluru Municipal Corporation (and reviewed by HT) indicate that the drinking water supplied to areas such as Gandhi Colony, Ramachandra Rao Peta, Pension Line Area and JP Colony contain high quantities of pesticide residues, sometimes thousands of times more than the permissible limits.

It is likely these may be the immediate cause of symptoms such as epilepsy, dizziness, convulsions and vomiting that sent 578 people to hospitals. Thus far, one person has died.

The water samples were sent to the laboratory for testing on Sunday and the reports were submitted to the state health department on Tuesday night. "Test results of another 15 samples have come in on Wednesday," a senior official in the food safety division of Eluru municipal

THE TESTS OF THESE SAMPLES HAVE SHOWN TRACES OF HEAVY METALS LIKE LEAD AND NICKEL WHICH WERE WITHIN PERMISSIBLE LIMITS

pal corporation said on condition of anonymity.

According to the official cited above, parts of Eluru town receive water supply from Godavari river and Krishna river through canals. Water sample from these canals were also tested and they too were found to have residues of Alachlor and Methoxychlor to the extent of 10.88 mg/litre to as high as 17.64 mg/litre. "The maximum permissible limit of these pesticide residues in all these water samples is <0.001 mg/litre," he said.

More water samples from other localities have been sent to another private laboratory and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT) in Hyderabad for corroboration.

Interestingly, the laboratory tests of these samples have shown minute traces of heavy metals such as lead and nickel

which were within permissible limits, in contrast to the blood samples of the affected patients tested by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS).

"It is strange. But we suspect that the high presence of heavy metals in the blood samples of patients could be due to a process called biomagnification – accumulation in blood over a period of time and it will lead to symptoms of neuro-toxicity," the official said.

Eluru government hospital superintendent AVR Mohan, who explained the latest developments to chief minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy, said that apart from heavy metals such as lead, the presence of pesticides was also responsible for the mysterious disease. "But there is nothing to worry. The incidence is getting reduced," he said.

Eluru municipal corporation authorities have been making efforts to find out the source of contamination of water. Preliminary inquiries revealed that the trouble may have started after the heavy rains and floods in October and November.

"...While there is a heavy usage of pesticides in these crops and bromine in aquaculture, the run-off water could have entered the municipal water storage tank at Denduluru on the outskirts of Eluru town," the municipal official quoted above said.

Millennium Post- 10-December-2020

Air 'very poor'; CM Kejriwal inaugurates anti-smog gun in city

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: On a hazy Wednesday morning when the air quality was in the "very poor" category in Delhi, Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal Wednesday inaugurated a truck-mounted anti-smog gun to combat the worsening dust pollution in the national Capital.

The anti-smog gun is fed by a 5,000-litre water tank and can work for 3-4 hours continuously.

It is mounted on a BS-VI emission standards engine truck which causes lesser vehicular pollution, said a government statement.

Under the Delhi government's Yuddh, Pradushan ke Viruddh (war on the pollution)' campaign, the Public Works Department (PWD) has installed 23 anti-smog guns at key intersections and construction sites across Delhi, it said.

The PWD has also taken

the responsibility of sprinkling water on trees, roads, and construction sites to combat dust pollution.

The number of anti-smog guns and water tankers will be further increased if required, and directed by the chief minister, added the statement.

Meanwhile, the minimum temperature settled at 9.1 degrees Celsius and the relative humidity was 97 percent at 8.30 AM, a MET official said.

The maximum temperature of the day is expected to be around 27 degrees Celsius, the official said.

The air quality index (AQI) of Delhi at 10 AM was 362 lying in the "very poor" category, showed the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) real-time data.

An AQI between zero and 50 is considered "good", 51 and 100 "satisfactory", 101 and 200 "moderate", 201 and 300 "poor", 301 and 400 "very poor", and 401 and 500 "severe".



Assam Tribune- 10-December-2020

Tackling Assam floods: The way ahead

■ AN Mohammed

Since the 1950 Great Earthquake, almost every year several waves of flood waters ravage Assam bringing untold misery to the people. The Brahmaputra and Barak rivers with more than 50 tributaries and numerous sub-tributaries create the flood devastation during the monsoon period. The flood-prone areas in Assam as assessed by the Rastriya Barh Ayog is 31,050 sq km, 39.58% of the total area of Assam. Riverbank erosion is another serious problem since the last six decades as more than 4,270 sq km of land was eroded away since 1950, which is 7.40% of the area of the State with nearly 80 sq km annual average loss. Majuli, the largest inhabited river island in the world, has eroded at an average rate of 3.1 sq km per year during the period 1915-2005. In 1915, the area of the island was 787.9 sq km which became 508.2 sq km in 2005 eroding 35.5% of land. The average annual loss due to flood in Assam is to the tune of Rs 1000 crore which may increase due to climate change, deforestation, etc., in the catchment areas.

After the unprecedented floods in the country in 1954, the Government of India announced a National Policy on Floods. Assam had been implementing numerous flood management schemes from the beginning of the second Five-Year Plan (1956-61). After the announcement of the National Water Policy in 1987, an 'outlined plan for flood control in Assam' with various comprehensive plans was prepared and its implementation started on the priority areas. Till date the major physical achievements in flood management includes 4473.82 km earthen embankments, 911 anti-erosion and town protection works, and 874.966 km drainage schemes. Some recent initiatives

have also been taken such as using geo-synthetic material for anti-erosion structure and reclamation of eroded areas, selective dredging and setting up of a river study centre. But till now not a single pragmatic scheme for a permanent solution could be found.

The flood and erosion problem of Assam is singularly different from other States so far frequency, extent and duration of flooding and magnitude of erosion are concerned and is probably the most acute and unique problem in the country. Most of the expenditures of flood management and reliefs to the affected people have been borne by the State. NITI Aayog has pointed out in its report titled 'Strategy for Assam's Development' that "Central relief for floods in Assam is extremely meagre compared to the havoc created by floods and in comparison to allocation for floods to other States". The State economy has been eroded to a great extent due to the recurring calamity. The State fund allocated for planning and maintenance of the existing structures for short-term measures are not adequate for which breaching of embankments at multiple locations enhanced the magnitude of the disaster. The State is not taking any fresh schemes with new technology like construction of concrete embankments, sheet piling, concrete cut-off walls, etc., to arrest the erosion in critical locations.

The All Assam Students' Union (AASU) has been demanding a permanent solution to the State's flood problems and the issue was incorporated under Clause 7 of the Assam

Accord signed in 1985. Various organizations and political parties of Assam have been demanding for Assam's flood problem to be declared as 'national disaster' for having the Centre's special attention as Assam alone cannot solve the recurring problem in absence of sufficient funds and technical expertise.

The government initiatives for flood management started with the establishment of the Brahmaputra Board in 1982 for the planning and

mentation in 1983. Both the projects if constructed would have reduced Assam floods by one meter at Pandu. The mega projects could not be implemented as the Government of India did not provide funds. In due course of time, Arunachal Pradesh objected to the projects for huge submergence of their lands along with many villages and townships. As a result, some smaller projects in each of the river basins have been planned primarily for hydroelectricity.

The 2880 MW Dibang multipurpose project would fully absorb the flood created by the Dibang river. The 2000 MW Subansiri Lower project under construction has provision of partial flood control, but with the implementation of the 1600 MW Subansiri Middle and 2000 MW Subansiri Upper projects, the resultant concerted operation of the three projects can fully control the flood of the Subansiri river. The 1500 MW

Tipaimukh multipurpose project in Manipur/Mizoram would be capable of mitigating Barak river flood in Assam.

The Government of India proposed several integrated water resource management organizations for the permanent solution of the flood problem. In 2014-15, the move to restructure the Brahmaputra Board into the North-East Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRA) came in the wake of the NE States expressing their dissatisfaction over the functioning of the Board. In June 2020, Assam Chief Minister Sarbananda Sonowal revealed that for a permanent solution to the twin problems of flood and

erosion, Prime Minister Narendra Modi constituted the North East Water Management Authority (NEWMA) under the chairmanship of the vice-chairman of NITI Aayog and the Authority is working to formulate a long-term solution to deal with flood and erosion. NITI Aayog vice-chairman Rajeev Kumar said the Brahmaputra Board would be subsumed within the NEWMA and all-out effort would be made for better utilization of water resources of the NE region, flood mitigation, erosion and environment management in a people-friendly manner. Media reports say that the authority is being set up on the recommendations of a high-level committee in the backdrop of China's ambitious \$62 billion Tsangpo (Zangbo) river diversion plan.

The NEWMA would be the apex authority for developing all projects related to hydropower, agriculture, biodiversity conservation, flood control, soil erosion, inland water transport, forestry, fishery and eco-tourism in the region. It will also help spearhead India's efforts to establish prior user rights on waters from the rivers that originate in China. With one of the focus areas being hydropower, the strategy will also help establish first-user rights to the Brahmaputra river water which can provide the country with 60,000 MW of clean energy. As indicated by the Assam Chief Minister, the prime objective of NEWMA would be a permanent solution to the flood problem in Assam. As there is no alternative solution other than storage of flood in reservoirs, hydroelectric power projects should have provisions for flood control. Wherever not possible for a multipurpose project for any inter-State/international disagreement, the reservoirs of the hydroelectric power projects should be exclusively utilized for flood control during the monsoon period even though at the cost of power generation.

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integrated implementation of measures for permanent solution to flood and bank erosion problems in the Northeast States. Master plans for the control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra and Barak basins were prepared and several multipurpose projects in the tributaries identified for storage of flood waters along with hydroelectric power generation. The proposal for the 20,000 MW Dehang (Siang) multipurpose project at Pasighat and 4,800 MW Subansiri multipurpose project at Gerukamukh were techno-economically cleared for imple-

Hindustan (Hindi) -10 December 2020

गौतमबुद्ध नगर को जल मार्ग से भी जोड़ा जाएगा


अच्छी खबर-2
ग्रेटर नोएडा | मुख्य संवाददाता

गौतमबुद्ध नगर देश के उन चुनिंदा जिलों में शामिल है, जिसके पास एक्सप्रेस वे, नेशनल हाईवे, रेलवे और मेट्रो जैसे अत्याधुनिक यातायात माध्यम उपलब्ध हैं। अब यह जल यातायात से भी जुड़ने वाला है। राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। इस पर जल्द काम शुरू होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश और केंद्र सरकार मिलकर हेरिटेज कॉरिडोर पर काम कर रहे हैं जिसमें दिल्ली, गौतमबुद्ध नगर,

मथुरा, आगरा, इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी को जोड़ा जाएगा। इस कॉरिडोर को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की यातायात सुविधाएं सरकार उपलब्ध करवाना चाहती है। देश-विदेश से आने वाले पर्यटकों के मनोरंजन के लिए साधन भी विकसित किए जाएंगे।

इसी के तहत दिल्ली से कानपुर और फिर इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी तक तीन चरणों में जलमार्ग का विकास किया जाएगा। यह जलमार्ग यमुना नदी में होगा। पहले चरण में दिल्ली और कानपुर को जोड़ा जाएगा। दूसरे चरण में कानपुर से इलाहाबाद जुड़ेगे। फिर इलाहाबाद से गंगा में वाराणसी तक यह जलमार्ग आगे बढ़ेगा।

Hari Bhoomi-10 December 2020

वर्चुअल कार्यक्रम में सीएम योगी ने कहा राज्य के विकास में जल संरक्षण अहम यूपी में 3,209 नलकूप चालकों को दिए गए नियुक्ति पत्र, 6404 पद अब भी खाली

दी नसीहत : जल संसाधन किसी भी राज्य के विकास का आधार, इसकी अनदेखी न करें

उत्तर प्रदेश में जल शक्ति विभाग द्वारा 3209 नलकूप चालकों को नियुक्ति पत्र वितरित किए गए हैं। इन नियुक्तियों के बाद कुल नलकूप चालकों की संख्या 12407 हो जाएगी। सीएम योगी आदित्यनाथ ने प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में नियुक्त किए गए नलकूप चालकों का नियुक्ति पत्र वितरित किया।

एजेसी लखनऊ

उत्तर प्रदेश में जल शक्ति विभाग द्वारा 3209 नलकूप चालकों को नियुक्ति पत्र वितरित किए गए हैं। प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने वर्चुअल कार्यक्रम में प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में नियुक्त किए गए नलकूप चालकों का नियुक्ति पत्र वितरित किए।

इस अवसर पर संबोधित करते हुए मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कहा कि नलकूप चालकों का राज्य के विकास में अहम योगदान है। उनकी नियुक्ति से पर्याप्त जलापूर्ति की जा सकेगी। इससे किसानों की आय दोगुना करने में मदद मिलेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर सभी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जल संसाधन किसी भी राज्य का मुख्य आधार होते हैं। जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण से ही घरेलू और कृषि आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।

खास बातें

- यूपी में 23 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि की नलकूपों से की जाती है सिंचाई
- यहां लगाए गए हैं कुल 34401 नलकूप, लेकिन इन्हें चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त चालक नहीं



जल संरक्षण पर सभी लोग मिलकर करें योगदान

मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कहा कि, मिशन रोजगार के अंतर्गत प्रदेश के 3209 नलकूप चालकों को नियुक्ति पत्र वितरण के लिए सभी लोगों को बधाई देता हूँ। अधीनस्थ सेवा चयन आयोग और विभाग को भी बधाई देता हूँ। प्रदेशभर में हमारे किसान माइनों की आय की वृद्धि करने के लिए आप बहुत

बड़ी भूमिका निभाने वाले हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में सभी लोगों को मिलजुल कर सहयोग करना होगा। नलकूप चालकों की नियुक्ति इस दिशा में उठाया गया महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

यूपी में 23 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर होती है सिंचाई

यूपी में 23 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई नलकूपों के द्वारा होती है। पहले नलकूप संचालन में दिक्कत होती थी, लेकिन अब भर्ती प्रक्रिया संपन्न होने के बाद उन दिक्कतों से आंशिक रूप से मुक्ति मिल जाएगी। जल संरक्षण में नलकूप चालकों की भूमिका अहम रहेगी। जल संरक्षण के लिए नवनियुक्त नलकूप चालकों को विशेष ध्यान रखना होगा।

बीते तीन सालों में बड़ हज़ार नए नलकूप लगे

जल शक्ति मंत्री महेंद्र सिंह ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 34401 नलकूप लगे हुए हैं। बीते तीन सालों में कुल ढाई हजार नए नलकूप लगवाए गए हैं। पम्प ऑपरेटर 18811 होने चाहिए थे, लेकिन केवल 9198 नए ऑपरेटरों की ही नियुक्ति की गई थी। अब 3209 नए नलकूप चालक जुड़ने पर अब इनकी कुल संख्या 12407 हो जाएगी। अब तक एक नलकूप चालक को दिन में 4 से 5 नलकूप चलाने की जिम्मेदारी मिलती थी, लेकिन नए नलकूप चालक नियुक्त होने के बाद उन्हें एक या दो नलकूप चलाने की जिम्मेदारी उठानी होगी। इसका उनके काम की गुणवत्ता पर असर पड़ेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 लाख भूमि की रबी और खरीफ के मौसम में सिंचाई की जाती है।