

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-30-दिसंबर-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> परदेखें



Deccan Chronicle 30-December-2020

HC clears decks for Mallannasagar bund

Modifies its earlier order on land acquisition for project

VUJJINI VAMSHIDHARA
| DC
HYDERABAD, DEC. 29

The stumbling block in the construction of Mallannasagar bund has been removed with the Telangana High Court on Tuesday, modifying its earlier order pertaining to land acquisition for the project.

Earlier, a division bench of the High Court had ordered non-interference into certain agricultural lands on which the bund was proposed to be constructed. This order was passed on a petition filed by one

● **THE COURT** said the petitioner has every right to get compensation. But work on the project, which is in larger public interest, can't be stopped due to one person's interest

of the landowners that the government is forcibly taking over his land without awarding proper compensation to him and even without following procedures laid down in land acquisition rules.

As the issue remained pending since 2019, the

government had been facing hurdles in completing the project. As a result, Advocate-General B.S. Prasad requested the Division Bench to vacate its stay orders. He informed the court that due to stay orders, the government could not complete construction of the bund within time. The A-G pointed out that of the 22.6-km-long bund, majority works have been completed. A mere 1.2 km of work is due and the government could not complete the same due to the court's stay on works. Further, he said, the

land acquisition rules have been complied with and the government is ready to comply with court orders with regard to paying compensation to the petitioner. The division bench then made it clear to the petitioner that if he had any grievance regarding the land acquisition and award, he has every right to get compensation. But work on the project, which is in larger public interest, cannot be stopped due to the interest of one person. Basis this, the High Court modified its earlier orders.

Assam Tribune 30-December-2020

Flood control with a humane approach

■ Dr Tarun Kumar Chowdhury

Assam's rural population is a strength and not a weakness. This population is not a liability but an asset. However, this is the population that is the most vulnerable during floods. While a permanent solution is an uncertain distant possibility, something can be done in the interim.

Bangladesh is the biggest recipient of Indian foreign aid but the country has had flood warning system and permanent flood shelters in place for the last 30 years. The country has reaped benefits by saving lives and livestock. Can we not learn lessons from our next door neighbour?

Flood warning is an efficient system to prepare people for the adverse effects of floods. It can be put in operation in the most vulnerable flood affected areas. As the alarm goes off, people would become aware and take shelter on higher ground, or in buildings. The evacuees can be easily accessed by relief agencies. Arrangements can be made to provide cooked meals, sleeping and sanitation facilities. They can also be easily accessed by medical teams. This would be a golden opportunity

for medical graduates to learn rural medicine, and may also be the starting point of compulsory primary care free at the point of delivery.

Same is the case with livestock, which is an integral part of rural life. They can be guided to higher ground, where veterinary service under block development officer (BDO) can provide them food and shelter. The whole effort should have a humane approach for the welfare of the flood-hit people.

Since a permanent solution to the floods is still uncertain, permanent flood shelters would be a practical solution. These should be built on higher ground close to flood-affected areas in the shape of big warehouse with all facilities for human habitation.

The farming community in remote villages live in mud houses with thatched roofs, which easily become rotten after getting hit by the flood water. Thus, the people become refugees in their own land. Such houses should be outlawed. Farmers should be given housing loan as-

sistance to build bricks and mortar Assam-type houses with tin or tiled roofs. After the flood recedes, people can return to their houses. Not only floods, the communities are also affected by cyclone (*Bordoisila*) in the month of *Bohag*. Village electrification does not lead to anything if there is no heavily built tar-macked road. Mud houses are not appropriate or cost effective

Once the Brahmaputra is controlled, the bumper crop that Assam will produce will save money every year, and repair of embankments and roads can be done with that amount.

for electricity connections. Bricks and mortar houses with tin or tiled roofs can use electricity for many purposes. Power-driven water supply will also address the need for pure drinking water.

In the Mississippi model, parallel canals have been created, and these man-made canals are connected to the Mississippi river. Water from the overflowed river is diverted to the canals.

These canals are used for fishing, boating and resorts that earn huge revenue and, which have later paid off the cost of the entire project.

In the Hwang Ho river, the dams produce a vast amount of electricity. The people of Assam are however opposed to dams, for obvious reasons which cannot be ignored.

The Thames Barrier in London saves the British capital city from getting flooded by massive tidal waves from the North Sea where the river Thames falls into. The barrier goes up automatically as the wave goes up. The barrier can go up to the level of a five-storey building.

The river Brahmaputra has already naturally created canals, in the form of various large or small tributaries. They can be dredged up to the Brahmaputra to accommodate the extra volume of water during the floods. The Brahmaputra itself can be dredged where it is shallow, which is visibly apparent during winter.

The structure of the Thames Barrier can be modified to suit the Brahmaputra. Instead of a

barrier, there can be reservoirs to contain the extra volume of water that can be released through siphons slowly back to the river when the flood recedes.

Civil engineers already involved in work related to the Brahmaputra flood can visit the Thames Barrier, meet the engineers and designers and find a solution.

Britain is trying to come out of the European Union (EU). But it will still have business links with other countries under the EU. By being a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Britain is already seeking business links with India. Hence, an Indo-British collaboration to solve the Brahmaputra flood situation is possible.

We had the Bhakra Nangal project with Russian collaboration, and now there is a great opportunity to collaborate with Britain for Project Brahmaputra. This will also lead to other opportunities like education and employment for youths of both the countries. Once the Brahmaputra is controlled, the bumper crop that Assam will produce will save money every year, and repair of embankments and roads can be done with that amount. It will only be possible if the State and Central governments are determined to do so.

Telangana Today 30-December-2020

Rs 320 cr for irrigation dept

Orders issued for revamp of offices

STATE BUREAU

Hyderabad

The State government on Tuesday issued orders for reorganising the administrative structure of the Irrigation Department with creation of 945 additional posts in different categories as per the directions of Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao.

Further, the government also sanctioned Rs 320 crore for construction of new buildings for the newly created territorial offices of 19 Chief Engineers.

As per the orders, 19 territorial jurisdictions will be headed by Chief Engineers (CEs) with three Engineers-in-Chief (ENCs) supervising the overall operations. While three ENCs will head the divisions of general, administration, and also operation and maintenance, three CEs will be stationed in the State headquarters at Hyderabad.

The fresh orders will come into force with effect from January 1.

The financial powers of the officials have also been enhanced for effective operation and maintenance as well as emergency works. Subsequently, officials of the ranks of ENCs to lower cadres have been empowered to sanction works ranging from Rs 1 crore to Rs 2 lakh, depending on the official's rank. An annual budgetary allocation of Rs

Reorganising Administration

19 Territorial jurisdictions will be headed by Chief Engineers (CEs)

- Three Engineers-in-Chief (ENCs) will head the divisions of General, Administration, and Operation and Maintenance
- Three CEs will be stationed in State headquarters at Hyderabad
- Financial powers of officials have also been enhanced for effective operation and maintenance
- An annual budgetary allocation of **Rs 280 crore** has been made for the purpose
- About **Rs 2.2 cr per annum** has been sanctioned for establishment of temporary offices including furniture

280 crore has been made for the purpose. The government sanctioned Rs 320 crore for construction of permanent offices for 11 CEs (offices of 8 CEs are already existing) and 20 superintending engineers along with residential quarters, vehicles and other requirements. About Rs 2.2 crore per annum has been sanctioned for establishment of temporary offices including furniture. Further, the creation of 945 additional posts will cause an additional annual expenditure of Rs 60 cr for the State government towards salaries and other operational expenditure.

Millennium Post 30-December-2020

Ammonia levels in Yamuna spike again; Raghav Chadha urges CPCB to intervene

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Haryana has not stopped discharging industrial pollutants into the Yamuna despite repeated reminders, Delhi Jal Board Vice-Chairman Raghav Chadha said on Tuesday as he urged the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to take immediate remedial measures.

Ammonia concentration in the river at the Wazirabad barrage has increased to 7 ppm (parts per million) against the permissible limit of 0.8 ppm which is likely to affect the water supply, he said.

"Discharge of industrial pollutants in Yamuna through Rohtak X-Regulator and DD6 has not stopped despite repeated



reminders to the Haryana govt," Chadha said in a tweet. "Such irresponsible behaviour of Haryana govt adversely impacting the water supply in Delhi must be dealt with sternly," he added. Chadha urged the CPCB and the Upper Yamuna River Board to take immediate cognisance of the "nonchalant" atti-

'Discharge of industrial pollutants in Yamuna through Rohtak X-Regulator and DD6 has not stopped despite repeated reminders to the Haryana govt'

tude of the Haryana government and take remedial measures.

The DJB on Monday said water supply from Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla water treatment plants would remain affected till the ammonia level in the river reduces to a treatable limit. These plants supply drinking water to Central,

North, West and South Delhi.

The CPCB had earlier this month raised concerns over pollution and frothing in the river and asked Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to ensure effective sewage treatment. According to a CPCB statement, the monitoring of 22 drains in Delhi has found 14 drains "untapped and discharging sewage".

In the past, the CPCB had observed froth formation and increase in ammonia levels in the Yamuna because of discharge of untreated sewage, non-operation of existing STPs, improper functioning of effluent treatment plants installed by the industries and common effluent treatment plants located on the banks of the river.

Mint 30-December-2020

Micro-irrigation programme comes under Parl panel radar

Anuja

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NEW DELHI

The Parliamentary committee on water resources is looking at how to conserve water in farming with a focus on micro-irrigation programme 'Per Drop, More Crop' and crop diversification.

Members of the committee who met on Monday also voiced their concern on the impact of depleting ground water on the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

According to people aware of the development, the committee is taking a close look at the broader issue of ground water

conservation and ways in which its depletion—particularly for agricultural use—is impacting crop patterns in the arid regions of states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The committee is likely to submit a report next year with its recommendations.

"There was discussion about how there are a lot of areas which are affected by the depletion of ground water including in Punjab, Haryana and states in north-east region. Government officials informed the panel that for agricultural purposes, 65% ground water is used compared to surface water which accounts only for 35%," a person aware of developments said requesting ano-



The panel is taking a close look at ground water conservation. MINT

nymity.

According to government estimates, 89% of the total ground water available is used for irrigation and 10% on domestic use.

The standing committee met

to discuss "ground water, a valuable but diminishing resource". Officials from the departments of agriculture, cooperation and farmers' welfare as well as from water resources, river development

and Ganga rejuvenation briefed the committee. Another meeting could be called in a fortnight.

"On Monday, progress of and issues in the implementation of the 'Per Drop, More Crop' (PDMC) scheme was also discussed. Members were of the view that the government's estimate of benefit of the scheme in some of the states must be reassessed. A section of states has complained that the machinery provided under the scheme has operational and durability issues. More details have been sought from the officials," another person aware of developments added.

PDMC is part of the centrally sponsored Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farms through micro irrigation techniques.

"The issues of ground water depletion are closely linked with promoting crop diversification as well as work under MGNREGA. In the meeting, a discussion also took place on what are the ways in which growing of cereals and oil seeds are being encouraged. Members felt more needs to be done to popularize crop diversification and make it more lucrative for farmers," said the second person quoted above.

The person added that work on old ponds and small dams under MGNREGA has been hit due to depletion of ground water.

The Hans 30-December-2020

FGG demands white paper on Kaleshwaram

It says Governor should ask govt to account for every Respent

HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD

ALLEGING lack of transparency, accountability and abnormal cost escalation in the Kaleshwaram Project, the Forum for Good Governance (FGG) has urged Governor Dr Tamilisai Soundararajan to seek a white paper on the project from the government.

FGG Secretary M Padmanabha Reddy said that the Pranahita Chevella project was given approval through a GO 124 dated May 16, 2007 with an outlay of Rs 17,875 crore to provide irrigation to 12.2 lakh acres with water availability of 160 tmcft.

Subsequently, it was felt that additionally some more areas need irrigation water and the target was increased to 16.4 lakh acres and the cost increased disproportionately to Rs 40,300 crore. The per acre cost of the project has also increased from Rs 1.46 lakh to Rs 2.45 lakh.

Padmanabha Reddy said that after the formation of Telangana the project took many twists and turns. In the name of re-designing, the project was changed and given the new name of Kaleshwaram project with an outlay of Rs 80,190 crore and the proposed ayacut was 18,25,700 acres. The money spent so far was Rs 61,740 crore and the area brought under cultivation is nil, said Padmanabha Reddy.

The FGG Secretary said that for maintenance of lifts and

power bills there would be a recurring cost which would be anything up to Rs 10,000 per acre per annum. There is a proposal to add one more lift to increase the water availability costing about Rs 30,000 and this would take the cost to Rs 1.1 lakh crores.

The FGG secretary said that they were not against the project, but their objection was to regular cost escalation. "Irrigation department is known for maintaining utmost secrecy in expenditure and overnight increase of estimates. Every pie spent on Kaleshwaram project is taxpayers' money and as such people have a right to know as to what is happening. Lack of transparency is giving scope for suspicion," said Padmanabha Reddy. He said that the project is be-

CASH COW FOR POLITICOS?

- The money spent so far was Rs 61,740 crore and the area brought under cultivation is nil, criticises Forum for Good Governance
- Its Secretary Padmanabha Reddy points to steep escalation of project cost without any justification
- Project cost now is Rs 80,190 crore as against original Rs 17,875 crore. It is likely to increase to Rs 1.1 lakh crore
- There does not appear any end to cost escalation. Lack of transparency is giving scope for suspicion



coming boon to politicians, engineers and contractors.

The FGG secretary said that the project cost now is Rs 80,190 crore and likely to increase to Rs 1.1 lakh crore. There is no end in sight to this project. About

10,000 acres of forest land were diverted to the project and 15,000 people lost land for the project, said Padmanabha Reddy. He wanted the Governor to call for a white paper from the government.

Jansatta 30-December-2020

शिकायतों के बाद भी हरियाणा छोड़ रहा है यमुना में गंदा पानी : राघव चड्ढा

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसंबर।

शिकायतों के बाद भी हरियाणा यमुना नदी में गंदा पानी छोड़ रहा है। इस गंदे पानी की वजह से अमोनिया का स्तर बढ़ रहा है और जलापूर्ति प्रभावित हो रही है। मंगलवार को दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने वीडियो जारी कर यमुना में डाले जा रहे गंदे पानी की हकीकत बताई। यमुना में बिना शोधन किए छोड़े जा रहे पानी की वजह से अमोनिया का स्तर बढ़ रहा है।

उन्होंने बताया कि पानी दिल्ली का हक है और दिल्ली को वैसे भी जरूरत से कम पानी मिल रहा है। बार-बार अमोनिया आने की वजह से कई बार जल संयंत्र बंद करने पड़ रहे हैं। कल यमुना के पानी में 7 पीपीएम तक अमोनिया था, जिसकी वजह से हमारे वजीराबाद, चंद्रावल प्लांट की क्षमता 50



अमोनिया का स्तर बढ़ने से बार
बार प्रभावित हो रही पानी
की आपूर्ति

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के
उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने
वीडियो जारी कर गंदे पानी
की हकीकत बताई

फीसद तक कम हो गई। इस वजह से ओखला प्लांट पर भी काफी असर पड़ा।

हरियाणा सिंचाई विभाग के संबंधित अधिकारियों को कई बार सूचित करने के बाद भी कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इस वजह से फरवरी, मार्च, जुलाई, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और अब दिसंबर में वजीराबाद, चंद्रावल और ओखला संयंत्र के उत्पादन में कमी आई है। यह कमी 25 से 80 तक दर्ज की गई है।

यमुना में दो नहरों से दूषित पानी यमुना में पहुंचता है। इस नहर में इंडस्ट्रीज से निकला ड्राई ज्यादा मात्रा में होता है जिसमें भारी अमोनिया मौजूद होता है। ये दोनों नहरें हरियाणा के पानीपत जिले के शिमला गुजरन गांव के पास एक-दूसरे से मिलती हैं। शिमला गुजरन गांव से ये नहरें आगे बहते हुए खोजकीपुर गांव के पास यमुना नदी में मिल जाती हैं। यमुना में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाला ये एक बड़ा केन्द्र है जहां अक्सर अमोनिया का स्तर 25-40 से हो जाता है।

हरियाणा सरकार अपने सीवर शोधन संयंत्र अक्सर बंद रखती है और अक्सर बिना शोधन किया पानी यमुना में छोड़ा जाता है इससे यमुना का पानी गंदा होता जाता है और दिल्ली में पानी के साथ भारी मात्रा में अमोनिया पहुंचता है। इन प्लांट के बंद होने से सबसे अधिक असर उत्तरी दिल्ली, दक्षिणी दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली जैसे प्रमुख इलाकों में होता है।

Amar Ujala 30-December-2020

यमुना में अमोनिया की मात्रा बढ़ी जलापूर्ति पर पड़ सकता है असर

जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष ने सीपीसीबी और अपर नदी बोर्ड से की हस्तक्षेप की मांग

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

फाइल फोटो

नई दिल्ली। यमुना के जल में अमोनिया की मात्रा बढ़ने पर दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने हरियाणा सरकार को दोषी ठहराया है। उन्होंने केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और अपर यमुना नदी बोर्ड से मामले में हस्तक्षेप की मांग की है। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा यमुना में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण डालने से नहीं रोक रहा है। वजीराबाद बैराज पर जल में अमोनिया की मात्रा 7 पीपीएम (पाट्स पर मिलियन) तक पहुंच गई है, जबकि मानक 0.8 पीपीएम है। इस कारण पानी की आपूर्ति प्रभावित हो सकती है।

मंगलवार को ट्वीट में चड्ढा ने कहा कि रोहतक से यमुना में एक्स रेगुलेटर और डीडी6 जैसे कैमिकल के बहाव को नहीं रोका गया है। उसका गैरजिम्मेदार रवैया दिल्ली में पानी की आपूर्ति प्रभावित



कर सकता है। चड्ढा ने सीपीसीबी और यमुना रिवर बोर्ड से हरियाणा सरकार के रवैये का संज्ञान लेने को भी कहा। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने सोमवार को बयान जारी कर कहा था कि वजीराबाद, चंद्रावल और ओखला से जल शोधन संयंत्र से पानी में अमोनिया की मात्रा बढ़ने के कारण आपूर्ति प्रभावित रहेगी। इन संयंत्रों से मध्य, उत्तरी, पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी दिल्ली में पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है। इससे पहले, गत माह सीपीसीबी ने यमुना में

झाग बनने और प्रदूषण को लेकर दिल्ली, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश को सीवेज शोधन क्षमता ठीक करने की सलाह दी थी। सीपीसीबी के अनुसार, दिल्ली में 22 गंदे नालों की पहचान की गई थी। इनमें से 14 यमुना में प्रदूषण फैलाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इनकी वजह से अमोनिया की मात्रा बढ़ती है। साथ ही झाग भी उत्पन्न होता है। इसके लिए यमुना के किनारे बनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार थीं।