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# 1st high dam on Yamuna may pose flood risk to city: Experts

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**LAKHWAR/NEW DELHI:** The Chamoli flash floods of February 7 have brought the spotlight back on the first high dam on the Yamuna scheduled to come up at Lakhwar in Dehradun and Tehri in Uttarakhand after the Union environment ministry's expert appraisal committee recommended the 300MW Lakhwar Multipurpose Project for environmental clearance in its December 2 meeting last year.

The move has reignited a three-decade old worry among environmentalists who have been flagging the project as a potential risk for the national capital.

River activists have warned that the project could push Delhi to water scarcity, depletion of groundwater levels and major flooding and loss in case of a disaster.

The Lakhwar Multipurpose Project is expected to provide 19.03 MCM (million cubic metres) of drinking water to Delhi, according to the project details on the environment ministry's Parivesh website. It is also likely to provide irrigation on 33,780 hectares and water for domestic and industrial use — 78.83 MCM to neighbouring states, including Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

Over 50% of the land affected by the proposed project is forest land. Clearance was first issued to Lakhwar and Vyasi, which together make the Lakhwar Vyasi Multipurpose project, by the environment ministry in 1987. Work was started by UP's department of irrigation and tunnels; an underground powerhouse was completed by 1992. After the formation of Uttarakhand, the project was handed over to NHPC and bifurcated into two parts — Lakhwar MPP (300 MW) with Katapathar Barrage and Vyasi hydroelectric project (120MW).



The Lakhwar Multipurpose Project is expected to provide 19.03 million cubic metres of drinking water to Delhi, according to the project details on the environment ministry's Parivesh website.

After environmentalists moved the National Green Tribunal on the lack of environmental appraisal of the project, the tribunal on January 10, 2019 directed the expert appraisal committee to appraise the project afresh under the environment impact assessment notification 2006.

Dam authorities brushed aside the concerns raised by environmentalists.

"Yes, it's the biggest high dam on the Yamuna with the highest storage capacity. But all these fears are baseless. We have conducted very detailed studies on environmental implications. Also, locals are waiting desperately for the dam. It's a major developmental project for this region," said a senior official of the Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited who did not wish to be named.

Manoj Mishra, convener of the Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan, said the Lakhwar dam is an "invitation to trouble" for Delhi. Located right on the Yamuna and being the first city downstream, the Capital will be the first to be impacted in case of anything going wrong with the dam.

"Unlike cities such as Panipat, Sonapat, Karnal and Yamunanagar, which also fall along

the route of the Yamuna, Delhi is right on the river. If the Lakhwar dam breaks or if there is any disaster there, Delhi has had it. The first to be submerged will be east Delhi and parts of south Delhi. Other cities are still a few kilometres away from the river, but Delhi will not even have the time to respond," Mishra said.

The proposed height of the dam is 204 metres, which is as tall as a 70-metre building, and the impact of water gushing from such a height will be first faced by Delhi, he added.

Mishra said along with facing the risk of a possible disaster, Delhi could also be water starved. During monsoon rains currently, the Yamuna and its aquifers get rejuvenated because there is nothing holding the river back upstream. Since such big dams primarily hold monsoon water, Delhi will be drastically starved of Yamuna's water.

The Delhi Jal Board's documents show that the Capital currently gets 50 gallons per person per day, which is nearly 200 litres per person per day, much higher than the average in other cities. Delhi's requirement is around 100 litres per person per day, according to experts. The DJB's water man-

agement plans are also centred on making the city self-sufficient in its water needs.

"Compared to the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi the sediment load and volumes are much lower in the Yamuna and this dam is quite downstream. It is also fed by a number of glaciers. We have to see what kinds of checks they have against flooding or disasters," said Navin Juyal, a retired geologist from the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad.

Residents of Lohari village along the Yamuna are both happy that the project may finally take off after over 30 years and the locals may benefit from compensation, rehabilitation and jobs but they are also anxious about what this could mean for the river. "We are very happy that the dam is coming. This is because it will bring livelihood opportunities to us. There are so many young boys here who have no jobs. Residents have been waiting for the project to take off for over 30 years now. We were children then," said Ramesh Chauhan, a resident of Lohari. At the same time, the Yamuna is of enormous spiritual and religious significance to people here.

"The Yamuna is our mother. Our life is linked to the river. Whenever water levels have risen, we have prayed to the Yamuna and she has saved us from disaster. Even in 2013, during the floods, water levels had risen dangerously, so we went to the temple on the Yamuna banks and prayed for hours. All the villagers were there. We believe that we were saved from being washed away because of our faith in the river," said Tikam Singh, another resident.

One of the risks associated with dams is a break that may result in a flood wave up to tens of metres high, travelling along a valley at high speeds.

The impact of such a wave on developed areas can be sufficient to completely destroy infrastructure, according to documents on the Parivesh website.

Millennium Post 22-February-2021

## Haryana govt to spent Rs 7 core on beutification of Karna Lake

**KARNAL:** Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar on Sunday said Rs 7 crore will be spent on developong Karna Lake here as a key tourist destination. The beautification of the lake will be completed in the next one year, the CM said at a meeting with officials here.

The CM also approved a master plan prepared for the beautification of the lake, an official statement said, adding that he directed the officials to ensure that the maximum number of tourists visit the water body.

Khattar also asked officials of the Irrigation Department to make arrangements for discharging clean water into the lake through a canal.

Deputy Commissioner Nishant Kumar Yadav gave a presentation regarding the beautification of the lake. He shared 1.26 km periphery area of the Karna Lake will be developed.

AGENCIES



The Statesman 22-February-2021

# Of poisoned streams & dying rivers

**The tussle between state governments and local communities, emergent capitalist relations, and the rise of an exploitative tribal class variously shape contemporary life in the region's highlands**

JELLE JP WOUTERS

For all the popular images and tourism advertisements that present highland North-east India as nature's bounty to lure visitors, both national and international, with promises of pristine pine forests, sacred bamboo groves, tree-scarred hills, blue rivers and lush valleys, it is increasingly possible to also think about large parts of this region as an ecological dis-



This dawn of relative (although ever shaky) political stability beheld the renewed discovery of the highland North-east as an untapped resource and capitalist frontier. The kind of capitalist integration currently underway is characteristic of a periphery serving the centre as a supplier of raw materials. Ramchandra Guha indeed writes how the North-east has become to metropolitan India "what Iraq and other such countries have been for imperialist America". The resultant environmental degradation is there for everyone to see -- rapid deforestation, oil spills, subsidence and landslides, coal seam fires, air pollution, poisoned streams and dying rivers.

At first sight, the environmental degradation of highland North-east India is a story familiar to most resource-rich regions in the world. However, the region was meant to be a space with alternative visions of governance, development and resource-management. There are constitutional safeguards and provisions that elevate "the customary" and "the community" over State capital, including in the ownership of land and its resources.

Put simply, whereas the right to land and resources, and their extraction, ultimately lie with the State in other parts of the country, most tribal communities in the highland North-east hold consolidated rights to their land and natural resources, and they,



and jurisdiction, and communal land allocation. Compared to other parts of India that suffer environmental degradation, in the highland North-east, then, tribal communities themselves, rather than State capital, significantly initiate and preside over ecological devastation.

Such a straightforward characterisation is evidently a bit of a caricature of what in actuality are highly complex networks of authority and control between many actors -- including chiefs, villagers, state functionaries, politicians, brokers, corporations, and others -- that surround

natural resources" available on and beneath Naga ancestral lands. In his words, "We have a vast area of oil deposits and we have been burning oil long before the British appeared in our country." And not just oil. "There are coal deposits throughout Nagaland. The present coal mine is only a small fraction (of) what we have. For oil we just dig with hand and draw out, that is why we call it 'digged-water' (to tzi)". Salt, too, Phizo continued, was abundant, as was "mica, gas, lime, iron ores, nickel and many other essential materials."

This mineral wealth, Phizo

convictions of Naga poverty in two primal directions. They direct it at the Central government in New Delhi as a means to justify demands for additional infrastructure and other large-scale development projects and finances. Second, and more crucially, they also direct the argument of Naga poverty inwards to convince Naga communities, villages, clans, and individuals to transfer their community-ownership of natural resources to Nagaland state for purposes of their extraction and supply to the capitalist market. The government's argument is that state-led extraction will financially irrigate all departments and offices of Nagaland and so accrue wealth to the entire state and its subjects.

Most Nagas disagree and invoke extant constitutional provisions to assert their inalienable rights to their land and natural resources. Central in this standoff is the protracted impasse between the state-owned Nagaland Mineral Development Corporation and Naga communities over rights and revenues regarding untapped oil reserves. Phizo's worry about the consequences of Nagas' "overabundance of natural resources" now reveals itself in volatile deadlocks, although not between Nagas and the Indian state, as Phizo foresaw, but between the Nagaland government and Naga communities. This contestation between local govern-

ties in a fast-changing world.

What they desire is not always pure monetary gain but is reflective of widespread contemporary hopes to escape agriculture and marginality, to live not traditional but cosmopolitan lives, and to secure comfortable futures for their children. It is in pursuit of such ends that linking their natural resources to the capitalist market seems the rational thing to do, even at the irrational cost of environmental destruction. To have to make this choice is illustrative of the precarity of life on the resource-frontier.

The third story of the resource and capital frontier concerns the changing relations and values internal to tribal communities that result from the capitalist colouration of nature and emergent capitalist relations. While community-ownership and customary law were never based on traditions of pure equality, emergent capitalist relations have widened pre-existent social hierarchies and driven deeper wedges. It is to the extent that a widespread local grievance goes thus, tribal elites are progressively seceding themselves from their communities, on whose lands and lives they have become predatory.

In a rich and revealing ethnography, anthropologist Bengt Karlsson showed how in Meghalaya, where the Sixth Schedule is in place, a legal prohibition of land to change from tribal to non-tribal ownership did not pre-



Telangana Today 22-February-2021

[ Another Milestone ]

# TS first to provide piped water supply to all schools

Achieves cent per cent tap water connectivity well before the deadline set by Centre

STATE BUREAU  
HYDERABAD

Telangana, which has several achievements under its belt to emerge as a frontrunner in the country, has been declared by the Union government as the first State to provide drinking water connectivity to all government schools, residential schools and Anganwadi centres.

This comes close on the heels of the Union Jal Shakti Ministry's announcement that Telangana was the first State to achieve cent per cent drinking water connectivity to all households in the State.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the 100-day plan last year marking the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi with the aim to provide drinking water connections to all government schools, Anganwadi centres and residential schools across the country.

The Centre embarked on the pipeline drinking water



Minister Errabelli Dayakar Rao credited Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao and Municipal Administration Minister KT Rama Rao for the success of the project.

programme amidst reports of an increasing number of school-children getting exposed to contaminated water and also due to the need to wash their hands frequently to prevent the spread of Coronavirus.

While Telangana was the first State to achieve cent per cent tap water connectivity in schools, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Haryana followed and completed the feat within the

stipulated time. Several other States and Union Territories, who couldn't meet the January 9 deadline, sought more time to implement the project, following which the Union government extended the 100-day

plan till March 31. Speaking about the achievement, Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Minister Errabelli Dayakar Rao credited Chief Minister K Chandrashekhara Rao and Municipal Administration Minister KT Rama Rao who held the Panchayat Raj portfolio earlier, for the success of the project.

He said the Mission Bhagiratha scheme, which has already bagged many awards and rewards, was a major achievement for the State.

"Telangana made history as the only State to provide cent per cent tap connections, providing fluoride-free drinking water to every household in the State. It was possible only due to the idea, foresight, initiative and courage of Chandrashekhara Rao," he said and appealed to the Union government to provide funds for Mission Bhagiratha since it deserved financial assistance besides the awards and accolades it had won.

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THE  
HANS INDIA

# Telangana bags award for potable water supply

ADARSH NAGAR

TELANGANA State has achieved another record at national level by completing the task of providing 100 per cent taps fixed up in all schools and Anganwadi centres. This was informed by the Centre while releasing the list of states which achieved this rare distinction across the country.

The Centre last year announced this target on October 2, 2020 to mark Gandhi Jayanthi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched this

programme by giving a 100-day plan to fulfil this. However, the deadline was extended till March 31 following by appeals by States and Union Territories. In pursuing this target, these States put persistent efforts to achieve the target, Union, the Jal-shakti Ministry has announced.

Panchayat Raj Minister Errabelli Dayakar Rao said acknowledged this development at national level. He said that the Mission Bhagiratha, a flagship program by the KCR government helped achieve this record.

"We are able to give potable and purified waters to the rural areas and ensure the women draw

The State government has completed the task of providing 100 per cent taps fixed up in all schools and Anganwadi centres



PR Minister  
Errabelli Dayakar  
urges Central  
govt to grant  
more funds

waters avoiding long distances," he said. Chief Minister K Chandrashekar is for the welfare of the poor he claimed.

The minister attributed the credit to the efforts of KCR and Minister KT Rama Rao who earlier held the panchayat raj portfolio. Vision and commitment by the KCR government and efforts yielded the positive

results, he noted. The minister said that the state government got several awards in several areas so far. Now the Centre should give funds for Mission Bhagiratha and others to push development, he added.





The Hans 22-February-2021

THE HANS INDIA

# An unnecessary Himalayan disaster

## THE WAY AHEAD



**Dr Bharat Jhunjunwala**

**T**here is a huge tectonic place below the land mass of India known as 'Indian Plate'. The rotation of the earth is causing this plate to continually move northward just like any matter moves to the top in a centrifugal machine. The Indian Plate crashes into the Tibetan Plate as it moves to the north. The pressure between these two plates is leading to the continual rise of the Himalayas and also earthquakes in Uttarakhand in particular. Thus, Uttarakhand has been having an earthquake every ten years leaving aside the last 20 years.

A possible reason for earthquake not taking place in the recent period could be that the load of water in the Tehri Reservoir is acting like a cushion between the two plates just as two boxers stop for a moment if a small child stands between them. However, the Indian Plate continues to push against the Tibetan Plate despite this cushion. Consequently, a bigger earthquake may take place in the coming time. Landslides take place due to the tectonic disturbances and these have been putting large amounts of material into the river for thousands of years.

This material has been carried to the plains by the Ganga. The entire land mass of India from Haridwar to Ganga Sagar has been made by such material. Therefore, we should not be under an illusion that such landslides can be prevented. The present tragedy at Rishi Ganga could have been precipitated due to the minute vibrations created by the northward movement of the Indian Plate combined with weakening of the glaciers due to global warming.

The blasting done for making the tunnel of the Tapovan Vishnugad hydropower project did not help. Scientists say that the vibrations from the explosions do not travel very far. However, the minute vibrations may have added to the disaster just as minute doses of homeopathic medicines have a strong effect.

The abovementioned natural work of the Ganga carrying the material requires that the river be allowed to flow freely just as an elephant requires an open road. The hydropower projects make a barrage on the rivers that creates an obstruction to this free flow. The Ministry of Environment had constituted a committee under the Chair of Ravi Chopra on the orders of the Supreme Court after the 2013 disaster. The committee said the damage in the 2013 disaster took place only above and below the hydropower projects. The



**Curiosity is that the government is building these projects even though they have become economically unviable. The cost of electricity made from greenfield hydropower projects is about Rs 7 to Rs 10 at present. Then there are environmental costs of hydropower projects that are not accounted in the price. The National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, has found that the Ganga has about 200 types of "phages" that can kill 17 types of disease-causing bacteria. The Yamuna and the Narmada, in comparison, have less than 30 types of phages. The Ganga also has more copper and radioactive thorium that kill the bacteria. These unique qualities of the Ganga arise when her water absorbs the vegetations and rubs against the stones while flowing rapidly. Fish like Mahseer migrate from the plains to the high Himalayas and clean up the water of pollutants. The hydropower projects create either a tunnel in which the water of the river is diverted; or they create a reservoir in which the water flows at a very slow speed. In both cases the rubbing action of the water is ended and also the migration of fish is obstructed.**

committee said the landslide at Kedarnath turned into a disaster not because the rains were exceptional but because the flow of the Mandakini and Alaknanda Rivers was obstructed by a number of under-construction and commissioned hydropower projects. The present landslide has likewise become a disaster because the Rishi Ganga and Tapovan Vishnugad projects had obstructed the flow of the Rishi Ganga and Dhaul Ganga Rivers. These rivers would have carried the material of the landslide to the sea smoothly had there been no obstruction to their flow.

Curiosity is that the government is building these projects even though they have become economically unviable. The cost of electricity made from greenfield hydropower projects is about

Rs 7 to Rs 10 at present. Then there are environmental costs of hydropower projects that are not accounted in the price. The National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, has found that the Ganga has about 200 types of "phages" that can kill 17 types of disease-causing bacteria. The Yamuna and the Narmada, in comparison, have less than 30 types of phages. The Ganga also has more copper and radioactive thorium that kill the bacteria. These unique qualities of the Ganga arise when her water absorbs the vegetations and rubs against the stones while flowing rapidly. Fish like Mahseer migrate from the plains to the high Himalayas and clean up the water of pollutants. The hydropower projects create either a tunnel in which the water

of the river is diverted; or they create a reservoir in which the water flows at a very slow speed. In both cases the rubbing action of the water is ended and also the migration of fish is obstructed. I have assessed that the cost of electricity generated from hydropower will become Rs 18 per unit from the proposed Kotlibhel-1B project if the cost of environmental damage is added to the cost of electricity.

Lo! Solar power is available at about Rs 3 per unit against Rs 7 to Rs 18 from hydropower projects. A problem is that solar power is produced in the daytime while the demand is more in the morning and evening which are called "peak" times. However, daytime electricity can be converted into peaking power at a cost of mere 50 paise per unit. Therefore, solar peaking power is available to us at less than Rs 4 per unit. The Uttarakhand Power Corporation has purchased peaking power from the India Energy Exchange at a price of about Rs 3.50, 4.30 and 2.60 per unit in the last three years. Yet, the government of Uttarakhand continues to make these projects despite such huge cost. The argument is that hydropower projects bring "development." The alternative is that Uttarakhand develops the service sectors. A sanatorium for tuberculosis patients was established at Bhowali near Nainital about a century ago. Idea was that the patients will gain health in the clear and natural surroundings. The alternative before Uttarakhand is to make software parks, universities, hospitals and computer centres on the banks of the Ganga in the hills so that humankind makes use of the higher psychological qualities of the Ganga and the natural beauty in which she flows. This approach will lead to less environmental burden on the Himalayas and also beget more economic progress. The youth of Uttarakhand will get high salary permanent jobs as nurses, doctors, teachers and programmers in these activities. At present, they get low-paid jobs for the 10-odd years during the construction of these projects. Curiosity is that the government is bent upon promoting hydropower and disinterested in promoting the service sectors. The reason appears to be that hydropower projects require environment clearance, forest diversion, electricity license and land acquisition in which the government officials have a huge role. The development of services sector is ignored because software giants would not fall on their knees to get environment clearances like hydropower proponents would do. Uttarakhand must give up its misplaced objective of building hydropower, obstructing rivers and inviting disasters.

*(The writer is formerly Professor of Economics at IIM, Bengaluru)*

Rashtriya Sahara 22-February-2021

## गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का मुख्यालय बिहार में ही रहेगा : मंत्री

पटना (भाषा)। बिहार सरकार ने रविवार को कहा कि गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग (जीएफसीसी) का मुख्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश ले जाने की केंद्र सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

बिहार के जल संसाधन मंत्री संजय कुमार झा ने कहा कि उन्होंने जीएफसीसी का मुख्यालय पटना से लखनऊ स्थानांतरित करने की खबरों पर केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत से बातचीत की है। झा ने कहा, शेखावत ने कहा कि मंत्रालय में ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

झा ने कहा कि उन्होंने मीडिया के एक हिस्से में आई खबरों की पृष्ठभूमि में इस विषय पर केंद्रीय मंत्री से बात की। दरअसल, खबरों में जीएफसीसी के अध्यक्ष के हवाले से कहा गया है कि आयोग का मुख्यालय दो महीने में लखनऊ स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाएगा। केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के तहत आने वाली जीएफसीसी का 1972 से पटना में मुख्यालय है।



Dainik Bhaskar 22-February-2021

# केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की 'राजनीतिक' में फंस गया 37247 करोड़ का 'ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट'

श्याम राज शर्मा | जयपुर

राजस्थान की करीब तीन करोड़ जनता से जुड़ा ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट राज्य व केंद्र सरकार के 'अहम' व 'राजनीतिक' में फंसा है। प्रोजेक्ट में 37 हजार 247 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने है, ऐसे में मुख्यमंत्री व जलदाय मंत्री इसे नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित कर केंद्र से फंड चाहते हैं, लेकिन केंद्र हर बार कोई न कोई ऑब्जेक्शन लगा कर फाइल लौटा देता है। मुख्यमंत्री व जलदाय मंत्री पिछले दो साल में आधा दर्जन पत्र प्रधानमंत्री व जल शक्ति मंत्री को लिख चुके हैं। नीति आयोग की बैठकों में भी इसका मुद्दा उठ चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्रोग्रेस नहीं है।

जबकि प्रोजेक्ट की डीपीआर बने पांच साल से भी ज्यादा समय हो चुका है।

इस प्रोजेक्ट का 50 फीसदी पानी पेयजल, 14 फीसदी पानी इंडस्ट्रीज व 36 फीसदी पानी सिंचाई के काम लिया जाएगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट से 2.8 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसलों की सिंचाई भी की जा सकेगी। इस प्रोजेक्ट की फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट को केंद्रीय जल आयोग (नई दिल्ली) ने सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी दे दी है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मिलने के बाद ही काम हो सकेगा। प्रदेश में नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर इंदिरा गांधी केनाल प्रोजेक्ट का काम हो चुका है। ऐसे में राज्य सरकार ईआरसीपी को लेकर भी केंद्र से पूरा खर्चा चाहता है।

## प्रोजेक्ट अटकने व उलझने की वजह

- केंद्र में भाजपा व राज्य में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। ऐसे में केंद्र सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि प्रोजेक्ट की घोषणा का प्रदेश की कांग्रेस सरकार को फायदा मिले।
- कुन्नू, पार्वती, कालीसिंध नदी के पानी के डायवर्जन को लेकर मध्यप्रदेश सरकार की आपत्ति
- नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित करने पर पूरा खर्चा केंद्र सरकार को ही देना होगा। केंद्रीय जल आयोग की ओर से भी स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं।
- मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोत व जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत दोनों ही मारवाड़ से होने पर वर्चस्व की लड़ाई है।

## इन जिलों को मिलेगा फायदा

ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट (अब कालीसिंध-पार्वती-चंबल इंटरलिनक रिवर्स प्रोजेक्ट) में 13 जिले अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर, दौसा, जयपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, बूंदी, कोटा, बारां व झालावाड़ शामिल हैं। इस प्रोजेक्ट में मानसून के दौरान कुन्नू, कुल, पार्वती, कालीसिंध, मेज नदी बेसिनों के अधिशेष पानी को बनास, मोरेल, बाणगंगा, पार्वती, कालीसिंध व गंभीर नदी बेसिनों में पहुंचाया जाना है।

मुख्यमंत्री व जलदाय मंत्री ने प्रधानमंत्री व जल शक्ति मंत्री को लिखे हैं कई पत्र, लेकिन नतीजा... **शून्य**

## केंद्र सरकार कोई जवाब नहीं दे रही : जलदाय मंत्री

जलदाय मंत्री बीडी कल्ला का कहना है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने ईआरसीपी को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। हम कोई बार व्यक्ति तौर व पत्रों के जरिए इस बात को रख चुके हैं, लेकिन कोई रिप्लाय नहीं आता है। इससे आम जनता परेशान हो रही है।





Amar Ujala 22-February-2021

# ऋषि गंगा के मुहाने पर बनी झील में 4.80 करोड़ लीटर पानी

देहरादून। चमोली में ऋषि गंगा के मुहाने पर बनी झील में करीब 4.80 करोड़ लीटर पानी होने का अनुमान है। शनिवार को नौसेना की टीम की ओर से झील की गहराई का सफलतापूर्वक आकलन कर लेने के बाद यह अनुमान लगाया गया।

जांच दल शनिवार को झील तक पहुंचा तो सामने आया कि 750 मीटर लंबी और आगे बढ़कर संकरी हो रही इस झील की गहराई आठ मीटर है। मुख्य सचिव ओम प्रकाश ने बताया कि नौसेना की टीम ने इस झील की गहराई का पता लगाया है। इस आकलन के हिसाब से झील में करीब 48 हजार घन मीटर यानी 4.80 करोड़ लीटर पानी है। झील की प्रकृति को देखते हुए इसे फिलहाल खतरे का सबब नहीं माना जा रहा



तीन शव और मिले...जोशीमठ। तपोवन सुरंग और बैराज साइट से मलबा हटाने का कार्य जारी है। रविवार को बैराज साइट से दो शव और सुरंग से एक शव बरामद किए गए हैं। शवों की शिनाख्त कर ली गई है। 68 शव और 28 मानव अंग बरामद हुए हैं, जबकि 136 अभी भी लापता हैं। संवाद

है, लेकिन उच्च हिमालयी क्षेत्र में आए दिन हो रहे बदलाव को देखते हुए किसी अनहोनी से भी इनकार नहीं किया जा रहा है। ब्यूरो

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## नालों में वर्षा जल को रोकने 71 हजार 831 स्ट्रक्चर में 51 हजार 742 तैयार

पत्रिका ब्यूरो  
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रायपुर प्रदेश में भू-जल संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए संचालित नरवा (नाला) विकास योजना के जरिए राज्य के नदी-नालों और जल स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित किया जा रहा है। इसके प्रथम चरण में 1385 नाला उपचार के लिए चिन्हित किए गए हैं। जिसमें से 1372 नालों में वर्षा जल की रोकथाम के लिए बोल्टर चेक, गली प्लग, ब्रश हुड, परकोलेशन टैंक जैसी संरचनाओं का निर्माण एवं उपचार कर पानी को रोकने और

भू-जल स्तर बेहतर बनाने प्लान तैयार कर काम कराया जा रहा है। मुख्यमंत्री की पहल पर अब तक 1310 नालों में वर्षा जल को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के 71 हजार 831 स्ट्रक्चर बनाए जाने की मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें से 51 हजार 742 का निर्माण हो चुका है। अभी 9 हजार 685 स्ट्रक्चर निर्माणाधीन हैं। राज्य में पानी को रोकने की इस मुहिम को केन्द्र सरकार ने न सिर्फ सराहा है, बल्कि सूरजपुर और बिलासपुर जिले को नेशनल वाटर अवार्ड से सम्मानित भी किया है।

केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के पास प्रस्ताव भेजने की तैयारी

# बदलेगा गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का पता!

**पटना से लखनऊ  
शिफ्ट हो सकता है  
गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण  
आयोग मुख्यालय**

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क  
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लखनऊ. जल्द ही गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग (जीएफसीसी) का पता बदलने वाला है। वर्ष 2015 में यूपी के प्रस्ताव पर आयोग का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय लखनऊ में खोला गया था। अब हेडक्वार्टर ही यहां लाने की तैयारी है। गंगा और इसकी सहायक नदियों के बेसिन में बसे 11 राज्यों को बाढ़ की समस्या से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए वर्ष 1972 में इस आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी। 49 वर्षों से इसका मुख्यालय पटना के राजबंशी नगर में है, लेकिन अगले दो-तीन महीनों में इसका नया पता लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश हो सकता है।

17 फरवरी को लखनऊ में इसे मुद्दे पर प्रदेश के जलशक्ति मंत्री महेंद्र सिंह और आयोग के अध्यक्ष मंजीत सिंह ढिल्लन के बीच बैठक हुई। यूपी के आग्रह पर आयोग अध्यक्ष ने इसका प्रस्ताव तैयार करने का निर्देश दे दिया है। जल्द ही केंद्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव सौंप दिया जाएगा। और सहमति मिली तो 11 राज्यों की बाढ़ से जुड़ी योजनाओं की पटना से निगरानी करने वाले इस मुख्यालय का नया पता लखनऊ हो जाएगा।



मंजीत सिंह ढिल्लन ने बताया कि जीएफसीसी मुख्यालय को पटना से लखनऊ शिफ्ट करने का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है। केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव भेजा जाएगा, अंतिम निर्णय वहीं से होगा। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हेडक्वार्टर शिफ्ट करने के लिए हमारी पूरी तैयारी है और सहमति भी। इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा, लेकिन उम्मीद है कि दो महीने के भीतर हो जाएगा।

**जलमार्ग के अवरोधों  
को दूर करने का काम  
भी आयोग को**

जीएफसीसी का हेडक्वार्टर लखनऊ में शिफ्ट होना उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़ी सफलता होगी, क्योंकि बाढ़ से बचाव के लिए आयोग ने अब तक



बिहार में कई योजनाएं बनाई, अध्ययन कराया और बाढ़ से नुकसान के स्थायी समाधान तलाशे। वर्तमान में गंगा जलमार्ग के अवरोधों को दूर करने का काम भी गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ही दे दिया गया है।

**बेसिन राज्यों के  
मुख्यमंत्री प्रतिनिधि  
होते हैं सदस्य**

गंगा बेसिन वाले 11 राज्य हैं। इनमें बिहार, यूपी, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश, दिल्ली, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल हैं। केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय का इस पर सीधा नियंत्रण होता है। आयोग के सदस्य बेसिन राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री या उनके द्वारा मनोनीत प्रतिनिधि होते हैं।



