

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

दिनांक: 23.08.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंजना
23.8.2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० **विवेक**
23/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुनीत झा
23-08-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 23.08.2017 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Cronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Monsoon Watch ET-23

Fears of floods recede as monsoon has been moderate for two days

Countrywide rainfall was 22% below in the past day but the south had excess rain

Total rainfall across India since June 1 is **1.4%** above average

The weather office has ruled out any threat from EL Nino for the rest of the monsoon season

A new low-pressure area is likely around Odisha which will bring rain

CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST

Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, south Uttar Pradesh Kerala and Karnataka will get excess rain for another week

Normal rain is forecast for east Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and coastal Andhra Pradesh

Rainfall is likely to be below normal in the remaining parts of the country

Heavy rainfall likely to continue over parts of Uttarakhand

Heavy rainfall alert for Odisha and adjoining areas

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Danger subsides, but floodwater leaves their homes filled with silt

Yamuna Level Down To 205.3m; Rehabilitation Uphill Task

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

TOI-23

Photos: Rajesh Mehta

New Delhi: The water level in the Yamuna receded below the danger mark on Thursday ending the fear of floods haunting those living on the floodplain in the past couple of days. The water level went down to 205.3m early in the day after peaking at 206.6m.

The swollen river had left many people in anxiety and distress as their vegetable farms were destroyed and their shanties and homes got filled up with garbage and silt. Residents of Yamuna Bazaar, a cluster of pukka houses on the riverbank near Nigambodh Ghat on Ring Road, now have a lot of cleaning to do as the area is covered with a thick layer of mud. A large number of the residents had shifted to relief camps set up by Delhi government, while many climbed to the rooftops to escape the flood.

"My son and grandsons are removing the mud from our house so that we can shift there. The flooding has caused a lot of trouble for the families living here," said Sitaram Kumar, a resident.

At Yamuna Khadar near

THURSDAY



WEDNESDAY



Mayur Vihar, several farmers rushed to take stock of their vegetable farms after the water receded. They were

disheartened to see that nothing could be salvaged. At Geeta Colony, many youngsters, who seemed unmo-

ved by the loss, were seen having fun by jumping in the water from the rooftops of their submerged shanties.

At 7am, the water level was at 204.9m and it receded to 204.6m by 6pm. The river came below the danger level of 205.3m at 4am. At that time, the level at Old Yamuna Bridge was 205.2m. An official with the ministry of water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation said that the water level will recede faster in the next few days.

Over 23,000 people were evacuated and a majority of them were shifted to around 2,700 tents pitched at over 50 locations across six districts — Northeast, Shahdara, North, East, Central and Southeast. Many people set up their own shelters on the roadsides with the help of abandoned hoardings, tarpaulins, etc.

An official said the government has been providing food, medicines and other basic facilities to the people affected by the floods. Apart from being given meals, government doctors have been monitoring the health of those who had been shifted to the camps.

Expect more showers for next 7 days

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Overcast conditions returned to the capital on Thursday with light showers recorded in several areas during the day. A strong spell of rain was recorded in north and south Delhi. The Indian Meteorological Department said light showers are expected to continue for the next 7 days, with the intensity of the rains increasing on Sunday and Monday.

The maximum temperature was recorded at 35.2 degrees Celsius — one degree above normal for this time of the season. An IMD official said that this is likely to fall to 30-31 degrees Celsius. "Intensity of the rain will increase on Sunday and Monday, cooling the capital," said the official.

The forecast for Friday shows a maximum and minimum temperature of 34 and 25 degrees Celsius, respectively. Delhi's air quality, meanwhile, returned to the 'moderate' range with an overall Air Quality Index of 123, after recording two 'good' air days last week.

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Sutlej flows back into India via Tindiwala village, Ferozepur, along with toxic effluents. TRIBUNE PHOTO

Toxins from Pak tanneries add to border areas' woes

Sutlej brings back tonnes of blood-stained waste, carcass

OUR CORRESPONDENT

FEROZEPUR, AUGUST 22

Already suffering due to floods, villagers in Hussaini-wala enclave along the India-Pakistan border have another reason to worry about.

The Sutlej water which enters Pakistan and flows back into India near Tindiwala village here brings along tonnes of blood-stained toxic waste along with carcass from leather tanneries in Kasur district of Pakistan.

Due to "deliberate breach" in embankment along the Sutlej on Pakistan side, several villages, including Gatti Rajoke, Tiniwala, Kamalewala and Nihalewala, get flooded, damaging thousands of acres of standing crop.

Satnam Singh, a farmer,

said: "Not only our crops have been damaged, but we are also facing the risk of skin and water-borne diseases due to the toxic waste flowing in."

Over the years, the ground water in around a dozen villages here has also been polluted, leading to skin diseases, dental problems, respiratory problems and mental disability among children.

DC Chander Gaind, who visited these villages along with NDRF and Army squads, said Pakistan was always up with such nefarious activities in the region. "We have sounded the health department to remain alert to deal with any situation arising out of this situation," he said.

Meanwhile, the BSF fencing in this area and a few

border outposts have also been damaged due to floods. BSF officials said they had enhanced vigil along the zero line so that Pakistan did not take advantage of the situation.

"There is a possibility of narcotics and drugs being pushed through the swollen Sutlej," said an official, adding that boat patrolling has been increased to supplement the security.

The Sutlej enters Pakistan 10 times and flows back into India and finally moves towards Fazilka from Hussainiwala headworks.

About flood relief measures, the DC said nearly 400 persons had been saved in the past three days and the operations would continue till the danger was totally averted.

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Punjab to canalise rivers with help from World Bank, ADB

CM conducts aerial survey of flood-hit areas in Kapurthala and Jalandhar

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
CHANDIGARH

With Punjab facing the flood fury, the Amarinder Singh government has decided to canalise all rivers in the State, taking technical support from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

The Chief Minister, who on Thursday conducted an aerial survey to assess the damage caused by floods in Sultanpur Lodhi (Kapurthala) and Jalandhar areas, announced a project to realign river streams and courses, besides strengthening and widening of river embankments for a permanent solution to the problem of floods.

In Sarupwal of Sultanpur Lodhi, where the overflowing Sutlej led to a breach in



Punjab Chief Minister Amarinder Singh

the embankment, affecting 62 villages, the Chief Minister promised due compensation to the affected farmers as soon as the water receded and a special 'girdawari' (crop loss assessment) was completed.

He also announced dedicated relief teams in the af-

fected areas.

Each team will comprise officials from the health, civil supplies and animal husbandry departments and ensure regular and timely supply of food, medicines and fodder.

CM inspects breach

Capt. Amarinder also inspected the breach at Gidderpindi in Jalandhar, resulting from the release of excess water from the Bhakra dam.

For the first time, the Bhakra, which is normally filled to its permissible storage level of 1,680 feet by September, was overflowing in August, he said.

The Chief Minister told reporters that even if the central government fails to extend support, the State would ensure full support to

every person affected by the floods.

Letter to PM

The Chief Minister had written to the Prime Minister on Tuesday, seeking a special flood relief package for the State. Meanwhile, Capt. Amarinder was briefed about the current situation arising out of the Satluj breach by the Deputy Commissioners of Jalandhar and Kapurthala. They informed him that more than 18,000 packets of dry ration besides water bottles were air-dropped on Wednesday in all the affected villages with the help from Army and NDRF.

Another 5,000 food packets and water bottles would be distributed on Thursday.

(With PTI inputs)

H23

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Flood policy needs complete overhaul

India must learn from the ecological pioneers and carefully adapt the learnings to our own conditions

BS-27



WATER: REFORM OR PERISH

MIHIR SHAH

As the frequency and intensity of floods have increased in India, the immediate reflex is to place the blame squarely on climate change. But the alteration in the distribution and intensity of rainfall over the past three decades places an even greater burden on policy-makers to initiate long overdue reforms, through which we can avoid and mitigate the worst impacts of extreme rainfall events.

The central focus of flood policy in India has been engineering solutions. Apart from large dams, India has constructed 35,000 km of embankments parallel to rivers in their floodplains. But the problem has only got worse over time. In 2008, a breach in an upstream embankment of the Kosi river led to a thousand deaths and displacement of 3.35 million people. In north Bihar, despite continued construction of embankments, flood-prone area has increased 200 per cent since Independence, partly because embank-

ments end up obstructing natural drainages and impede natural building up of river deltas and floodplains. In the Kosi, embankments have dramatically increased the accumulated sediments in this river with already exceptionally high sediment load, whose roots lie in massive erosion of its upper catchments. The consequent super-elevated riverbed leads to breaches in embankments, worsening the flood situation, especially because settlements have been encouraged on floodplains and drainage lines.

The origins of our approach to flood management can be traced to the colonial period. A study of experiments with flood control in the delta regions of eastern India from 1803 to 1956 shows how this region was transformed from a flood-dependent agrarian regime to a flood-vulnerable landscape. The colonial administration developed the idea of flood control to secure its property regime and revenue collection strategies. Embankments designed to insulate lands from inundation were the first flood control works deployed by the British in the Odisha delta. When the iconic engineer Sir Arthur Cotton (in whose memory stands a museum in Rajahmundry) was called upon to survey the delta in 1858, he came up with one of those classic pronouncements, which (even though deeply flawed) have guided water policy in India till today: "All deltas require essentially the same treatment", which meant that their rivers needed to be controlled and regulated into an invariable and constant supply.

So, how do we overthrow this colonial legacy to forge new solutions? First,

by going back to the fundamentals of science and acknowledging the interconnectedness of different elements in the water cycle. Let's understand this with the example of the Kerala floods this month, which have occurred for the third year in succession. Like the 2013 floods in Uttarakhand, the Kerala floods clearly illustrate the importance of the health of catchment areas, which deliver our water to us. Reckless (and largely illegal) construction activity and quarrying in the eco-fragile Himalayas and Western Ghats have exponentially increased the probability of landslides. The Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan committees have already argued for recognising the invaluable ecosystem services provided by the Western Ghats and to design a development paradigm that recognises, values and protects them. Our insistent ignoring of this advice continues to imperil people living in these regions.

What is worse, most of Kerala's dams are concentrated in the Western Ghats. And there is a constant conflict between the demands of power generation, which requires reservoirs to be full and the imperatives of flood control, which can only happen if the dams are relatively empty before the deluge. In any case, most of our dams are meant for either irrigation or power, with flood control being a secondary objective. Instead, as secretary, earth sciences, government of India himself recently suggested, poor reservoir management has made dams an aggravating factor in floods, as happened in Surat in 2006, Chennai in 2015 and Bihar in 2016. Even within these constraints, alternative strategies for reser-



We have neglected and encroached upon water bodies that act as sponges for excess water and whose natural drainages provided a safe exit for flood waters

voir management can actually be worked out. A great example is the 144 km river Chalakudy in Kerala, where the construction of as many as six large dams has completely altered the natural hydrological regime of the river. But a group of engineers and social scientists have designed an alternative sustainable reservoir operations management strategy, which was endorsed by all six riparian MLAs, after an intense period of social mobilisation. Such plans need to be carefully studied and replicated across the country.

What has further aggravated the problem of floods, especially in urban areas, is the destruction of natural pathways of water through the city towards the river or the sea. Once we block these, where will flood water go, but into our homes and workplaces? Hyderabad in 2000, Ahmedabad in 2001, Delhi in 2003, 2009 and 2010, Chennai in 2004, 2015 and 2017, Mumbai in 2005 and 2017, Kolkata in

2007, Jamshedpur in 2008, Guwahati, Kochi and Srinagar in 2017... it is a recurrent, endless saga of urban floods. But even as we recount them, we forget that Chennai had more than 600 water bodies in the 1980s. Today not even a third survive. Hyderabad has lost 3,245 hectares of wetlands in the last 15 years. Bengaluru had 262 lakes in the 1960s. Today hardly 10 have any water. The Bellandur lake even caught fire in 2015, 2017 and 2018 due to the chemically active sludge dumped into it. Alleppey, the "Venice of the East" is struggling to clean and desilt its beautiful lake system, which protected it from floods in the past. We have criminally neglected and encroached upon these water bodies that act as sponges for excess water and whose natural drainages provided a safe exit for flood waters.

Copenhagen, London, New Orleans, Chicago, Rotterdam, Melbourne and New York are all acknowledging that the increasingly frequent cloudbursts of the 21st century demand a recognition that the economy is but a small element within the larger ecosystem. Their planning reflects exciting "building with nature" and "room-for-the-river" perspectives, with much greater emphasis on low-cost blue-green infrastructure that connects urban hydrological functions (blue) with vegetation systems (green). India can do well to learn from these ecological pioneers by carefully adapting learnings to our own conditions.

The writer is distinguished professor, Shiv Nadar University and former member, Planning Commission, government of India

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

HC suspends termination of Navayuga deal for Polavaram

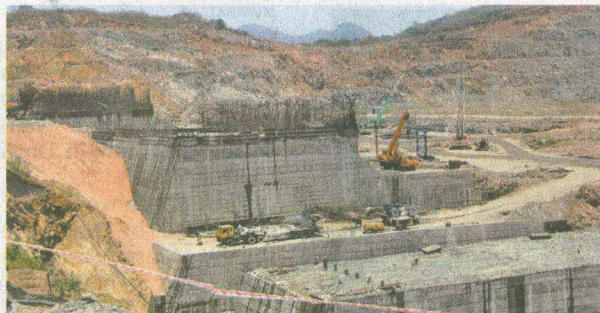
'State cannot review and cancel existing tenders once contract is entered into'

STAFF REPORTER
VIJAYAWADA

The Andhra Pradesh government suffered a setback in its bid to call reverse tenders for the Polavaram hydropower plant with the High Court ordering that the AP-Genco's letter of termination of the contract awarded to Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (NECL) be suspended until further orders.

In his interim order on Thursday, Justice D.V.S.S. Somayajulu observed that the action taken by AP-Genco was neither in accordance with the terms of the contract nor the settled principles of law, and failure in the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) contract cannot lead to the termination of hydro-power plant contract.

He directed the Andhra



Obstacle course: The A.P. government suffered a setback in its bid to call reverse tenders for the Polavaram project.

Pradesh government, AP-Genco and the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) not to conduct the process of entrustment of the work to any third party with regard to the Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (PHEP) pursuant to the tender notification.

The Andhra Pradesh government through AP-Genco

had issued a pre-closure order to the NECL on August 14 to initiate the reverse tendering for the construction of PIP and the company had challenged the order in the High Court and sought to restrain the State government from annulling the contract.

The NECL argued that the

State government's decision was unfair and unilateral and that it was meeting all deadlines.

Re-tendering process

Appearing for the government, Advocate-General Sri-ram Subramanyam contended that the re-tendering process would bring down the cost of the project and enable more bidders to participate.

Justice Somayajulu said the State government had no right to review and cancel the existing tenders once the contract was entered with the third party as the agreement was between the AP-Genco and NECL. The petitioner should have been given the opportunity to remedy the defects as per the agreed clauses, he said. 7

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Microplastics in drinking water not a health risk for now: WHO

The UN body has called for more research into potential future threats H-23

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
GENEVA

The World Health Organization (WHO) said on Thursday that the level of microplastics in drinking water is not yet dangerous for humans but called for more research into potential future risk.

In its first report into the effects of microplastics on human health, WHO looked into the specific impact of microplastics in tap and bottled water.

"The headline message is to reassure drinking water consumers around the world, that based on this assessment, our assessment of the risk is that it's low," said Bruce Gordon, WHO coordinator of water and sanitation.

WHO said that data on the presence of microplastics in



Global problem: Plastic fibres are ubiquitous in the environment and have been found in drinking water. ■ AP

drinking water is currently limited, with few reliable studies, making it difficult to analyse the results.

WHO has called on researchers to conduct a more in-depth evaluation into microplastics and the potential impact on human health.

The organisation has also urged a crackdown on plastic pollution to benefit the environment and reduce human exposure to microplastics. The report said that irrespective of human health risks caused by microplastics in drinking water, "mea-

sures should be taken by policymakers and the public to better manage plastics and reduce the use of plastics where possible".

WHO said that microplastics larger than 150 micrometres are not likely to be absorbed by the human body but said the chance of absorbing very small microplastic particles, including nano-sized plastics, could be higher, although it said data is limited.

"We urgently need to know more about the health impact of microplastics because they are everywhere," said Maria Neira, director of the Public Health Department at WHO, in a statement.

"We also need to stop the rise in plastic pollution worldwide," she added. 5

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

पूर्वानुमान : कई शहरों पर तेज बारिश से बाढ़ का खतरा मड़राया, भारी बारिश की चेतावनी

बारिश-बाढ़ से यूपी में 12 की मौत, मनाली में भूस्खलन RP-23

पत्रिका ब्यूरो
patrika.com

लखनऊ. देश के अधिकतर हिस्सों में बाढ़ और बारिश से जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है। यूपी के कानपुर, लखनऊ के कई शहरों पर तेज बारिश से बाढ़ का खतरा मड़रा है।

बुधवार और गुरुवार को लखनऊ, अमेठी, रायबरेली, अयोध्या, बलरामपुर, बहराइच व कई जिलों में लगातार बारिश से 12 लोगों की मौत हो गई। चंद्रशेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय के मौसम विभाग के सीनियर रिसर्च फेलो डॉ. विजय दुबे ने बताया कि इस सप्ताह कई शहरों में तेज बारिश होने की संभावना है।



ओडिशा के कालाहांडी जिले में नदी के पानी में घुसकर गर्भवती को अस्पताल ले जाते लोग।

सेना के लिए रसद ले जा रहे ट्रक फंसे

मनाली-रोहतांग-लेह मार्ग पर पिछले तीन दिनों से हो रहे भूस्खलन से बार-बार यातायात बाधित हो रहा है। यहां सेना के मनाली से लेह और लेह से मनाली आ रहे सेना के काफिले के 200 ट्रकों समेत कुल 800 वाहन फंसे हुए हैं। 200 ट्रकों में सेना के लिए रसद ले जाया जा रहा था। गुरुवार को भी दिनभर मार्ग बाधित रहा। वाहनों में फंसे लोग तीन दिन से भूखे प्यासे हैं। प्रशासन और बीआरओ के बीच तालमेल की कमी भी पर्यटकों व राहगीरों पर भारी पड़ रही है।

जल शक्ति अभियान की केन्द्रीय टीम

पहुंची खण्डेला RP-23

सीकर@पत्रिका. जल शक्ति अभियान की टीम खण्डेला पहुंची। टीम ने पंचायत समिति व नगर पालिका की ओर से से बनाए गए जल संग्रहण स्रोतों का निरीक्षण किया। पुलिस थाने में जल संग्रहण के लिए बनाये जा रहे जल संग्रहण ढांचे का शिलान्यास किया। इसके बाद टीम ने नगर पालिका पहुंच कर उपस्थित लोगों से जल संग्रहण के बारे में चर्चा की। टीम का नेतृत्व कर रही रक्षा मंत्रालय की संयुक्त सचिव दीप्ति चावला ने बताया कि जल शक्ति योजना प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट है। इसके तहत खण्डेला में पंचायत समिति और नगर पालिका स्तर पर बनाए गए जल एकत्रित करने के प्लांटों व प्रोजेक्टों का निरीक्षण किया। वर्तमान समय में गिरते हुए जलस्तर बनाये रखने के लिये टीम निरंतर कार्य कर रही है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यर्थ बह रहा वर्षा जल एकत्र करने के लिए लोगों को भी जागरूक करना है। टीम ने विभागों के अधिकारियों व आमजन से इस सम्बंध में सुझाव भी लिए।

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

पाकिस्तान ने छोड़ा सतलुज नदी का पानी, फिरोजपुर के 17 गांवों में बाढ़



फिरोजपुर, (पंजाब के सरी): पाकिस्तान द्वारा सतलुज नदी के जलप्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने वाला द्वार खोलने की वजह से पंजाब के सीमावर्ती फिरोजपुर जिले के गांवों में बाढ़ आ गई है। नदी पर बने तटबंध टूटने और बारिश की वजह से जिले के कई गांव पहले से ही जलमग्न हैं। इससे पहले पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर

बिना किसी सूचना के सतलुज नदी में तकरीबन 2 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ने का आरोप लगाया था।

17 गांव प्रभावित

फिरोजपुर के उपायुक्त चंदर गैद ने बताया कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा कासुर इलाके में हेडवर्क्स (पानी के बहाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किए

जाने वाले) गेट खोलने से हमारी तरफ के 17 गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं। पाकिस्तान के पंजाब प्रांत में स्थित कासुर चमड़े के कारखानों के लिए जाना जाता है। गैद ने बताया कि कासुर जिले में चमड़े के कारखानों का कचरा बहा देने से नदी का पानी प्रदूषित हो गया है और यह प्रदूषित पानी कैसर का मुख्य कारण है।

बचाव अभियान जारी

गैद ने कहा कि सेना और एनडीआरएफ की टीमें प्रभावित इलाकों में बचाव और पुनर्वास अभियान चला रही हैं। बचाव अभियानों के लिए यांत्रिक नौकाओं को भी लगाया गया है। गौरतलब है कि कुछ दिनों पहले पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर बिना किसी सूचना के सतलुज नदी में करीब दो लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ने का आरोप लगाया था जिससे देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में बाढ़ जैसे हालात पैदा हो गए थे।

केंद्र बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में अपनी टीम भेजेगा : शाह

पणजी, (भाषा) : केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह ने कहा कि केंद्र सरकार बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्यों की रिपोर्ट का इंतजार नहीं करेगी और प्राकृतिक आपदा से प्रभावित इलाकों में नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए अपनी टीम भेजेगी।

प्रभावित इलाकों में नुकसान का आकलन किया जाएगा

शाह ने गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और गोवा राज्यों के बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए चिंता व्यक्त की।

उन्होंने राज्यों से अनुरोध किया कि वे हाल में बाढ़ की वजह से हुए नुकसान का आकलन तेजी से करें और केंद्र को अपनी मांगें भेजें। शाह यहां 24वीं पश्चिमी जोनल परिषद की बैठक को संबोधित कर रहे थे। यह एक ऐसा मंच है जहां केंद्र और राज्य स्वास्थ्य, रक्षा और सामाजिक कल्याण से जुड़े मुद्दों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं। बैठक में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस, गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री विजय रुपाणी, गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री प्रमोद सावंत आदि ने हिस्सा लिया।

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

मानसी वाकल तृतीय-चतुर्थ योजना ही रोक सकती इस पानी को

गुजरात बह जाता है 3,800 एमसीएफटी पानी, इससे भर सकते हैं 9 फतहसागर



एकसकलसिव

धीरेन्द्र जोशी

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उदयपुर . झीलों की नगरी में पानी लगातार कम होता जा रहा है। हमारे पास पानी होते हुए हम उसे सहेज नहीं पा रहे हैं। इन्द्र देवता जो पानी हमारे यहां बरसाता है, वह बहकर गुजरात चला जाता है। राज्य सरकार ने योजनाएं भी बनाई लेकिन वे कागजों से निकल कर धरातल पर नहीं दिख रही हैं। राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के अभाव में योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। लगभग प्रतिवर्ष 3800 एमसीएफटी पानी व्यर्थ ही बहकर गुजरात चला जाता है जिससे उदयपुर के करीब 9 फतहसागर भर सकते हैं। करीब 37 वर्ष पहले उदयपुर में पेयजल की समस्या खड़ी होने लगी थी जिसे 1982 में ही भांप लिया गया था। ऐसे में अधिक पानी उपलब्ध करवाने वाली योजनाओं पर विचार हुआ। तब तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री स्व.



खांचन पुलिया के निकट लंगोटिया भाटा जहां मानसी वाकल के चौथे चरण का बांध प्रस्तावित है।

पत्रिका

वेपकॉस ने माना सर्वाधिक उपर्युक्त

मानसी वाकल के बांधों को लेकर एजेंसी वेपकॉस के सर्वे में इन्हें मेवाड़ के लिए सर्वाधिक उपर्युक्त माना। योजना में एक ही कमी है कि इसका पानी लिफ्ट कर शहर तक पहुंचाना होगा। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि अभी भी मानसी वाकल का पानी लिफ्ट करके ही लाया जा रहा है तो इन दोनों बांधों का पानी भी लिफ्ट करके लाया जा सकता है।

मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया ने मानसी वाकल की विभिन्न योजनाएं बनाई। इस योजना के तहत चार चरणों में बांध बनाए जाने थे। योजना के द्वितीय चरण के बांध को उपर्युक्त नहीं माना गया।

ऐसे में तीन बांध बनाने पर विचार किया गया। इसको लेकर 1987 में वेपकॉस को सर्वे सौंपा गया जिसकी रिपोर्ट 1990 में तैयार हुई। बाद में प्रथम चरण का गोराना बांध बनाया गया जिससे आज

ऐसे समझे पूरी योजना को

1 मेवाड़ के लिए बहुउपयोग मानसी वाकल की चार योजनाओं में से प्रथम चरण गोराना बांध बनाया गया। यह बांध भी वर्ष-2001 की मांग को देखते हुए तैयार किया गया था। 1060 एमसीएफटी के इस बांध का 862 एमसीएफटी पानी पेयजल के रूप में उपयोग में लिया जा रहा है।

2 मानसी वाकल तृतीय योजना का बांध वर्ष-2021 की मांग को देखते हुए प्रस्तावित था। यह बांध बिरोठी के पास बनाया जाना था। इस बांध में 2566 एमसीएफटी क्षमता का बनाया जाना था लेकिन ये अब तक तैयार नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि सर्वे होने के बाद बजट नहीं दिया गया। इस बांध में एक बाधा यह भी है कि कुछ मामूली आबादी क्षेत्र बांध के

डूब क्षेत्र में आ रहे हैं। ऐसे में बोट बैक के चलते जनप्रतिनिधि हिम्मत नहीं जुटा पा रहे हैं।

3 मानसी वाकल चतुर्थ चरण के बांध को लेकर भी सर्वे हुआ था। इसमें सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि यह वन क्षेत्र में आता है, परन्तु इसकी एनओसी वन विभाग से ली जा सकती है। यहां भी मेवाड़ के नेताओं की इच्छाशक्ति व उनके बौने नेतृत्व का अभाव साफ दिखने को मिला। यह बांध खांचन पुलिया के पास बनाया जाना था। इस बांध में 1223 एमसीएफटी पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है। इसका पानी 66 किलोमीटर की टनल से ग्रेविटी से जयसमंद झील में पहुंचाया जा सकता है लेकिन इसका काम तो दूर योजना को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए बजट का प्रावधान ही नहीं किया।

भी उदयपुर को पेयजल सप्लाई हो रहा है लेकिन बिरोठी और लंगोटिया भाटा का बांध अधरझूल है। इस बीच, उदयपुर शहर का विस्तार और आबादी तो बढ़ी लेकिन पानी के लिए बांध नहीं

बनाए गए। वेपकॉस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उदयपुर जिले के कोटड़ा क्षेत्र में साबरमती बेसिन के आसपास से करीब 3,800 एमसीएफटी से अधिक पानी बहकर गुजरात चला जाता है।