

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: 23.10.2019

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।

अज्ञान
23.10.2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पिक्कल
23/10/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रजोप आ. 12
23-10-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Heavy showers strike Pune, western Maharashtra, again

Satara's Aandhali dam fills to capacity after nearly a decade

SHOUMJOIT BANERJEE
PUNE

Despite official intimations of the withdrawal of monsoon, heavy showers pummeled Pune and other parts of western Maharashtra on the intervening night of Monday and Tuesday.

Apart from causing waterlogging at several areas in Pune city, the latest bout of rain caused the Aandhali dam in Satara district, situated in the rain shadow region of Mann-Khatav, to fill to capacity after nearly a decade.

While the rains stayed at bay on polling day, heavy showers commenced post midnight and continued into the wee hours of Tuesday.

Heavy waterlogging was witnessed once again in Kattraj, Kondhwa and Sahakar Nagar, leading to massive traffic snarls. In Lohegaon, a bus ferrying 23 labourers got stuck in the middle of the



Sudden showers: Despite official withdrawal of monsoon, Pune faced rain before and after polling day. ■ MANDAR TANNU

road due to a technical snag. However, its passengers were rescued with the help of the fire department.

Rain water entered a number of residential societies, inundating parking lots and basements and half-submerging parked vehicles.

The city recorded over 42 mm rain and the India Mete-

orological Department had forecast more showers on Tuesday evening.

With rains pelting Satara district, especially Phaltan tehsil, for the past three days, a number of rivers like Banganga swelled, causing authorities to issue high-alert warnings to residents living in low-lying areas.

Met forecasts heavy rain in parts of Odisha

Downpour to continue till Oct. 26

SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT
BHUBANESWAR

The Bhubaneswar centre of India Meteorological Department on Tuesday predicted heavy rainfall in different parts of Odisha starting Wednesday. The rainfall in some districts is likely to continue till October 26.

Low-pressure area

The centre said in its bulletin that a low-pressure area formed over west-central Bay of Bengal and adjoining south-west Bay of Bengal is likely to trigger light to moderate rainfall or thunderstorm and lightning activities in Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gajapati, Ganjam,

Puri and Nabarangpur districts on Wednesday.

Further, heavy to very heavy rainfall is likely to occur in the districts of Malkangiri, Koraput and Gajapati between October 23 and 24. Heavy rainfall is also likely in the districts of Ganjam, Puri, Rayagada, Kandhamal and Nabarangpur.

The centre also said that heavy to very heavy rainfall is likely to occur in the districts of Nua-pada, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Keonjhar between October 24 and 25.

Rainfall is also likely in Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak districts ahead of Diwali on October 25 and 26.

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Villagers demand new lease of life for Ramgarh dam

'Remove encroachments, supply Chambal river water through proposed canal'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR

An agitation for protection of catchment area of the historic Ramgarh dam near here, once considered the lifeline of Jaipur, has revived with the villagers and farmers of the region staging a sit-in near the dam demanding immediate removal of encroachments.

The dam, which earlier supplied drinking water to the city, has dried completely in the last decade.

Local villagers, who participated in the agitation on Monday, said that the Ramgarh lake had hosted rowing events during the 1982 Asian Games. Numerous encroachments which came up in the catchment area have halted free flow of water to the dam. Its construction was completed in 1904 during the reign of erstwhile Jaipur



A completely dried Ramgarh dam near Jaipur, once considered the lifeline of the city. ■ ROHIT JAIN PARAS

ruler Sawai Madho Singh II.

The sit-in was led by Rajya Sabha MP Kirorilal Meena, who called upon the Congress government to take urgent steps to remove encroachments in compliance with the repeated directions of the Rajasthan High Court. In an order passed in 2012, the High Court had defined catchment area as the land

of pond and tributaries from where water flowed.

While directing the State government to remove encroachments, Justice M.N. Bhandari at the High Court's Jaipur Bench had observed that construction at agricultural land in the catchment area could be allowed within the permissible limits, but care should be taken that it

did not obstruct flow of water to the dam.

Jaipur MP Ramcharan Bohra, Chomu MLA Ramlal Sharma and former chairperson of State Women's Commission Suman Sharma also took part in the sit-in.

Mr. Meena said he had sent a memorandum to Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot with a suggestion that the Chambal river water be supplied to the dam through the proposed Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project. "The Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsildar's report that there are no encroachments and no obstructions in the flow of water is misleading," he said. The memorandum also carried a list of 109 "influential persons" who had constructed buildings in the dam's catchment area. It said a large number of poor villagers had been ousted from the area.

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Power firm takes Water Ministry to court over Ganga notification

The order requires hydropower companies situated on the river's tributaries to release more water than previous years

JACOB KOSHY
NEW DELHI

11-23

The Alaknanda Hydropower Company (AHC) has taken the Union Water Ministry and the Uttarakhand State government to court following a 2018 notification by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a Union Water Ministry body, that requires hydropower companies located on the Ganga's tributaries to release more water than from previous

years. Located on the Alaknanda river – a major source river for the Ganga – the 330 MW project was commissioned in 2014 and is among the 19 hydropower projects functioning along various stretches of the Ganga and its tributaries.

'Financially detrimental'
Company officials said that the notification was financially detrimental to the company and that the go-

vernment ought to be compensating it for the losses that would accrue due to the notification.

"The matter is in the court. Any losses to the company have to be reimbursed by the State government (Uttarakhand) as this is a change in law," G.V.K. Reddy, chairman, GVK Group, told *The Hindu* in a text message. AHC is run by GVK Power & Infrastructure Ltd.

The 2018 e-flow notifica-

tion specifies that the upper stretches of the Ganga would have to maintain 20% of the monthly average flow of the preceding 10 days between November and March, which is the dry season; 25% of the average during the "lean season" of October, April and May; and 30% of the monthly average during the monsoon months of June-September.

This would require existing and upcoming projects to change their design to ac-

commodate greater flows. Companies are reluctant to release water because it impedes power generation.

The 2018 order by the NMCG gave companies three years – until October 2021 – to make necessary changes but site visits to 11 companies by the Central Water Commission, which is tasked with measuring flows, showed that most companies did not need to make major design changes comply with the

new requirements. The compliance date was therefore advanced to 2019.

An NMCG official, who did not want to be quoted, said that GVK had claimed losses of nearly ₹4,000 crore, adding, "We have had some meetings at the Prime Minister's Office and the government is considering making good the losses. We will have to see how the case proceeds." Mr. Reddy did not confirm this number to *The Hindu*.

How Delhi, Kolkata, and Dhaka betrayed Patna

The Farakka agreement has been deeply unfair to Bihar. It is time that justice is done to the state and its people



SANJAY
JHA

The 2019 monsoon season, which continued till late September, has been disastrous for Bihar. There has been large-scale inundation, leading to loss of lives and property and displacement. Moreover, in the last four months, the Bihar government has spent nearly ₹130 million to provide relief to those affected by floods, which were caused by torrential rains in Nepal in mid-July, and flooding in the basins of the Kamla, Bagmati, Gandak, and Kosi rivers that originate in the neighbouring country. The state has urged the Centre to provide ₹2,700 crore as compensation.

If Bihar has to get out of this annual cycle of flooding and destruction, the state has to reclaim its riparian rights over the Ganga. One of the key reasons why the destruction could be contained somewhat in the September round of flooding was the timely decision taken by the Bihar government of requesting the release of 19 lakh cusec of water via the Farakka Barrage across the Ganga in West Bengal. The discharge through the barrage, which was built in 1962, was increased to decongest the floodwaters in the Ganga and save the riverine areas along the river in Bihar.

The Farakka Barrage has been a controversial project since inception. The first landmark publication against the Nehruvian penchant for large dams was authored in 1961 by the then superintending engineer of the West Bengal government, Kapil Bhattacharya. He warned that the construction of the barrage would lead to heavy flooding and siltation in Malda and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal, and to floods in Bihar. Bhattacharya was hounded for criticising the project, which was originally conceived by the British in 1853 to "flush out silt from the approach channel" to their key trading port, Calcutta. After Independence, the Centre and the Bengal governments pursued the project, disregarding criticisms.

At that time, there were three key arguments against the building of the barrage. First, the designed discharge of 27 lakh cusec was way below what's needed during floods; second, it will increase siltation in Ganga owing to reduced flow during the lean months; and, third, that the barrage would reduce water flow into Padma (East Pakistan).

All three apprehensions have been proved right in the later years.

Either due to deft diplomacy by the Bangladesh government or the weakness of the HD Deve Gowda-led government, in the 1996 (lean season) water-sharing treaty between India and Bangladesh, Dhaka was able to wrest the desired discharge from Delhi. Bihar, a key stakeholder, was neither included as a participant in the negotiations, nor was its protest on the treaty's provisions ever considered. Moreover, both the Indian and Bengal governments could never work out any alternative for the much-hyped 40,000 cusecs of discharge throughout the year into the Hoogly channel, which



■ If Bihar has to get out of its annual flood cycle, it has to regain its riparian rights over the Ganga

PARWAZ KHAN/HT

was, allegedly, required to keep the Kolkata port operational.

So, who has been bearing the brunt of these commissions and omissions? Bihar. While the state suffers from annual flooding, a series of dams and barrages over the Ganga, and its tributaries in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, are denying Bihar its due share of the river's water.

To honour the Indo-Bangladesh treaty's commitment of ensuring 1,500 cusec of discharge at Farakka, Bihar has to provide this from the state's other rivers. This means Bihar only gets 400 cusecs of water from the Ganga during the lean months (January to May). This low water volume and the resultant placid flow year after year have dried up the river's channels, leaving enormous silt deposits in its lower reaches.

The gradually ascending river beds abet inundation during the high volume flooding periods because the choked discharge at Farakka restricts free flow. It is a double whammy for Bihar.

It defies logic how the Central Water Commission (CWC) has persisted with its stand on the issue despite several submissions by the Bihar government and expert group estimations pointing to the need for a rethink on Ganga water sharing and decommissioning of the Farakka barrage.

Repeated submissions by the Bihar government for a review of international and inter-state water-sharing arrangement, and optimising the Farakka barrage's discharge capacity to meet the changed hydrology of the river, have been systematically downplayed by CWC. The momentum generated by two high-level expert meetings in Patna and Delhi in 2017 has not produced anything productive. Reviving the discourse has become imperative once again.

The annual agony of flooding is a demonic drain on the national resources and not just that of Bihar. Given its political and diplomatic clout, the National Democratic Alliance is best poised to redeem Bihar and its 130 million people from this scourge.

Sanjay Jha is minister, water resources, government of Bihar
The views expressed are personal

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The Statesman (New Delhi)
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टोल प्लाजा, वे-साइड अमेनिटीज में भी लागू होंगे जल संरक्षण के उपाय

जागरण न्यूज, नई दिल्ली : सड़क मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के साथ-साथ सभी टोल प्लाजा, रोड साइड अमेनिटीज तथा मंत्रालय से संबंधित सभी पीएसयू और विभागीय दफ्तरों में वाटर हावैस्टिंग प्रणालियों के अलावा पानी बचाने वाले नल लगाने को कहा है। अपने नवीनतम पत्र में मंत्रालय ने अधिकारियों को जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुरोध की याद दिलाते हुए कहा है कि पानी अत्यंत मूल्यवान प्राकृतिक संसाधन है और जल की एक-एक बूंद कीमती है। मंत्रालय ने अपने सभी विभागों तथा पीएसयू को टॉयलेट के नलों में 'एयरर' लगाने की सलाह भी दी है। यह बाजार में आसानी से उपलब्ध एक डिवाइस है

सड़क मंत्रालय ने अपने दफ्तरों में भी पानी बचाने वाले नल लगाने को कहा

500 अरब घनमीटर की वृद्धि संभव
सड़कों पर वाटर हावैस्टिंग से भूजल स्तर में

जिसे नलों में लगाकर पानी की खपत में 80 फीसद तक की कमी की जा सकती है। इसके अलावा मंत्रालय ने सभी परिसरों में साधारण कुओं के अलावा बोरवेल तथा रिचार्ज ट्रेन्चेज जैसी रेन वाटर हावैस्टिंग संरचनाएं निर्मित करने की सलाह भी दी है।

नीति आयोग के मुताबिक देश में 60 करोड़ लोग किसी न किसी स्तर पर पानी की समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं। हर साल तकरीबन दो लाख लोगों की मौत पानी की कमी या असुरक्षित पानी के कारण हो जाती है। 2030 तक देश में पानी की मांग दो गुना हो जाने के आसार हैं। चूंकि सड़कें वर्षा जल के संग्रहण का सबसे बढ़िया माध्यम हैं, लिहाजा सरकार ने 2013 से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के साथ वाटर हावैस्टिंग संरचनाओं के निर्माण को अनिवार्य कर दिया है। अनुमान है कि इन संरचनाओं के माध्यम से भूमिगत जल स्तर में सालाना 500 अरब घन मीटर की बढ़ोतरी की जा सकती है।

HINDUSTAN(HINDI)-23.10.2019

नदियों के पर्यावरण प्रवाह का ढांचा तैयार करने में मदद करेगा जर्मनी

H-23/10

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

परियोजना

नदियों के पर्यावरण प्रवाह (ई फ्लो) को लेकर भारत-जर्मन अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग के तहत तीन नदियों रामगंगा, महानदी तथा भरथपुजा या नीला नदी में प्रायोगिक परियोजना चलाई जाएगी।

कार्यशाला में गंगा पुनर्जीवन से जुड़े कार्यक्रम में सहयोग करने वाले जर्मन विकास सहयोग की कार्यक्रम प्रमुख मार्टिना बुकार्ड ने कहा है कि नदियों में ई फ्लो का राष्ट्रीय ढांचा तैयार करने में जर्मनी, भारत का सहयोग करेगा। ई-फ्लो के तहत किसी भी नदी में एक निश्चित मात्रा में जल स्तर को कायम रखा जाता है ताकि नदी

- भारत-जर्मन सहयोग से नदियों में ई फ्लो को पायलट परियोजना
- किसी नदी में निश्चित मात्रा में जल स्तर को कायम रखा जाता है

पारिस्थितिकी को बरकरार रखा जा सके। भारत-जर्मन अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर कार्यशाला में हिस्सा लेने आई बुकार्ड ने कहा है कि नदियों के ई फ्लो के बारे में काफी काम चल रहा है। भारत-यूरोपीय संघ जल गठजोड़ के तहत ई-फ्लो मूल्यांकन एवं मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज तैयार किया गया है। इसमें नदी संबंधी हाइड्रोलॉजी,

पारिस्थितिकी का आचार व्यवहार एवं तौर तरीके बताए गए हैं।

पायलट परियोजना के आधार पर तीन नदियों को लिया है। राइन नदी के मॉडल को गंगा नदी पर लागू किया जाने के सवाल पर मार्टिना बुकार्ड ने कहा कि हर नदी एक दूसरे से अलग है, ऐसे में किसी एक देश की नदी का मॉडल दूसरे पर लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के महानिदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्रा ने बताया कि ई-फ्लो के बारे में यूरोपीय संघ की अवधारणा को परखने के लिए भारत की तीन नदियों राम गंगा, महानदी तथा भरथपुजा या नीला नदी में प्रायोगिक परियोजना चलाई जाएगी।