

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।

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 मिश्रा
24/7/2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० *विवेक*
24/7/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० *मीरिंग*

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।



Cabinet clears first phase of Marathwada water grid H-24

State to set up scheme to provide domestic gas connections

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
MUMBAI

The State Cabinet on Tuesday approved the first phase of the ₹4,293-crore Marathwada water grid project to mitigate water woes in the region.

The first phase of the project will be implemented in Aurangabad and Jalna, State Minister of Finance and Planning, Forests Sudhir Mungantiwar told reporters after the meeting.

The council of ministers also gave a go-ahead for the bidding process on the basis of hybrid annuity to set up the water grid.

Marathwada, comprising eight districts, has traditionally been a low-rainfall area and the grid project aims to create an integrated piped network to supply water for drinking, industrial and agricultural purposes all through the year.

Mr. Mungantiwar also announced that employees of local self-government bodies will receive benefits of the Seventh Pay Commission. "The government will bear the burden of ₹409 crore annually (towards the salaries of these employees). The employees of municipal councils and panchayats will get their arrears of five years



The grid project aims to create an integrated piped network to supply water to the region all through the year. ■ FILE PHOTO

in instalments," he said.

In another decision, the government will set up a scheme to provide domestic gas connections. Under this scheme, the government will provide ₹3,448 for every new gas connection to nearly 50,000 families who do not get benefits of the Centre's Ujjwala scheme.

When asked about the demand for reservation raised by the Lingayat community, the minister said Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis had given instructions to find out if the demand is within the framework of existing laws.

When asked about the decision of the Maratha Kranti

Morcha, which had spearheaded the Maratha quota campaign, to enter the fray for the Assembly polls, Mr. Mungantiwar said everybody has the right to contest elections in a democracy. "The BJP will continue to work for the welfare of Marathas and other communities," he said.

Meanwhile, a statement from Chief Minister's Office said the government's share of the viability gap funding for the Hinjewadi-Shivajinagar stretch of the Pune Metro will be raised through the transfer of government land to the Pune Metropolitan Regional Development Authority.

Punjab, Haryana, UP among top 10 abusers of groundwater

VIBHA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 23

With no clear guidelines in place, it is not just basmati/rice and sugarcane cultivation that is "exploiting and exporting" India's precious groundwater, latest government data reveals 234 mineral and packaged drinking water and soft drink units issued state/Centre NOCs in the past three years extracted a whopping 96,99,872.25 cubic metres (10 million litres) of it

Basmati accounts for almost 25 per cent of the total agricultural exports from India. As per reports, basmati exports, which grew by 9 per cent last year, stands around 3.36 million tonnes currently. It is said that to produce 1 kg of rice on an average 4,000 litres of water is required. One can multiply the two figures to come out with a ballpark figure though, as per experts, India is "virtually exporting 10 trillion litres of water, of which one-fifth would be surface/groundwater".

About the booming industry of mineral/packageged drinking water, soft drink and beverages, minister of the newly constituted Jal Shakti Gajendra Singh Shekhawat recently told Parliament that in the past three years, 234 units were issued NOCs by the CGWA.

The quantum they used



DAMNING FIGURES

Packaged water, soft drink units withdrew 10 m litres from ground in 3 years

46,86,324

cubic metres of groundwater was extracted in UP in 3 yrs

8,44,660

cubic metres was the extraction in Punjab

3,06,120

cubic metres was the figure in case of Haryana

was around 96,99,872.25 cubic metres (or 10 million litres).

With 46,86,324 cubic metres, Uttar Pradesh was the highest abuser of the precious ground water. Besides UP, water-stressed Haryana (3,06,120 cubic metres) and Punjab (8,44,660 cubic metres) ranked among the top 10 groundwater abusers, along with Assam, Arunachal

Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Across the country, 1,76,07 units have been issued state and 7,047 central NOCs so far, 926 of these are in Punjab and 840 in Haryana alone.

As per groundwater regulation norms, industries are required to undertake groundwater recharge measures commensurate with the quantum of water abstraction approved by the CGWA.

The CGWA, in regulation guidelines in December, proposed introduction of Water Conservation Fee (WCF), which was struck down by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in January 2019

Coming down heavily on the government, the NGT said guidelines had "serious shortcomings". "It is clear that rather than laying down stricter norms for extraction of groundwater for commercial purposes and putting in place a robust institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring, extraction of groundwater has been liberalised adding to the crisis, unmindful of the ground situation and likely impact it will have on environment," it said

On suggestion of levying water conservation fee, it said, "The fee virtually gives licence to harness groundwater to any extent" and directed the Environment Ministry to constitute a committee to examine "the issue of appropriate policy for conservation of groundwater".

Will take up Ghaggar issue with Centre: CM^{T-29}

Carries out survey of flooded Patiala, Sangrur areas | Calls upon Haryana for joint efforts | Breach plugged

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SANGRUR, JULY 23

Blaming the Akalis for the control of seasonal rivulet Ghaggar going to the Central Water Commission (CWC), Chief Minister Captain Amarinder Singh today said he would meet Union ministers and officials to press for strengthening of the embankments of the river.

Five days after a 100-foot breach flooded thousands of acres of agricultural fields and villages, the Sangrur administration with the help the NDRF, SDRF, Army and locals today completely plugged the breach. The water level in the Ghaggar too has come down to 740 ft.

"The division of Punjab by the Akalis in 1966 had led to the Ghaggar going into the hands of the CWC, causing the state to lose control over critical mainte-

nance of its embankments. The Congress during its last term had completed 22 km of strengthening of the embankments, after which the work was suspended by the SAD-BJP government," the Chief Minister alleged, while talking to media at Moonak grain market.

PPCC spokesperson Daman Thind Bajwa, secretary Harman Bajwa and Deputy Commissioner Ghanshyam Thori were also present during meeting.

Calling upon Haryana to join hands to resolve the issue, Capt Amarinder said the bandhs of the Ghaggar on both Punjab and Haryana side needed to be strengthened.

"Punjab had submitted a proposal to the CWC for taming of the Ghaggar six years ago. The CWC had, in March, ordered a feasibility study by an independent agency like Central Water & Power



Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh conducts an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

NO WILL TO HELP FARMERS: OPPN

- **Moonak:** Though CM Capt Amarinder Singh flew to Moonak to interact with residents hit by waterlogging, only a few Congress supporters were allowed to talk to him.
- **Leader of Opposition Harpal Cheema** alleged that neither the CM nor officers concerned were serious in solving farmers' problems. The aerial survey would not help and it was meant to gain political mileage.
- **Locals** alleged that the CM didn't listen to their grievances or took feedback from them to prevent Ghaggar flooding. TNS

COMPENSATION SOON

About 50,000 acres of crop has been lost in Patiala and another 10,000 acres in Sangrur due to breach in the Ghaggar. A girdawari is underway to assess the damage. We will immediately release compensation after receiving the report.

AKALIS TO BE BLAMED

The division of Punjab in 1966 by the Akalis had led to the Ghaggar going into the hands of the CWC. The state lost control over critical maintenance of its embankments.

Capt Amarinder Singh,
CHIEF MINISTER

Research Station, Pune. I would ask the Centre to direct the CWC to give necessary clearance expeditiously to allow Punjab to undertake phase 2 of the project of strengthening embankments from Makror Sahib to Karail (17.5 kms)," he said.

The CM, who flew over Rajpura, Ghanaur and Shatrana, before stopping at Moonak in Sangrur, said about 50,000 acres of crop had been lost in Patiala and another 10,000 acres in Sangrur due to the breach in Ghaggar.

"A girdawari is underway to assess the damage. We will try to complete it as soon as the water recedes and immediately release compensation after receiving the report," he said, adding that he had ordered the DC to pay compensation for damage to 28 houses (three of them completely) as a result of flooding.

Delhi HC has no authority to decide on water-sharing dispute: Haryana

Also opposes DJB's pleas regarding water shortage in Capital

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

H-24

The Haryana government has claimed that the Delhi High Court does not have the jurisdiction to decide on the Yamuna water-sharing dispute between it and Delhi.

Haryana said that the Upper River Yamuna Board is the appropriate body to decide the dispute between the two States. It has urged the Delhi High Court to decide the jurisdiction issue on "priority" basis.

It also contended that the

court "has failed in its duty to decide the issue of jurisdiction before proceeding further in the matter".

The Haryana government made the submissions in an affidavit filed in reply to a petition by lawyer S.B. Tripathi seeking sufficient water supply for Delhi.

Committee report

Haryana has also objected to the findings of a court-appointed committee, which was set up to inspect whether 'bunds' have been put in

the canals carrying water meant for Delhi. The State government has urged the court to reject the committee's report, which found that large-scale mining was going on in the river bed of the Yamuna and the Haryana government had not disclosed any information regarding the activity.

Apart from the panel's report, the State has also opposed the Delhi Jal Board's pleas raising apprehensions of water shortage in the Capital during the lean season.

Contamination threat to groundwater, PAU worried

LUDHIANA, JULY 23

Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) is launching a campaign against the drainage of excess water from paddy fields into soil which ultimately leads to contamination of water. Incidents of farmers overcoming the problem of water stagnation in their paddy fields by draining water into the soil with the help of borewell have come to light. It is a harmful practice as it leads to contamination of water.

An YouTube video has already been shared by the agriculture university on rooftop water harvesting, which is the correct method for groundwater recharge. In addi-

P-29

To create awareness about rainwater harvesting

tion, a series of programmes with farmers and civil staff of the Municipal Corporation have been planned for the coming week. For query regarding rainwater harvesting or drainage of paddy field water, one can contact PAU helpline number 82880-57707.

Dr Rajan Aggarwal, senior research engineer and chief scientist, All India Coordinated Research Project on Irrigation Water Management, said many cases of farmers draining excess rainwater from paddy fields through

borewells had come to light, which would ultimately lead to contamination of water.

"There are numerous chemicals, pesticide, fertilisers and animal excreta in water that is in paddy fields and will ultimately reach groundwater if water from paddy fields is drained into the soil with the help of borewell. Farmers are not aware of the consequences of the practice and they need to be made aware of it," he said.

He said draining water inside the soil would have larger consequences as it would not only contaminate groundwater of the particular area but also travel to other places. — TNS

Water in everything



Researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, have undertaken a study of the “water footprint” of Hyderabad Metro Development Authority region. Such assessment studies are vital as development of strategies for sustainable water preservation hinges on understanding the pattern of water usage.

It has found that while agriculture accounts for nearly 70 per cent consumption of “physical” water, in what is known as the “green water footprint”, urban areas consumed nearly 20 times more “virtual” water through their various consumption items than physical water, contributing to the “red footprint.” Such hidden consumption patterns put enormous pressure on the already taxed water resources, which necessitates a proactive plan for conservation activities. Given the water insecurity and trans-boundary water conflicts that threaten global peace, such studies would help in framing strategies and laws towards fair distribution of water.

The study was led by Professor Doranadula Chandrasekharam, visiting professor, department of civil engineering, IIT-Hyderabad, and his research scholar, Dagani Koteswar Rao. It has been published in the peer-reviewed international journal, *Sustainable Cities and Society*. Explaining the various ways in which water is consumed, Chandrasekharam said, “The obvious image of water consumption that comes to mind is the active or direct water ingestion by human beings, but the water footprint of humankind extends far beyond. Every single item that we use in our daily life has used water at some part of its lifecycle. Water that is hidden in non-obvious human commodity is called ‘virtual’ water and the ‘water footprint’ measures the amount of water that has gone into the goods and services that we use.”

The assessment of water footprint embedded in products was done in four broad categories — food consumption, fuels based on fossil energy, electric power and direct water (municipal drinking water). The maximum virtual water consumption was seen to come from the food industry (70 per cent), followed by the electric power sector (25 per cent). Surprisingly, the fossil fuel sector used only one per cent of the total water consumed by this city.

“The published work did not consider the industrial and commercial water usage pattern”, said Chandrasekharam and added that further studies are ongoing to assess those areas as well.

Amid Drought, Plants In Chennai Guzzle 21 Million Litres Of Groundwater A Day Little water left, but state has most bottling units in country

Yogesh.Kabirdoss
@timesgroup.com

Drought-prone Tamil Nadu has the highest number of licensed packaged drinking water and carbonated beverages units in the country. These water-guzzling plants operating in and around Chennai draw at least 21 million litres of water every day. For the record, water-starved Tamil Nadu has 40% of the total 'over-exploited' groundwater resource locations in India.

Data released by the Union ministry of Jal Shakti in the Lok Sabha last week revealed that TN has 3,299 licensed mineral water, packaged drinking water and carbonated beverage units and bottling plants, which is 18% of the total such units running in the country. The licences were issued by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in Tamil Nadu.

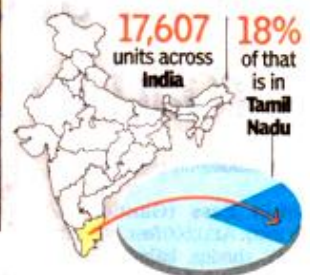
According to the Tamil Nadu Packaged Drinking Water Manufacturers Association, there are around 500 units in Chennai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts. Vice-president of the association M S Ezhangeswaran



SAPPING TN DRY

BOTTLING UNITS

Tamil Nadu has the most mineral water, packaged drinking water and carbonated beverage units in the country, as per Jal Shakti ministry data



be independently verified.

Besides these, sources said, 15 unlicensed packaged drinking water units are operating in Tiruvallur district near the border with Andhra Pradesh.

G Sundarrajan of Poovulagin Nanbargal, a voluntary organisation that canvasses for the environment, said the revelation came against the backdrop of NITI Aayog warning that 21 Indian cities including Chennai would run out of water by 2020. "We are moving towards a groundwater disaster. On one hand, the surface water resources are being destroyed and on the other groundwater resources are being over-exploited," he said. Waste water from the units are let into the surface polluting the groundwater further, he said.

City-based hydrogeologist J Saravanan said such practices were dangerous because they would increase the salinity of the groundwater. "For instance, if total dissolved solids (TDS) levels of groundwater was 1,000 milligram per litre in a location, introducing reject water will increase the TDS levels by another 2,000 milligram per litre," he said. Saravanan said there should be a blanket ban on issuing licences for any more bottling units for the next five years. "Also, Tamil Nadu must take a cue from the Karnataka government which is considering a five-year ban on construction of apartments in Bengaluru due to the water crisis. It is the need of the hour," he said.

LIFE LINE: To fill a 20-litre bubble top can with potable water, almost 40 litres of groundwater is required

REQUIREMENT IN CITY

500 licensed packaged drinking water units in Chennai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts

These units need 42,000 litres of water a day to produce 21,000 litres of drinking water through RO

These units draw about 21 million litres of water per day (500 units with each producing 3,000 litres of processed water per hour for seven hours)

They fill bubble top water cans, bottles ranging from 300ml to 5 litres



"We are moving towards a groundwater disaster. Surface water resources are being destroyed and groundwater is being over-exploited"
G SUNDARRAJAN, ACTIVIST

State Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issued 3,299 licences for such plants in Tamil Nadu

STRESSED SITES

6,881 locations assessed by Union ministry of Jal Shakti across country

1,186 locations in 17 states and Union Territories categorized 'over-exploited'

TN tops list with 462 over-exploited locations

In an 'over exploited' location, annual ground water extraction is more than annual extractable ground water resource

GROUNDWATER IS THE SOURCE FOR ALL UNITS

MAKE INDIA
WATER
POSITIVE
A TIMES OF INDIA INITIATIVE

said each unit has different production capacities and working hours based on demand.

"A packaged drinking water unit with an average production capacity of 3,000 litres per hour and running for seven hours requires 42,000 litres of water a day. About 50% of the sourced water, which is subjected to reverse osmosis, would end up as reject water," he said. "Water is either drawn from the ground or purchased through tankers whose source is also groundwater," he said.

This apart, two carbonated beverage units of leading soft drink brands are operating in Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts. Each draws at least five lakh litres of groundwater a day, said a hydrogeologist. However, their drawing capacity could not

जल संचय को लेकर प्रस्तुतिकरण २४

भाजपा संसदीय दल की बैठक में सांसदों को जल संचय के बारे में भी बताया गया। केन्द्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने सांसदों के सामने एक प्रस्तुतिकरण दिया। 18 स्लाइडों के जरिए शेखावत ने बताया कि कैसे जल का संचय किया जाए। उन्होंने अपने मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाए जा रहे जलशक्ति अभियान को लेकर भी चर्चा की और सांसदों से जल संचय को लेकर आ रही दिक्कतों और उसके समाधान को लेकर भी सुझाव मांगा।

जल संरक्षण व भूजल की रक्षा के लिए जन सहयोग जरूरी: शेखावत

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी) : लंबे इंतजार के बाद मंगलवार को शाहदरा के वेलकम में झील और पार्क के निर्माण कार्य का शुभारंभ भाजपा प्रदेशाध्यक्ष एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली के सांसद मनोज तिवारी ने किया। इन निर्माण कार्य पर लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी। इस राशि की मंजूरी केंद्र सरकार की योजना अमृत के तहत की गई है। इस योजना को एक वर्ष में पूरा किया जाएगा। इस मौके पर मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में भारत सरकार के जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत मुख्य रूप से पहुंचे।

शेखावत ने लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि जन सुविधाओं के अभाव और रोजी-रोटी, रोजगार की तलाश में गांवों से शहरों की ओर बड़ी संख्या में पलायन शुरू हुआ तो जीवन के लिए आवश्यक जल की जरूरत बढ़ी। विभिन्न आधुनिक संसाधनों के माध्यम से पीने का पानी लोगों तक पहुंचाया गया है, लेकिन आधुनिक युग में संयंत्रों के बीच आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हम प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों को भूलते चले गए और उसका दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक-एक कर प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों का अस्तित्व समाप्त होने लगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पूर्व सरकारों और शासन की उपेक्षा के कारण जिन प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों का अस्तित्व संकट में पड़ गया है। तिवारी ने कहा कि बरसों से विकास की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा शाहदरा की झील और पार्क का निर्माण कार्य अमर शहीद चंद्रशेखर आजाद के जन्मदिन 23 जुलाई को शुरू किया जाना एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है। अमर शहीद आजाद को समर्पित पर्यटन स्थल का नाम भारत रत्न पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के नाम पर रखा जाएगा, जिसकी सारी औपचारिकताओं को शीघ्र पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

पहल

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के बाद अब रेल प्रशासन जल संरक्षण पर करेगा काम

पानी की बूंद-बूंद सहेजेगा रेलवे

संतोष कुमार सिंह • नई दिल्ली

स्वच्छता मिशन के बाद अब भारतीय रेल प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के जल संरक्षण के मंत्र को अपनाने जा रही है। पानी की प्रत्येक बूंद को सहेजने की रेलवे की कोशिश होगी, जिससे कि जल संकट की चुनौती से पार पाया जा सके। इसके तहत न सिर्फ पानी की फिजूलखर्ची रोकी जाएगी, बल्कि वर्षा जल संचयन पर भी विशेष जोर रहेगा। इसे लेकर सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलवे को निर्देश जारी कर दिया गया है। इसमें जल संरक्षण को लेकर आसनसोल रेल मंडल की ओर से उठाए गए कदम की सराहना भी की गई है।

पानी की समस्या के मद्देनजर केंद्र सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाया है। दूसरी बार प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद मोदी ने अपने पहले 'मन की बात' कार्यक्रम में भी देशवासियों से जल संरक्षण का आह्वान किया था। रेलवे स्टेशनों, वाशिंग लाइन से लेकर ट्रेन में भी पानी आपूर्ति बड़ी चुनौती है। कई बार ट्रेन में भी पानी की समस्या की शिकायत मिल चुकी है। जल संरक्षण के साथ मिलेगी अतिक्रमण रोकने में मदद: रेलवे स्टेशनों, रेल परिसरों व रेलवे की खाली जमीन पर जल संरक्षण के उपाय किए जाएंगे। इस दिशा में आसनसोल मंडल ने सराहनीय



हजरत निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऑटोमेटिक वाशिंग प्लांट से ट्रेन की होती सफाई • जागरण

पहल की है। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि आसनसोल मंडल ने बारिश का पानी जमा करने के लिए रेलवे ट्रैक के किनारे जलाशय बनाने और उसमें मछली पालन की योजना पर काम शुरू किया है। इसी तरह वर्षा जल संचयन के अन्य तरीकों पर भी काम किया जा रहा है। उत्तर रेलवे के रेल मंडलों में भी ऐसी योजना बनाकर न सिर्फ वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है, बल्कि मछली पालन से रोजगार के साधन भी उपलब्ध होंगे। इसके साथ ही रेलवे की जमीन पर हो रहे अतिक्रमण को रोकने में भी मदद मिलेगी। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की योजनाएं भी बताई : रेलवे बोर्ड की ओर से जारी पत्र में जल संरक्षण को लेकर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की योजनाओं की भी जानकारी दी गई है। जिससे कि अधिकारी अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में जल संरक्षण के लिए कदम उठा सकें।

जल संरक्षण को लेकर उत्तर रेलवे ने उठाए हैं कई कदम: हजरत निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऑटोमेटिक ट्रेन वाशिंग सिस्टम स्थापित किया गया है। इसकी क्षमता प्रतिदिन ढाई सौ कोच साफ करने की है। परंपरागत तरीके से 22 से 24 कोच की सफाई में 12 से 14 हजार लीटर पानी की जरूरत होती है। जबकि, ऑटोमेटिक वाशिंग प्लांट में मात्र छह हजार लीटर पानी लगता है, इसमें से चार हजार लीटर पानी का अवशोषण कर उसे फिर से प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। इस तरह के एक संयंत्र से प्रतिवर्ष 453 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत होती है। उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य जनसंपर्क अधिकारी दीपक कुमार का कहना है कि जल संरक्षण के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। शकूरबस्ती में भी जल अवशोषण संयंत्र लगाया गया है।

जल जीवन मिशन के लिए वित्त आयोग से 50 हजार करोड़ अनुदान की दरकार

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : हर घर को नल से जल पहुंचाने के इरादे से शुरू होने जा रहे जल जीवन मिशन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार को 15वें वित्त आयोग से 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान मिलने की उम्मीद है। यह राशि पंचायतों और स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से जल स्रोतों को संरक्षित करने पर खर्च की जाएगी।

जलशक्ति मंत्रालय ने मंगलवार को 15वें वित्त आयोग के साथ बैठक में मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अगले पांच साल में जरूरी धनराशि का ब्योरा दिया। वित्त आयोग के मुताबिक मंत्रालय ने अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि में कुल 3,48,226 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत बताई है, जबकि पूर्व में उसका अनुमान 1,86,149 करोड़ रुपये का था। मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अनुमानित खर्च में वृद्धि की मुख्य वजह जल जीवन मिशन (एक लाख करोड़ रुपये), भूजल (40,000 करोड़ रुपये) और राष्ट्रीय नदी

- मंत्रालय ने आयोग को पांच साल के अनुमानित खर्च का दिया ब्योरा

20,700

करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगी
सरकार नमामि गंगे पर



संरक्षण योजना (20,000 करोड़ रुपये) पर सरकार का फोकस है। कुल मिलाकर सरकार नदियों के संरक्षण पर अगले पांच साल में 40,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि खर्च करेगी, जिसमें 20,700 करोड़ रुपये नमामि गंगे पर खर्च किए जाएंगे। शेष राशि अन्य नदियों पर खर्च की जाएगी। मंत्रालय ने आयोग को बताया है कि जल जीवन मिशन एक मिशन मोड कार्यक्रम होगा, जो 2024 तक चलेगा। मंत्रालय ने स्पष्ट किया है कि जल जीवन मिशन के तहत बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों को अधिक फंड मिलेगा।