

Telangana Today- 24- August-2021

# Sudden showers bring relief

Temperature dips to 22.8 degrees Celsius; GHMC and DRF personnel clear waterlogged roads, uprooted trees

CITY BUREAU  
HYDERABAD

After a few days of dry and hot weather, the city witnessed heavy showers at several places on Monday. The maximum temperature recorded in the city around afternoon was 31.8 degrees Celsius, which, following the sudden showers, dipped to 26 degrees Celsius by 6 pm and further to 22.8 degrees Celsius by 8.30 pm.

Several localities in the city, including Uppal, Marredpally, Kapra, Banjara Hills, Khairatabad, Musheerabad, Nampally and Asifnagar received quite heavy rainfall towards evening. The showers, which began slowly around 3.30 pm soon gathered strength and it began raining heavily in several areas by 4 pm. The rains continued till late into the night, slowly weakening into drizzles after 7 pm in most places.

The GHMC pressed into service its staffers and the Disaster Response Force to attend to complaints following the downpour. They cleared waterlogging on roads, removed uprooted trees and also helped people whose vehicles were stuck in water. Panjagutta main road, People's Plaza area, Banjara Hills Road No. 1 were among several places where waterlogging was reported. Earlier, as reports of heavy rain came in, the Enforcement Vigilance and Disaster Management wing alerted people through tweets, asking people not to go out until urgent and to call 040-29555500 to contact DRF staffers for assistance. From 4 pm to 7 pm, GHMC received 25 complaints out of which nine were cleared, officials said, adding that work at the remaining places was in progress.

According to TS Development Planning Society, the city was likely to witness rain for the next three days. Maximum temperature is expected to be between 30 and 32 degrees Celsius and the minimum temperature could be in the range of 21 to 23 degrees Celsius.

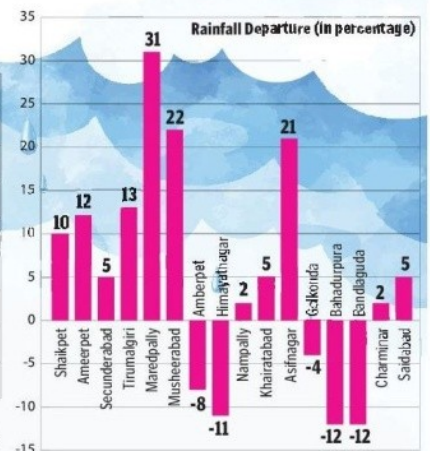
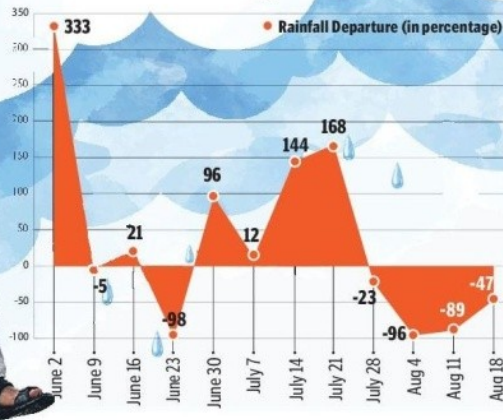


Vehicles make their way through heavy downpour in Begumpet on Monday. — Photo: Surya Sridhar

## AREAS THAT WITNESSED HEAVY RAINFALL

- Mallapur Biodiversity Park area (Kapra Circle) **88.8 mm**
- Seethaphalmandi (Secunderabad Circle) **-69 mm**
- West Marredpally (Secunderabad Circle) **-68.3 mm**
- Venkateshwara Colony (Jubilee Hills Circle) **59.8 mm**
- Moulali (Malkajgiri Circle) **-59.3 mm**

## Numbers say it all



## Telangana records dry August

NAMRATA SRIVASTAVA  
Hyderabad

After excess rainfalls in June and July, Hyderabad is experiencing a comparatively dry August.

According to the data provided by Telangana State Development Planning Society (TS DPS), the city has received deficient rainfall for the last three

weeks. As per the data recorded at various Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), the city received deficient rainfall of 96 per cent in the first week of August, followed by 89 per cent (deficient) and 47 per cent (deficient) in the second and third week, respectively.

In Hyderabad, a few areas including Amberpet,

Himayatnagar and Golkonda have received deficient rainfall this monsoon season. Bahadurpura and Bandlaguda have received the lowest rains since June 1, 2021. Both the areas have witnessed 12 per cent deficient rainfall.

Almost all the districts in Telangana have also been experiencing deficient rainfall since the start of

August. Jayashankar Bhupalpally and Jogulamba Gadwal have recorded deficient rainfall in all the three weeks of this month. Only a few districts, including Nirmal, Jagtial, Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Mahabubabad, Karimnagar, Rajanna Sircilla and Khammam have witnessed light rainfall only during the last week.

Telangana Today- 24- August-2021

# Implement KWDT-I final order: TS

Shoots off letter to KRMB Chairman saying there is absolutely no need to seek anyone's opinion

STATE BUREAU

Hyderabad

The State government has requested the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to implement the provisions of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I (KWDT-I) without any further delay from the current water year. There is absolutely no need to seek anyone's opinion, it added.

In a letter to the board Chairman, Telangana Engineer-in-Chief (General), Irrigation and Command Area Development (CAD), said Telangana had been repeatedly requesting the KRMB to account water drawn for domestic and municipal water supply as per the KWDT-I final order.

As per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act- 2014 Section 85(8) (i) and (ii), the functions of the KRMB are to regulate water having regard to tribunal awards and inter-State agreements. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka made an inter-State agreement on August 17, 1973, and submitted jointly to KWDT-I that only 20 per cent of water drawn for domestic supply should be measured as consumptive use.

The same was stipulated in the Clause-VII of KWDT-I, which also held that "the question of return flows from these uses will not arise, as they will be measured by the quantity of water consumed by them, in terms of above direction."

The Clause-VII is so explicit that there is no need of any clarification or any agreement as being called for by the KRMB. As such, question of reviewing this issue in any forum as being called upon by the board is totally unwarranted, the



Telangana has been fighting against AP's illegal drawals from the Srisailem dam. — File photo

Telangana government said in the letter.

Hence, the KRMB has to implement provisions of the inter-State agreement and the KWDT-I final order with regard to measuring con-

sumptive use of drinking water supply drawls. The Central Water Commission (CWC), in its latest reassessment of water availability study in India in June 2019, considered the consumptive

use of domestic water utilisation as 15 per cent, it said.

When an official of Telangana raised the issue of consumptive use given in the KWDT-I award as 20 per cent during a webinar or-

ganised by National Water Academy on "Reassessment of water availability in India using space inputs", the CWC considered it as 15 per cent.

The CWC project team clarified that whenever the tribunal awards are in vogue, they should be followed; otherwise, it should be considered it as 15 per cent. It is most unfortunate that the KRMB is not recognising methodology adopted by the CWC in above studies, the Telangana government said.

Due to the delay in decision, Telangana has lost its share of about 31,952 tmc per year since the bifurcation with respect to Hyderabad water supply and Mission Bhagiratha, it said in the letter.

## 'Stop AP from executing Veligonda project'

**HYDERABAD:** The State government has urged the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to restrain Andhra Pradesh from executing the unauthorised Veligonda project and adding new components to it which are intended to divert water outside the basin.

Telangana Engineer-in-Chief (General), Irrigation and Command Area Development (CAD), C Muralidhar, in a letter to the board Chairman, requested to communicate it to the Secretary, Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Ministry of Jal Shakti, for appropriate action. He said the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I (KWDT-I) has not considered any diversion of water from the Sri-

sailam reservoir and stipulated that in future allocations, in-basin projects be given priority over outside-basin diversions.

But in 1994, disregarding the provisions of KWDT-I award, the erstwhile AP government proposed the Veligonda project to divert 3,000 cusecs of floodwaters during monsoon to outside basins like Gundlakamma from the Srisailem reservoir through a tunnel.

In 2005, an additional tunnel was proposed to carry further 8,600 cusecs of floodwaters; hence, the diversion capacity was increased from 3,000 cusecs to 11,600 cusecs that is one tmc per day. As per the DPR submitted before KWDT-II by the erstwhile

AP government, the diversion of floodwaters was proposed when the level is above +875 ft in Srisailem reservoir, and the construction work commenced in 2005.

Telangana has been expressing strong objection to the projects diverting water outside the basin from the Srisailem reservoir through Pothireddypadu Head Regulator, Srisailem Right Main Canal (SRMC), Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) Lift Scheme, KC Canal Lift Scheme and Veligonda tunnel project.

The Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao conveyed his strong objection to the Centre on such diversions and requested it to act immediately. In the

second Apex Council meeting, the Union Minister stressed that inter-basin transfer of water can be done only after fulfilling the needs of the basin first.

Telangana has been pleading before KWDT-II under section-89 proceedings to stop outside-basin diversions while in-basin drought-prone areas are suffering. KWDT-I is seriously considering this issue by framing several issues.

However, the AP government with a view to making fait accompli the decision of the tribunal is continuing its efforts to further divert Krishna waters to outside the basin. It is not pleading for dependable waters for this project before KWDT-II.

Deccan Herald- 24- August-2021

# Will not allow Karnataka to proceed with Mekedatu: TN

## 'Will go ahead with linking Cauvery, Gundar'

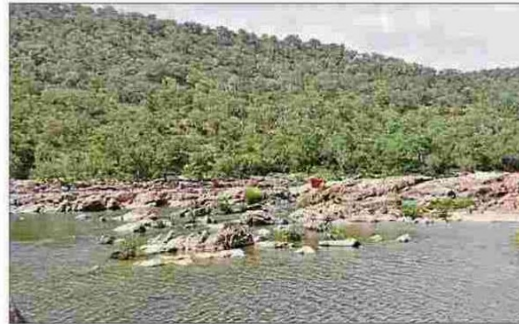
CHENNAI, DHNS

**R**eiterating its opposition to a reservoir in Mekedatu, Tamil Nadu on Monday said it was taking "all necessary action" to prevent Karnataka from taking up construction of a dam across River Cauvery "in violation" of the final order of the tribunal and a judgement of the Supreme Court.

Tabling the first separate policy note of the department and presenting the demand for grants, Water Resources

Minister Durai Murugan asserted that Tamil Nadu will continue the fight to ensure that the state's rights are not compromised in inter-state water disputes with Karnataka and Kerala.

"The government of Tamil Nadu is taking all necessary action to prevent Karnataka from constructing a dam at Mekedatu or any other place, in the Cauvery basin of Karnataka in violation of the final order of the tribunal and the judgment of the Supreme Court and to safeguard the



The proposed construction of a dam at Mekedatu has become a bone of contention between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. DH FILE PHOTO

rights of Tamil Nadu," Murugan said.

The minister said the Tamil Nadu government will go ahead with the ambitious project to link Cauvery with Gundar within the state, which is being opposed by Karnataka.

mil Nadu feels the NGT closed the case without giving the state an opportunity to present its side.

Murugan also announced that 1,000 check dams and barrages will be constructed in the state in the next 10 years to conserve water—barrages will come up across Cauvery, Kollidam and Thamirabarani in the first phase. The minister said drones will be deployed to monitor water bodies in the state.

Murugan said the government was committed to inter-linking of peninsular rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Palar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar.

"The government of Tamil Nadu is taking all efforts to implement the inter linking of rivers project to alleviate the water shortage in Tamil Nadu," he said.

Murugan said Chief Minister MK Stalin had asked Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June to instruct the ministry of environment, forest and climate change to advise Kerala not to delay in giving the required clearances to carry out the works and to restore the water level in the Mullaperiyar dam to full reservoir level (FRL) of 152 ft.

"On receipt of clearances, the work would be undertaken. Continuous efforts are taken to obtain the forest clearance from the union government. The works which do not require clearances have been completed," the minister said, adding that a meeting with Kerala officials at additional chief secretary level to resolve water-related issues will be held shortly in Thiruvananthapuram.

He also noted that the state government had moved the Supreme Court against an order by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) closing proceedings against the Mekedatu project.

The appeal was made as Ta-

Millennium Post- 24- August-2021

# Holding the rain

As the emerging water crisis is staring us in our face, Odisha's rainwater harvesting model offers a simple but efficient solution



DIMPLE BEHAL

Odisha has developed 12,000 rainwater harvesting structures to facilitate water conservation and groundwater recharge in 2,035 wards

Urbanisation poses a threat to our natural environment: It leads to water scarcity, disasters, loss of biodiversity and more. Urbanisation, when carried out optimally and sustainably, can offer a solution for emerging urban problems.

The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) department, Government of Odisha has presented a great model. It involves 'catching the rain'.

The rapid growth of urban areas has adversely affected the natural recharge of groundwater aquifers. With this, surface water runoff has increased, thereby limiting its infiltration into the ground and causing water scarcity.

Rainwater harvesting can offer a great solution in such situations. Observing the irregularity in rainfall and increased flood frequency, many states have already adopted such steps to install a rainwater harvesting system in their cities to reduce surface water runoff.

Odisha leads by example. Delhi-based think tank Centre for Science and Environment is its knowledge partner. The state has developed 12,000 rainwater harvesting structures (RWHS) to facilitate water conservation and groundwater recharge in 2,035 wards of 114 urban local bodies.

This happened in less than three months' time, before the onset of the southwest monsoon.

Rainwater harvesting comprises collecting run-off from a structure or other impervious surface to store it for use. The process is used to conserve rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads and open



Rainwater harvesting is a go-to solution for the emerging water crisis

grounds by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying it.

The state had selected sites to have these structures to address the state-wide campaign *Catch the Rain: Where it Falls and When it Falls*. This was completed under Mukhyamantri Karma Tatpara Abhiyan (MUKTA), an urban wage employment scheme for migrant workers.

Most Indian states in the last one decade have observed irregularity in rainfall patterns leading to a water crisis and a drought-like situation in some places while heavy rainfall led to floods in others.

Odisha is no exception: It is a water surplus state owing to its annual rainfall which varies from 1200 millimetres to 1800 mm, but its spatial distribution is uneven and erratic.

government and private-aided institutions as well as stormwater runoff from parks, playgrounds, open space, vacant lands and roads.

The spacing and number of recharge pits will be based on the porosity and permeability of the soil below 1.8 metres, annual average rainfall, intensity and duration of rainfall in that particular region. For average conditions, one recharge pit of 1.2 metres diameter and 1.8 m depth with 15 m leading channel is adequate for 250 sq m of the catchment area.

The recharge mechanism is also simple. Partial recharge of rainwater from the catchment happens through the loading channel. Surplus rainwater received from the loading channel and stormwater from the area surrounding the pit is recharged through filled media.

The sand layer acts as conventional surface water filter media. To support it, broken granite chips are provided underneath the sand layer. The sand layer filters out and retains the suspended solids thereby providing a base for the grey/black blanket formed over the sand due to the filtering of clay, silt and colloidal particles.

The filter media in the leading channel and recharge pits act like a porous membrane that allows the partially filtered rainwater to reach the soil media interface. The underneath soil layer acts as a natural filter, which facilitates the micro-filtration of rainwater before it reaches the groundwater table.

Over a period, the top layer turns grey or black which

reduces the recharge efficiency. So, the top layered sand can be replaced periodically with new sand layers. The removed layer is rich in organic nutrients that can be utilised for filling the plantation sites in the park and open space area.

The Odisha government recommended mandatory construction of 5 RWHS/ward in a notified area council; 10 RWHS/ward in a municipality and 20 RWHS/ward in a municipal corporation of the 114 urban local bodies. Daspalla, one of the NAC in Odisha, has completed 80 RWHS structures with 138 pits in 16 wards of ULBs.

According to Sasmita Pradhan, programme coordinator of MUKTA (a scheme to decrease the unemployment rate in the state), in Daspalla, 40 self-help groups and 2,898 people have been employed for this initiative as one pit required three people.

To strengthen transparency and accountability, the HUD, Odisha, has made it mandatory for the sites to be geo-tagged. It also directed district collectors to monitor the progress accordingly.

Rainwater harvesting is a go-to solution for the emerging water crisis. The anthropogenic activities have played a major role in furthering the climate crisis leading to overconsumption of underground water and depletion of the groundwater table.

Aquifers, which were used as a primary source of fresh water in several places, are not recharged efficiently, which leads to a decrease in the groundwater level.

Over a period, the top layer turns grey or black which  
Views expressed are personal

New Indian Express- 24- August-2021

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE  
@ Chennai

AS many as 190 check dams, four underground check dams, six barrages and 12 dams will be constructed in the State for the welfare of farmers, announced Minister for Water Resources Duraimurugan in the Assembly on Monday.

During the reply after the debate on demands for grants for the department, the Minister said that steps will be taken to achieve the full capacity

## 190 check dams, 12 dams to be built in TN: Min

of Mettur, Amaravathi, Vaigai, Pechiparai, Gundaru, Rama Nathi, and Wellington dams, and also the Kaveripakkam lake. "A total of 200 ponds will be rejuvenated in 23 districts under the Prime Minister's Agriculture Irrigation Scheme, and 207 lakes and supply channels of water bodies in 31 districts would be

rejuvenated step by step with financial assistance from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)," he added.

Referring to the major irrigation scheme, Duraimurugan said that survey works for seven water resource projects will be carried out this year to study feasibility and prepare

a comprehensive assessment. "A total of 50 small irrigation ponds in Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Tiruppur districts will be upgraded. Three ponds will be established in Vellore, Theni and Dindigul districts to store rainwater effectively. Further, five new water channels will be established in Thiruvananthapuram, Viluppuram, Thiruvallur, Tenkasi and Thoothukudi districts," he further said. He promised to regularise 1,458 temporary staff of the department.

Business Standard- 24- August-2021

# Uneven monsoon raises inflation concern, but all don't seem to agree

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE & AGENCIES  
New Delhi, 23 August

As the southwest monsoon enters its second break phase, concerns have started emanating in various quarters on the impact that uneven rains will have on final kharif output and also on food inflation in the coming months particularly among oilseeds and pulses.

The fears have gained more traction as the monsoon has now entered its final phase with just a month left before the rains start retreating from the mainland.

News agency Bloomberg reported quoting Barclays Plc's Chief India Economist Rahul Bajoria that volatile and below-normal monsoon rainfall may create challenges for inflation and economic growth in rural areas over the medium-term.

"The nation is facing an 8 per cent monsoon rainfall deficit, which will impact future sowing and harvesting seasons, pressuring consumer prices and squeezing the agriculture sector," Rahul Bajoria



said in a Bloomberg Television interview Monday.

"I think it is more of a slightly medium-term impact that kicks in, where the government will have to think about mitigating steps for rural incomes, which tend to depend on farming activity quite a bit," Bajoria said.

Inflation broke above the Reserve Bank of India's 2 per cent -6 per cent target range in May and June before slipping back, while the central bank has maintained its lower-for-longer stance to nurse the economy's recovery from the pandemic. The central bank sees inflation at 5.7 per cent in

the financial year to March 2022, viewing the current surge in inflation as temporary.

To mitigate the impact of rainfall shortage, the government may have to scale up relief measures such as rations and cash transfers, according to Bajoria. "They may also have to think from a geographical standpoint, which are the crops getting more impacted and take mitigating steps to try and contain inflation," Bajoria said.

For example, clothing inflation might pick up because of low cotton harvests.

Barclays in a report said that after a brief burst in mid-July, rainfall has remained weak

over the first three weeks of August and regional distribution is starting to worsen, which could affect crop yields.

"With rainfall progress remaining lackluster, reservoir levels are starting to dip. According to the Central Water Commission (CWC), as of 19 August, storage in 130 key reservoirs stood at 66.7 per cent of total capacity. This amounts to 96 per cent of the available capacity a year ago and 99 per cent of the 10-year average for this point in the season. The reservoir levels are critical for irrigation, power and drinking-water supply in the country," the Barclays report said.

However, not all seem to be looking at the scenario pessimistically. CRISIL Research in a report said that though reservoir levels are below par, and there is stress in a couple of states and crops, there is no big reason for alarm.

"With sowing on course, we see agriculture grow 3 per cent on-year this fiscal, over a healthy base of 3.6 per cent growth in fiscal 2021," CRISIL said.

Business Line- 24- August-2021

# Tamil Nadu to construct 1,000 check dams and barrages over the next 10 years

Barrages will be constructed across the Cauvery, Kollidam and Thamiraparani rivers in phase I

## OUR BUREAU

Chennai, August 23

Tamil Nadu Government plans to construct 1,000 check dams and barrages in the next 10 years across the State to conserve water resources for sustainable use and benefit farmers, according to the Water Resources Department. An announcement in this regard was also made in the recent Budget Speech..

In the first phase, it has been proposed to construct barrages across Cauvery, Kollidam and Thamiraparani rivers.

The construction of a series of check dams and artificial recharge will enrich

the groundwater aquifer. Artificial recharge techniques enhance the sustainable yield in areas where over-development has depleted the aquifer, conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirements and improve the quality of existing ground water through infiltration. Further, it is environment friendly, controls soil erosion/flood and provides sufficient soil moisture even during summer months.

## Inter-linking of Rivers

The State government is taking efforts to implement the Inter-linking of Rivers Project to alleviate the water shortage in Tamil Nadu, the Water Resources Department Policy note 2021-22 said. The State government has been urging the Centre to implement the inter-linking of peninsular

Rivers - Mahanadhi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Palar - Cauvery - Vaigai - Gundar.

The State government has sent comments on the draft detailed project report of Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link to enhance the quantum of water proposed to be transferred to the State since it is a water deficit State and to take the link at a higher contour and terminate at Cauvery (Kattalai Barrage) instead of at Cauvery (Grand Anicut). This will be helpful to supply water to the needy areas and to transfer water to Vaigai and Gundar Rivers, the policy note said.

The State government is also taking steps to improve water supply to Chennai city. The desilting of water supply tanks in Chennai- Cholavaram; Poondi reservoirs and Chembarampakkam - is in

progress at an estimated cost of ₹20.44 crore. Further, desilting of Red Hills tank is to be taken shortly up at an estimated cost of ₹9.90 crore. By desilting these four city water supply tanks, total capacity of about 1.904 tmcft will be restored.

A new reservoir is being formed by upgrading the capacity of Kattur and Thatamanji tanks from 58.27 Mcft. to 350 Mcft. in Tiruvallur district at an estimated amount of ₹62.36 Crore. In addition, 5,804.38 acre of ayacut will be benefited.

The restoration of Adyar River from origin to sea mouth by implementing 56 short-term sub projects by seven departments for an amount of ₹555.46 crore under Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust funds is under progress, the policy note added.

Navbharat Times- 24- August-2021

## 48 घंटे के अंदर दिल्ली के लोगों की समस्याएं दूर करेगा जल बोर्ड : जैन



जैन बोले- स्वच्छ पानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी जरूरी प्रयास करने होंगे

### ■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

जल मंत्री और दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष सत्येंद्र जैन ने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया है कि लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान 48 घंटे के अंदर किया जाना चाहिए। जल बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक में उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली के लोगों तक साफ पानी पहुंचाने के साथ-साथ शिकायतों पर भी जल्द से जल्द सुनवाई होनी चाहिए। संबंधित अधिकारियों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे लोगों के मुद्दों और शिकायतों के प्रति सतर्क रहें और उनके समाधान की दिशा में सभी जरूरी कदम उठाएं। बैठक में जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा भी बैठक मौजूद थे। मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन ने कहा

कि अधिकारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि कोई भी शिकायत लंबित न रहे और कम से कम समय में शिकायतों को हल करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। बैठक में लगातार होने वाली समस्याओं का विश्लेषण किया गया।

उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी जरूरी प्रयास करने होंगे। साथ ही किसी भी शिकायत के प्रति संवेदनशील और सतर्क रहना हमारी प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी है। एक मजबूत शिकायत समाधान तंत्र स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। पानी की आपूर्ति, दूषित सप्लाई या पानी से संबंधित किसी भी शिकायत को 48 घंटे के भीतर हल किया जाना चाहिए।

# पानी बचाने से जीवन में आएगी खुशहाली

भारत में मॉनसूनी बारिश का 50% हिस्सा भूगर्भीय जलाशयों, जल समेटों और तालाबों में इकट्ठा किया जाए और बरसाती नदियों के जल को गैर-बरसाती नदियों में डाला जाए



हरीश रावत

हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा और पर्यावरणविद सुंदर लाल बहुगुणा अक्सर कहते थे, 'पेड़ों के कटने से पहाड़ों की चट्टानें खिसक जाती हैं, मिट्टी बहकर नीचे चली जाती है, जल स्रोत सूख जाते हैं और जड़ी-बूटियां नापट हो जाती हैं। पेड़ों के कटने से ही बारिश में कमी आ रही है, जिसका खेती पर बुरा असर हो रहा है। पहाड़ को खुशहाल बनाना है तो जल और जंगल को खुशहाल करना होगा।'

इस सिलसिले में 'राष्ट्रीय जल नीति 2012' की याद आती है, जो आज भी प्रभावी है। इसके तहत जल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण, वृद्धि, प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता और अंतर-राज्य, अंतर-क्षेत्रीय जल बंटवारे और क्लाइमेट चेंज जैसे सवाल आते हैं। पानी पर राज्यों के तनाव को देखते हुए जल नीति पर सहमति बनाना एवरेस्ट चढ़ने के समान दुरूह कार्य था। कावेरी जल विवाद, पंजाब-हरियाणा-दिल्ली,

राजस्थान के बीच जल विवाद, इंद्रा सागर डैम को लेकर आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ के बीच विवाद, केन-बेतवा को लेकर मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश में विवाद इसके उदाहरण हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य अपने जल अधिकारों को लेकर चौकन्ना रहता है। वहीं पाकिस्तान, चीन, बांग्लादेश, नेपाल, भूटान की दिलचस्पी भी हमारी जल नीति में है। इन देशों के साथ भी हमारे पानी के सवाल उलझे हुए हैं।

भारत में दुनिया की 18 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है। हमारे पास दुनिया के उपयोग योग्य जल का केवल 4 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। हमारे पास दुनिया का केवल 2.4 प्रतिशत भू-भाग है, जहां जंगल, पहाड़ से लेकर सभी मानवीय क्रियाएं होती हैं। चुनौती बहुत बड़ी है। 4 प्रतिशत जल और 2.4 प्रतिशत भूमि के बल पर हमें 18 प्रतिशत आबादी की भोजन, आवास, विकास कार्य, वस्त्र, पेयजल, खेती, मल सफाई और पर्यावरणीय जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। इस दिशा में राज्यों की भूमिका अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है।

भारत में कुल बारिश का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मॉनसून के 4 महीनों में बरसता है। दुनिया में भारत ही एकमात्र देश है, जहां बरसाती पानी का 90 प्रतिशत हिस्सा हर जगह से निकलकर नदियों के माध्यम से समुद्र में चला जाता है। ऐसे में यह जरूरी है कि भारत मॉनसूनी बारिश का 50



कॉमन रूम

प्रतिशत हिस्सा भूगर्भीय जलाशयों, जल समेटों और तालाबों में इकट्ठा करे, साथ ही बरसाती नदियों के जल को गैर-बरसाती नदियों में डाले।

देश के कुछ भाग अत्यधिक मॉनसून वर्षा वाले हैं, जैसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और बीच हिमालय का क्षेत्र। यहां के मॉनसूनी जल को गैर-मॉनसूनी क्षेत्रों में पहुंचाना एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय कार्य है। बाढ़ और सूखा, दोनों के यही जवाब हैं। देश के लिए जरूरी है कि हम वर्षा जल संचय का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम तैयार करें। देश के प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक कस्तूरिरंगन ने हाल ही में जल उपलब्धता और वितरण पर चिंताजनक

रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि देश के 60 प्रतिशत लोग जल की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं। हर साल लगभग 2 लाख लोग जल के अभाव में मर जाते हैं। जल की गुणवत्ता के क्षेत्र में दुनिया के 122 देशों के सर्वेक्षण में हम 120वें स्थान पर हैं। देश में उपलब्ध 70 प्रतिशत जल दूषित हो चुका है और यह लगातार बढ़ ही रहा है। निरंतर घटता भूजल स्तर कई राज्यों की खेती आधारित व्यवस्था को ध्वस्त कर देगा। पंजाब के कई क्षेत्रों में यह संकट दिखने लगा है। वर्ष 2030 तक जल की मांग दो गुना हो जाएगी, उस स्थिति के मुकाबले की रणनीति तो बन रही है, मगर जमीन पर ऐसा कुछ होते हुए दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। एक सन्नाटा पसरा हुआ है। कभी-कभार कुछ इलाकों से आने वाले पेयजल संकट के समाचार इस सन्नाटे को तोड़ते हैं।

अच्छी बात है कि जंगलों में चाल-खाल बनाने का 2015 में शुरू हुआ अभियान अभी भी चल रहा है। मगर उत्तराखंड का कल्याण खुशहाली की प्रतीक जल बूंदों के संग्रहण में है। वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग के नारे को जन अभियान में बदलने में जल बोनास आकर्षक और महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन सकता है। हर गांव, हर घर खुद इस अभियान का हिस्सा बन सकते हैं। पेयजल संकट का भी समाधान इस तरह से संभव है।

(लेखक उत्तराखंड के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री हैं)

Dainik Jagran- 24- August-2021

## पेयजल से संबंधित शिकायतों को 48 घंटे में दूर करेगा जल बोर्ड : जैन

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन ने सोमवार को जल बोर्ड के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक कर पेयजल आपूर्ति की समीक्षा की। इस दौरान उन्होंने जल बोर्ड को पेयजल से संबंधित शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाने का निर्देश दिया, ताकि लोगों की शिकायतों का जल्द निवारण हो सके। बैठक के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि जल बोर्ड पेयजल की समस्याओं व दूषित जलापूर्ति से संबंधित शिकायतों को 48 घंटे के अंदर दूर करेगा। इस संदर्भ में अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि अधिकारियों को यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि लोगों के मुद्दों और शिकायतों के प्रति उत्तरदायी

जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन ने जल बोर्ड के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक कर पेयजल आपूर्ति की समीक्षा की

होना उनकी मुख्य जिम्मेदारी है। बैठक में जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा भी मौजूद थे। सत्येंद्र जैन ने कहा कि अधिकारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि कोई भी शिकायत अधिक समय तक लंबित न रहे। जिन क्षेत्रों में पेयजल से संबंधित शिकायतें अधिक होती हैं उन इलाकों का डाटा संग्रह किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि प्रभावित इलाके की पहचान कर स्थायी तौर पर समस्या

को हल किया जा सके। वार्ड स्तर पर शिकायतों का प्रभावी निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

**रैनी वेल के निर्माण कार्य का निरीक्षण:** सत्येंद्र जैन ने अक्षरधाम फ्लाईओवर के नजदीक निर्माणाधीन रैनी वेल के निर्माण कार्य का निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंने इंटरनेट मीडिया पर पोस्ट कर कहा कि दिल्ली सरकार पेयजल आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय है कि जल बोर्ड कई इलाकों में रैनी वेल के जरिये पेयजल आपूर्ति करता है। अक्षरधाम फ्लाईओवर के नजदीक भी रैनी वेल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। जिससे आसपास के इलाकों में पेयजल आपूर्ति हो सकेगी।

इन जिलों में बारिश तो अजमेर, जयपुर व टोंक को मिलता है पीने का पानी

# अजमेर की दुआ-भीलवाड़ा, राजसमंद और चित्तौड़गढ़ में जमकर बरसें मेघ



**बनास-बेड़च नदी का पानी पहुंचता है बीसलपुर बांध में**

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क  
patrika.com

अजमेर. अजमेर की जनता अजमेर के साथ अन्य चार जिलों भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, राजसमंद एवं उदयपुर में भी अच्छी बारिश की कामना कर रहे हैं। यह इसलिए ताकि इन जिलों में अच्छी बारिश हो तो बीसलपुर बांध में पानी की आवक हो। इससे न केवल अजमेर बल्कि जयपुर और टोंक में भी पानी मिलेगा।

अजमेर में बारिश होने से पानी खेतों में फसलों को फायदा तो पहुंचता ही है वहीं तालाबों में भी आवक होती है। लेकिन पीने के पानी के लिए अजमेर की जनता की निर्भरता पिछले डेढ़ दशक से बीसलपुर पर ही निर्भर है। बीसलपुर बांध में पानी की कमी होने के कारण यहां पेयजल आपूर्ति 72 घंटे या 96 घंटे से होती है।



बीसलपुर बांध में पानी की आवक हुई है। बांध का नजारा।

## चार जिलों में कम बारिश

उदयपुर जिले के कुछ हिस्से, राजसमंद, चित्तौड़ एवं भीलवाड़ा जिले से अलग-अलग तीन नदियों बनास, बेड़च एवं गंभीरी नदियों का पानी त्रिवेणी के रूप में बीसलपुर बांध में पहुंचता है। लेकिन अभी तक इन चारों जिलों में बारिश कम हुई है।

## बांध से रोज इतना पानी

580 एमएलडी जयपुर जिला

305 एमएलडी अजमेर जिला

55 एमएलडी टोंक जिले को

बीसलपुर बांध में वर्तमान में 310.75 मीटर पानी है। अजमेर जिले के लिए यह पानी मई 2022 तक का है। त्रिवेणी नदी से बीसलपुर बांध में पानी पहुंचता है।

रामनिवास खाली, सहायक अभियंता बीसलपुर केकड़ी खण्ड।

## इधर, मानसून की मेहरबानी, घग्घर में पानी की आवक शुरू

हनुमानगढ़. शिवालिक की पहाड़ियों में मानसून की मेहरबानी से घग्घर नदी में फिर पानी की आवक होने लगी है। जानकारी के अनुसार 23 अगस्त 2021 को घग्घर नदी के गुल्लाचिकका हेंड पर 9240 क्यूसेक, खनौरी हेंड पर 1850 व चांदपुर हेंड पर 800 क्यूसेक पानी प्रवाहित हो

## बीसलपुर बांध: वर्ष 2021 के हालात

1.5 मीटर पानी आया इस बरसाती सीजन में

310.74 आरएल मीटर है वर्तमान जल स्तर

309.35 आरएल मीटर तक पहुंच गया था इस साल गेज

310.81 आरएल मीटर तक रहा इस साल अधिकतम गेज

315.50 आरएल मीटर है बांध की कुल भराव क्षमता

2022 मई तक का ही पानी शेष बांध में

रहा था। वर्षा जारी रही तो हरियाणा के ओट्टू हेंड के रास्ते पानी राजस्थान के नाली बेड में भी आ सकता है।

विस्तृत समाचार व वीडियो देखने के लिए

स्कैन करें

## बांध में 8,724 क्यूसेक की आवक हुई जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में बारिश से मेटूर बांध में प्रवाह बढ़ा

चेन्नई @ पत्रिका. कावेरी नदी के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भारी बारिश के बाद मेटूर बांध में प्रवाह बढ़ गया है। रविवार को सुबह आठ बजे बांध में 8,724 क्यूसेक की आवक हुई। बांध में पानी का बहाव बुधवार के 4,023 क्यूसेक से बढ़कर गुरुवार को 4,693 क्यूसेक, शुक्रवार को 5,352 क्यूसेक और शनिवार को 5,712 क्यूसेक हो गया। कर्नाटक में बांधों

से पानी छोड़े जाने के अलावा, तमिलनाडु में कावेरी नदी के किनारे भारी बारिश के कारण भी बांध में पानी का प्रवाह बढ़ा है। बांध में भंडारण स्तर 120 फीट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर के मुकाबले 65.600 फीट था। आने वाले दिनों में बांध में जलस्तर बढ़ने की संभावना है। बांध से डेल्टा सिंचाई और नहर में 550 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया है।