

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: 25.11.2019

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।

अश्विनी
25.11.2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक
25/11/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रवीण कुमार
25-11-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली ✓

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



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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

'22% of India's groundwater dried up or in critical state'

Farming Takes Up 89% Of Available Water Resources

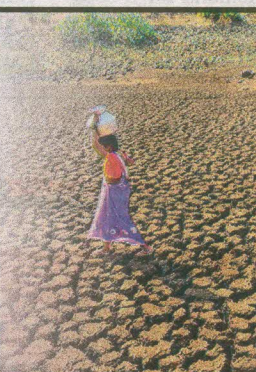
Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Almost 22% of groundwater (assessed units) in the country has either dried up or is in the 'critical' and 'over-exploited' categories, Jal Shakti (water resources) minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said as he emphasised the need to focus on efficient use of water resources and noted that 10% of water saving in the agriculture sector now would make it available for all users for the next 50 years.

The 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India' report of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) showed that 1,499 out of 6,881 assessed units (blocks/mandals/taluks) in 2017 came under 'over-exploited' (1,186 units) and 'critical' (313 units) categories. The report sought immediate change in extraction pattern of groundwater and surface water interventions.

With annual extraction of groundwater in these units exceeding annual replenishment, Shekhawat told TOI on Friday that it was time to

- A report by the Central Ground Water Board showed that 1,499 out of 6,881 assessed units in 2017 came under 'over-exploited' and 'critical' categories
- The highest number of water stressed blocks were in Tamil Nadu (541) followed by Rajasthan (218) and Uttar Pradesh (139)
- Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat noted that 10% of water saving in the agriculture sector now would make it available for all users for next 50 years



India generates 25,000 tonnes of plastic waste a day, 40% uncollected: Govt

India generates more than 25,000 tonnes of plastic waste everyday, 40 per cent of which remains uncollected and littered in the environment, the Union environment minister Prakash Javadekar informed the Lok Sabha. He also said that the demand of plastic has increased significantly due its increased use in the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector, which has indirectly resulted into the challenge of plastic waste management. "Approximately 15,384 tonnes/day, which is 60% of the total plastic waste, is collected and recycled. This recycled plastic is used in manufacturing of several products. The remaining 10,556 tonnes/day of the plastic waste, which is estimated to be approximately 40% of plastic waste generation, remains uncollected and littered in the environment," Javadekar said. PTI

improve 'demand side' management by taking multiple measures instead of only managing 'supply side' of water resources.

"Agriculture sector consumes nearly 89% of available water resources in India. We really need to help farmers and create awareness among

them so that they can move towards water use efficiency measures such as drip and sprinkler irrigation," he said.

The minister, who visited Israel last week to take part in the WATEC conference, said there were many things which India could learn from Israel's experience and

replicate. He said works on aquifer (underground layer of water-bearing rock) mapping was going on at full pace to delineate and characterise groundwater aquifers and develop suitable management plans. "Aquifer mapping of all 256 water stressed districts (covering nearly 5,500 blocks) will be completed by March. It will help us make farmers and other users aware of water availability and tell them how they should use it," Shekhawat said.

The highest number of water stressed blocks were in Tamil Nadu (541) followed by Rajasthan (218), Uttar Pradesh (139), Telangana (137), Punjab (111) and Haryana (81).

The CGWB report showed that 'over-exploited' areas were mostly concentrated in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and western Uttar Pradesh (where even though replenishable resources are abundant, there has been indiscriminate withdrawal of groundwater leading to over-exploitation); parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat (where due to arid climate, groundwater recharge is limited); and parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu where due to inherent properties of crystalline aquifers, the groundwater availability is low.

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Centre nudging M.P., U.P. on Ken-Betwa

The ₹18,000-crore river interlinking project has been mired in controversy

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The government has said it is pushing Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to make progress on the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project, according to a response to a question in the Rajya Sabha last week.

The project involves transferring surplus water from Ken river in Madhya Pradesh to the Betwa in Uttar Pradesh and irrigate 3.64 lakh hectares in the Bundelkhand region of both States. The ₹18,000 crore project has been mired in several controversies. The most recent

one is a disagreement between the States on the share of water.

'Consultative manner'

"The government is pursuing the interlinking programme in a consultative manner. Vigorous efforts have been made by the Central government for generating consensus between the concerned States," Minister of State, Jal Shakti, Rattan Lal Kataria, said in a written response to a query in the Rajya Sabha.

A senior official in the Jal Shakti Ministry told *The Hindu*, on condition of anonymity,



Troubled waters: A view of the Betwa river in Bundelkhand region near Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. ■ R.V. MOORTHY

ity, that the project was "still on" but posed environmental challenges. "Other than differences between the States, there are outstanding environmental obstructions too. It is not an easy road ahead."

The project involves building a 77 metre tall and a 2 km wide Dhaudhan dam and a 230 km canal. Originally, this phase envisaged irrigating 6,35,661 hectares annually (3,69,881 ha in M.P. and 2,65,780 ha in U.P.). In

addition, the project was to provide 49 million cubic metres for drinking water supply en route.

'No longer valid'

While there is a 2005 agreement between the two States on how water would be shared, Madhya Pradesh says these assumptions are no longer valid and the only way to meet the increased water requirements would be to include local management projects — the Ketha barrage, Lower Orr and Bina complex that were envisaged in the second phase of the project — in the first phase.

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Flash floods fail to warn HP!

A major risk spot for Monsoon floods and cloudbursts, Parvati valley in Kullu, which saw much devastation in 1994, still awaits early flood warning system

ARCHANA PHULL
SHAT (HP), 24 NOVEMBER

The memories of devastation caused by unprecedented flash floods of 11 July, 1994, which had washed away 27 lives in just few seconds, is fresh in the memories of people in Shat, a little known village in Parvati valley of Himachal Pradesh.

The furious waters had also swept away the village and the dreams of villagers, who had to re-build everything, from homes to agriculture farms. However, 25 years on, they are as much exposed to floods as they were earlier, with the government not having done any intervention on ground, which can lessen the risk or devastation of flash floods in this vulnerable area in Kullu.

"It was raining heavily that day since afternoon, which followed flash floods in Shat nullah at around 4.15 PM. There was no time to save anybody from the gushing water, which had swollen by 200 feet. The trees got uprooted with the wind. It had all turned dark, and we could just hear the noise of water and boulders striking here and there," recollected, Kamal Chand, 56, from Shat.

Another resident, Mohinder Singh, who was just 16 years old then, shared, "I lost two uncles and my sister in



the floods. It was a dreadful sight. The floods of that intensity never occurred again, but the people here live under constant fear."

However, despite the fact that it was perhaps the first ever such devastating flash flood in the entire state, the locals alleged that no steps have been taken to reduce the impact in case of such a disaster in future.

"Immediately after the tragedy, there was some activity and the authorities got some check dams erected on the rivulet. They lost focus within few years," the locals said.

According to study conducted by Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) on climate change effect in Kullu, Parvati valley was identified as major risk spot for Monsoon floods, cloudburst events and potential Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs).

The study said the steep topographic environment and monsoon climate coupled with human activities concentrated in the valley make the local communities highly susceptible to hazards.

The study said the Parvati valley faces significant threat

from multiple hazards such as monsoon triggered flooding, glacial lake outbursts, landslides and earthquakes. This increases the potential for far reaching, cascading disasters to occur downstream.

It revealed an increase in formation of supra glacial lakes from 12 (1989) to 77 (2014) in Parvati valley catchment in Parvati valley catchment. Associated with retreat of glaciers, these lakes can pose threat to downstream inhabited areas, road infrastructure, agricultural land and hydro-electric projects.

"In the first phase of study

from 2012-15, the IHCAP made certain recommendations, which included installation of early flood warning system in Parvati valley and capacity building of locals to improve their response in floods. The second phase is implementation. However, the proposal for finding of Rs 20 crore for the purpose is pending approval of Government of India," said Duni Chand Thakur, Deputy Director, Climate Change Knowledge Cell with the department of Environment, Science and Technology (the nodal department for climate change issue in HP). The official said it is not necessary that the early warning system can save everything in flash floods, but it alarms and gives some time to respond, even if it is about a fraction of second.

It is pertinent to mention that flash floods and cloudbursts are a common phenomenon in Himachal Pradesh and the damage caused is more as people in majority villages or townships live very near to rivulets or rivers.

The state faced worst ever flash floods in Satluj River in the year 2000, wherein 100 people were reportedly washed away downstream, mainly in Rampur. However, for lack of any data, no precaution has been worked out by the state authorities even in that area.

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AGRICULTURE

In Water Lies the Lay of the Land



Ajay Dandekar

Today, India's agriculture is undergoing a crisis that, if not addressed, could result in a catastrophe. What is the problem ailing Indian agriculture? Is it limited to dryland farming, or can it also be located in the 'Green Revolution' states? Is the phenomenon of farmers' suicides a manifestation of the deeper malaise in India's agriculture? First, one must contextualise the issues.

The average farm size is reduced to almost 1.13 hectares, and almost 80% of farming households consist of marginal and small farmers. To top it all, low capital formation, starved of credit and investments, depressed prices and fragmented holdings are turning agrarian fields into a lunar landscape.

These problems are compounded by a new reality that is now dawning on policymakers and have further complicated an already complex situation. India is fast running out

of water. In fact, it was living off on borrowed time all these years. Today, the issue of water — or the lack of it — and the very survival of the agrarian system is linked in an inseparable way.

Normally, when we think of water, we usually do so in terms of drinking water. The larger question, however, is about the use of water and its availability in the critical sector of food and its primary production. As has been pointed out by the Mihir Shah Committee in its report (bit.do/fijC8), India is on the verge of exhausting its groundwater due to over-exploitation of aquifers. Unless we fundamentally rethink our policy of managing surface and groundwater, along with the rejuvenation of our rivers, we are now looking at the point of no return.

The key to the issue, as the Mihir Shah's report points out, is in sustainable and effective water management. This, in turn, would depend on how effectively water will be used in the agrarian system, and for such a use, what the cropping pattern should be.

The debate on a sustainable cropping pattern that dovetails with the realistic availability of water is not a new debate. It has been argued elsewhere that India now can't afford the



You reap what you sow

luxury of an unsustainable cropping pattern, which is in direct conflict with its agro-climatic zones. India simply doesn't have the luxury of sowing water-intensive crops in water-scarce areas, and regions that are being irrigated by stored water in dams. Such a practice is, in the longer run, counterproductive.

Farming, as mandated by the nature of agro-climatic zones, would also mean that an effective price mechanism and market support structure will have to be erected; dependence on rice and wheat in our public distribution system (PDS) will have to end; and procurement will have to be local for PDS, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), and midday meal

programmes. Only such procurement will sustain the change in the cropping system in the medium run, stabilising the farming system.

India has a complex web of agro-climatic zones. Each zone has its sub-climate and precipitation level. This complexity has to be taken on board when a cropping pattern is planned, with the cultivators as its primary stakeholders and adequate support system in prices guaranteed.

In the longer timeframe, agro-based processing industries will have to come up in its diversity, which will create enough employment opportunities for the throwback that is going to come back on land, due to the global lack of demand for manufactured goods.

The time has now come for the 'Green Revolution', riding on a water-intensive crop regime that drove the 'growth paradigm' in agriculture, to give way to a sustainable and durable agrarian system that will ensure generational food security for the country. The alternative scenario is simply too scary to contemplate.

The writer is director, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

GSI to assess landslide threat around Bhakra

VIJAY MOHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

P-28
CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 24

Faced with increasing freak weather events and large-scale deforestation in the region, the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has asked the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to carry out landslide assessment studies on the periphery of the Bhakra Dam and its massive reservoir.

"We have held preliminary discussions with GSI officials in this regard and they have expressed their willingness to take up the project. We expect to formalise an agreement in the near future and work out modalities to execute the project," a senior BBMB official said.

Landslides can be triggered by earthquakes of weather events such as cloudbursts or torrential rains. The Gobind Sagar, as the dam's reservoir is known, is spread across the districts of Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh which fall in seismic zones with highest vulnerability. The 90-km reservoir is spread over 168 sq km area and at many places is surrounded by steep slopes.



High vulnerability zone

- Gobind Sagar is spread across HP's Bilaspur & Una districts, which fall in seismic zones with highest vulnerability
- The 90-km reservoir is spread over 168 sq km area and at many places surrounded by steep slopes
- 216 sq km area of Bilaspur falls under severe to very high risk category and 842 sq km under high risk category

rounded by steep slopes.

Landslides are defined as the mass movement of dislodged rock, debris or earth down a slope under the influence of gravity. The regions around the

Gobind Sagar are identified as landslide-prone areas of Bilaspur.

As per the landslide hazard zonation atlas of India, 216 sq km area of Bilaspur district falls under severe to very high risk landslide category and another 842 sq km under high risk category.

"At times, prolonged rainfall causes landslides that block the flow of water in a river or its tributaries, which not only adversely affect human settlements but also impact the inflow of water into the river and increase the quantum of silt that is brought into the reservoir," the official said. Silt inflow is also a cause for concern as over the years it has reduced the reservoir's storage capacity.

"In the recent past, we have witnessed frequent weather events that have drastically increased inflows in a very short time. With heavy deforestation, many slopes have become increasingly prone to erosion or landslides," he added. Numerous rivulets emptying into the Sutlej or flowing directly into the reservoir are particularly vulnerable points.

THE TIMES OF INDIA - 25-11-2019

Piped-water scheme to be Aadhaar-linked

P-25
Dipak.Dash@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The government will link the Aadhaar number of the head of the household for each functional tap water connection under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

According to an official document of the Jal Shakti ministry, which is implementing the ambitious programme of providing tap water connection to every household ('har ghar nal se jal') in less than five years, the Aadhaar link will be done for "targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes".

"This will be subject to statutory provisions. We are

working on the operational guidelines, which will be out in the next week or 10 days. Things are being worked out including whether people can be allowed to upload details on to the web portal," a ministry official said.

All assets created under the mission will be geo-tagged for better monitoring. The government has approved Rs 3.6 lakh crore for this massive scheme. While the Centre and majority of states will have 50:50 sharing of costs, this will be 90:10 for Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and north-eastern states and in the case of UTs, the Centre will bear the entire cost.

Guvs, L-Gs are most important link between Centre, states: President

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 24

President Ram Nath Kovind today said it was the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect natural environment, including water resources like forest, lakes and rivers, and reminded that continuously striving for excellence in all areas for the country's progress was also a constitutional duty.

In his concluding address at the two-day conference of Governors here, President Kovind said individual and collective efforts for excellence in the areas of higher education, agriculture, inclusive growth and governance would give impetus to public welfare.

The two-day exercise ended



President Ram Nath Kovind with PM Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah at the Governors' conference in New Delhi. PTI

at Rashtrapati Bhavan today laying emphasis on tribal welfare taking keen interest in issues related to tribals with policies tailored according to local needs to uplift the community, a release said.

Groups of Governors, divided in five sub-groups to discuss tribal welfare, water, agriculture, higher education and ease of living, submitted their reports on these issues and identified actionable

points in which Governors can play a facilitating role.

President Kovind said discussions held by Governors and Lt Governors proved to be a fruitful exercise. The participation of Ministries and NITI Aayog has helped in making these discussions focused and actionable.

He said on November 26, which is the 70th anniversary of the Constitution, a campaign would be launched to create awareness on fundamental duties among citizens. The President said the post of Governor was the most important link in the federal system. "Governors have a role in ensuring better coordination between the Centre and states," he added.

Canal water pollution

Health, productivity main concerns

PUNJAB, the land of the five rivers, known for its extensive network of canals that helps it subsist as the food bowl of the country, is witnessing the declining purity of its waters. Toxic water with a foul smell is reported to be flowing through the Kotla branch canal in Sangrur district, triggering health concerns. Villagers claim that waste continues to be discharged into the canal. They are especially worried as the water is used for farming. The excessive use of fertilisers and insecticides has already led to the contamination of groundwater, a probable reason behind the high incidence of cancer in some districts. Earlier, dead fish were found floating in canals, apparently due to toxicity and the declining level of oxygen in the water.

The waters of Gung and Indira Gandhi canals, distributaries of the Sutlej that flow into Rajasthan, have not been deemed fit for consumption earlier too, because of the discharge of toxic effluents into the river near Ludhiana. As the Sutlej crosses Ludhiana, the waste pumped into it through the Budha Nullah and the pollution have caused concern in south-west Malwa as the river waters are used to meet the drinking needs of about 15 districts. The polluted waters from the Sutlej and Beas that enter Rajasthan through the Indira Gandhi Canal affect eight districts in west Rajasthan. The use of canal water for bathing, washing clothes and disposal of sewage is prohibited, still the practice goes on. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) appointed a committee to monitor pollution in the Sutlej and Beas rivers and slapped a fine of Rs 50 crore on Punjab last year for failing to keep its rivers clean, but the move does not seem to have had much effect. There are demands for common effluent treatment plants to treat waste water, using it only for industrial purposes and not mixing it with drinking water.

It's time the state government realised that blatant disregard for the elixir of life will harm the health and productivity of its people and took corrective steps to stem the rot.

THE TRIBUNE
25.11.2019

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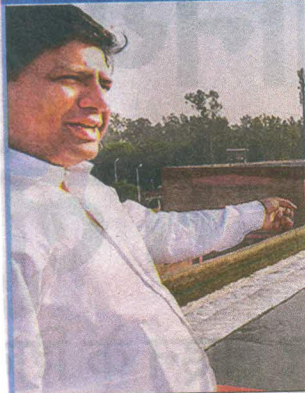
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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

दिल्ली में शुरू हुई पानी की राजनीति पर दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के वाइस चेयरमैन ने कहा



दिल्ली का पानी सुरक्षित, विवाद राजनीति से प्रेरित: दिनेश मोहनिया

चुनाव से ठीक पहले दिल्ली के पानी की क्वालिटी पर सियासत तेज हो गई है। बीआईएस की रिपोर्ट को दिल्ली जल बोर्ड फर्जी बता रहा है। वहीं, विपक्षी पार्टियों ने इसे एक बड़ा मुद्दा बना लिया है। इस पूरे विवाद और दिल्ली के पानी की क्वालिटी को लेकर डीजेबी के वाइस चेयरमैन दिनेश मोहनिया से बात की पूनम गौड़ ने।

NBT-25/11

Q दिल्ली के पानी पर विवाद की वजह क्या है?
यह विवाद पूरी तरह राजनीति से प्रेरित है। सैंपल लेने में किसी मापदंड का पालन नहीं किया गया। कुछ जगहों से तो पानी के सैंपल लिए भी नहीं गए। 11 सैंपल पूरी दिल्ली के पानी को परखने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। दरअसल चुनाव से पहले इस विवाद को जन्म देकर मौजूदा दिल्ली सरकार की छवि खराब करने की कोशिश है। इसके अलावा यह विवाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आरओ मामले की सुनवाई से ठीक 8-10 दिन पहले शुरू हुआ। यह भी इस विवाद का एक पहलू है।

Q विवाद की वजह से लोगों का भरोसा डीजेबी के पानी से कम हुआ है। उस भरोसे को दोबारा कैसे बनाएंगे?

दिल्ली का पानी पूरी तरह सुरक्षित है। जनता का भरोसा और पानी के स्तर के लिए हम प्रतिदिन दिल्ली से कई सैंपल लेंगे। इनकी जांच कराकर रिपोर्ट जनता के सामने रखेंगे। हर 48 घंटे में रिपोर्ट आएगी। सैंपल कहां से लिए जाएंगे, इसकी जानकारी लोगों को पहले से दी जाएगी। ताकि सैंपल लेने और उसे लैब तक भेजने की प्रक्रिया लोग देख सकें।

Q यमुना में ट्रीटेड पानी डालकर उसे वजीराबाद प्लांट में दोबारा ट्रीट कर साफ करने की योजना कब तक शुरू होगी?
यह प्रोजेक्ट केंद्रीय मंत्री नितिन गडकरी को भी काफी पसंद आया है। फिलहाल यह प्रोजेक्ट यमुना अपर रीवर बोर्ड के पास विचाराधीन है। मंजूरी मिलते ही काम शुरू कर दिया जाएगा।

Q 20 हजार लीटर पानी निशुल्क देने की स्कीम के क्या नतीजे रहे हैं?

इस स्कीम का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह हुआ है कि लोगों को पानी की उपयोगिता समझ आई है। पानी का इस्तेमाल लोगों ने कम किया है। लोगों को लगने लगा है कि अगर वह इतने पानी में काम चला लेंगे तो उनका बिल नहीं आएगा। इस स्कीम की वजह से कई जगहों पर भूजल स्तर ऊपर आया है। महरौली, ओखला फेज-3, वसंत कुंज आदि एरिया में जलस्तर में सुधार हुआ है। महज 15 से 20 फुट पर पानी आ गया है। महरौली और ओखला में हमें

जमीन से अतिरिक्त पानी निकालना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि लोग शिकायत करने लगे हैं।

Q दिल्ली जल बोर्ड किन स्टैंडर्ड का पालन करती है?

दुनिया के ज्यादातर देशों की तरह डीजेबी डब्ल्यूएचओ के स्टैंडर्ड का पालन करती है। ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, यूजीआर-1, यूजीआर-2 और फिर नलों से पानी के सैंपल लेकर जांच की जाती है। निरी और एमसीडी दोनों एजेंसियां भी डीजेबी के पानी की जांच करती हैं। रिपोर्ट भी हमारे पानी को सुरक्षित मानती हैं।

Q हर साल गर्मियों में पानी की किल्लत को कैसे पूरा करेंगे?

साढ़े चार साल में हमने सप्लाई को 830 से बढ़ाकर 936 एमजीडी तक कर दिया है। दिल्ली के पास पानी के अपने सोर्स कम हैं। ऐसे में पानी का प्रयोग कम करना होगा। इसके अलावा लैब की क्वालिटी को बढ़ाया है। रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग के साथ ट्रीटेड पानी का इस्तेमाल कर हम पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ा रहे हैं। झीलों को पुनर्जीवित किया जा रहा है।



Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
The Hindu (Delhi)
Pioneer (Delhi)
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
☐ Deccan Chronicle
☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)
☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)
☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)
☐ Financial Express
☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☒ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)
☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.



Rain water harvesting in Gori village in Lower Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh. DH PHOTO

Arunachal officer solves water crisis in village DH-24

SUMIR KARMAKAR
GUWAHATI, DHNS

Soi village situated atop 2000 feet in Arunachal Pradesh's Lower Siang district no longer faces drinking water crisis or irrigation problem during winters unlike most villages in the hilly state.

The situation was grave 10 years ago, when young Egam Basar was posted as a horticulture officer at Basar, a town situated close to the village, inhabited by people belonging to Galo tribe. "Water crisis badly hampered orange cultivation, which is still a source of livelihood for many. The streams that flowed into the three rivers were drying up. It was due to rampant deforestation caused by jhum cultivation in Gori village situated a little up on the hills, in which villagers cut and burnt the jungles. Farmers in Gori village did not accept that their traditional farming practice caused severe water crisis in Soi village. It was painful

for me as I saw how the three rivers namely Kidi, Hie and Bamhile flowed well even during winters when I was a child. We used to swim and catch fish during winters then. Rainwater harvesting and restoration of the forests in the catchment areas in Gori was the only and best solution," Egam, now 43, told DH over phone from Basar.

The journey, however, was not as easy he assumed. The villagers at Gori did not agree to give up jhum or allow him to dig pits in their farmland for harvesting rainwater on the hills. "I discussed with my family and decided to provide the villagers an alternative plot to cultivate. Most of them agreed. But there was fund a constraint to dig the pits. I requested my wife, who is also a government official, to run the family and I decided to spend my salary to restore the forest and dig pits. She agreed," he said. At least 15 pits were dug in 2011 for rainwater harvest-

ing. "Positive changes were observed soon as water reserve in the catchment areas helped restore the streams. As jungle cutting was completely stopped, by 2014 wild animals like deer and bears started frequenting the area for water. As about 27 hectares of forest area was restored, I planted at least 13 species of fruit-bearing trees for the animals. By 2015, I succeeded to have a nursery and by 2017 I managed to dig 200 pits with the help of my nephew and friends," said Egam, who now heads the Horticulture Research and Development Institute at Itanagar, the state capital.

"Things have dramatically improved since 2017 onwards. Now there is sufficient water in our streams and rivers for drinking and irrigation purposes. But it was very tough earlier—villagers had to struggle a lot to fetch water," said Henken Basar, the gaonburah (village headman) of Soi village.

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input checked="" 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"/>
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"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Water row: DJB kicks off drive to collect samples

DJB teams to collect water samples from across Delhi for testing in a bid to counter BIS report

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 23 NOVEMBER

The Delhi government's Delhi Jal Board (DJB) today began its exercise to collect water samples from across the city for testing in a bid to counter a Bureau of India Standards

(BIS) report that said Delhi's water was unsafe for drinking.

"A total of 3,000 samples, five from each ward, will be collected and tested as per the established norms and standard operating procedures (SOPs)," DJB vice chairman Dinesh Mohaniya had reportedly said yesterday.

"The drive will counter the false propaganda being spread through a fake survey," he had said.

DJB teams began collecting water samples today for testing from across the national capital, with Mohaniya



Dinesh Mohaniya

himself going to start collecting water samples from DDA flats at Madangir in presence of media persons.

The DJB vice chairman

has maintained that a water sample collection drive will be undertaken by the DJB to ensure that every Delhi house gets clean drinkable water.

The DJB is entrusted with the job to lay water and sewer lines in unauthorised and regularised colonies along with providing clean and potable water drinking water to entire Delhi.

The BJP-ruled Centre and the AAP-led Delhi government have been trading allegations and counter-allegations since Union consumer affairs minister Ram Vilas Paswan released a BIS report on 16 November which stated that water samples collected from 11 places in Delhi failed quality tests on 19 parameters. The BIS comes under the Union consumer affairs ministry.

Rejecting the BIS report, the Arvind Kejriwal government has claimed that the samples from 8 out of 9 places in Delhi that figured in the BIS report were found fit for drinking in a second analysis.

The AAP dispensation has also charged that the BIS report was "fabricated" to benefit manufacturers of reverse osmosis (RO) purifiers.

Kejriwal and Paswan have also locked horns over the Delhi water row arising out of the BIS report. The AAP has demanded Paswan's resignation for releasing a "fabricated" report, while the latter has accused Kejriwal of playing politics on the crucial issue of safe drinking water.

Kejriwal however said yesterday that "I don't want to do politics over the water issue. The BJP and the Centre have nothing to do with the city's water, and they are just doing dirty politics. Through media, I just want to request that if there is any complaint about dirty water being supplied anywhere, the Delhi government will address it."

The Sunday Statesman

With which is incorporated
The Englishman ~ Founded 1821

Water wars *24-57*

The unseemly squabbling over the national capital's drinking water standards has its origin in a survey by the Bureau of Indian Standards that said tap water in Delhi is the most unsafe among 21 state capitals; and its rationale in the Delhi Assembly elections slated for early next year. Delhi featured at the bottom of the list as all tested samples failed to meet the BIS quality parameters, the survey report released by Union Consumer Affairs Minister Ram Vilas Paswan said. The next day posters sprung up all over the Capital saying the Aam Aadmi Party government was "poisoning" its residents with toxic water. Delhi MPs Harsh Vardhan and Manoj Tiwari of the BJP also weighed in on the issue leading to an angry rebuttal by Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal who termed the survey false and politically motivated. Water has now been added to the list of poll issues that the BJP and AAP are crossing swords on, the others being pollution and unauthorised colonies. In the war of words between Kejriwal and Paswan, charges and counter-charges are being flung around, including the allegation that a Lok Janshakti Party worker collected water samples for the survey and a demand for the Union minister's resignation. Whatever the merit of these claims, the timing of the survey is certainly questionable. What is more jarring is that an issue of such immense public interest has been reduced to a political slugfest. The basic rights of Delhi's citizens are being trifled with as political rivals battle it out. Nobody in the Capital is any wiser on the quality of drinking water in the city as governments in the Centre and state come out with contradictory statistics. The BIS survey pointed to the abysmal quality of tap water in Kolkata and Chennai too, but it has not turned into a raging controversy there like it has in Delhi.

No doubt the issue has come in handy for AAP's rivals who have an uphill task dethroning the party from the seat of power in Delhi given its sterling record on education and health care. Delhi's ruling party's propensity for sops such as free water and electricity for those who consume the basic minimum and free bus travel for women will also stand it in good stead come election season. Regularisation of unauthorised colonies is no doubt a decision taken by the Central government but the Kejriwal government has cleverly framed the narrative to suggest that it was the AAP's pressure that forced the Modi government to act in that direction. Water, on the other hand, is a credible poll issue that will resonate with the nearly two crore population of Delhi. It has overtaken pollution as an electoral gambit for purely pragmatic reasons as the latter may not be a subject that can be sustained till early next year when the Assembly election is likely to be held.

कहीं भयंकर बाढ़ तो कहीं गर्मी, खतरे में हैं दुनिया की धरोहरें

NBT-24/11

क्लाइमेट चेंज का असर, विरासत बचाने के लिए लेना होगा ऐक्शन

Photo : AFP/Social Media

■ नई दिल्ली : क्लाइमेट चेंज के कारण इटली का प्रसिद्ध शहर वेनिस पिछले 50 सालों की सबसे भयंकर बाढ़ से जूझ रहा है। इस ऐतिहासिक शहर की कई धरोहरों तक बाढ़ का पानी घुस गया है। स्थिति इतनी खराब थी कि सरकार को आपातकाल की भी घोषणा करनी पड़ी।



एक स्टडी के मुताबिक क्लाइमेट चेंज का असर दुनिया की कई धरोहरों पर पड़ रहा है और अब वे भी खतरे में आ गई हैं। उनके अनुसार, सरकारों को इन्हें बचाने के लिए नई पहल करनी पड़ेगी। क्लाइमेट चेंज का अलग-अलग तरह से प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। कुछ पर बाढ़ की मार है तो कुछ पर गर्मी की।



वेनिस शहर में बाढ़ के हालात दिखाती एक सैटलाइट तस्वीर

मलेशिया का शहर खतरे में!

बढ़ते जल स्तर का खतरा मलेशिया के धरोहर स्थल जॉर्ज टाउन पर भी है। जॉर्ज टाउन पेनांग राज्य की राजधानी है और अपने अलग आर्किटेक्चर के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। यहां की ज्यादातर इमारतें लकड़ी की बनी हैं। अगर यह गीली हुई तो इनके खराब होने का खतरा है। समुद्र में लगातार उठते चक्रवात भी शहर के लिए खतरा बन रहे हैं। शहर में बड़ी मात्रा में पौधे लगाए जा रहे हैं ताकि वे पानी को सोख सकें।

हजारों साल पुराना गांव हो जाएगा नष्ट

स्कॉटलैंड के ऑर्कनी आइलैंड पर नव-पाषाण काल का एक गांव है। यह करीब 3200-2200 ई. पू. का है। यह इसलिए खास है क्योंकि इस जमाने में यूरोप में बने घर लकड़ी के हैं जबकि यह गांव पत्थर से बना है। समुद्र के किनारे बसे इस गांव पर समुद्र ही खतरा बन गया है। बर्फ पिघलने से बढ़ रहा जल स्तर इसे कभी भी खत्म कर सकता है।



सफेद हो रहा समुद्र का जीवन

धरती पर ही नहीं बल्कि समुद्र के अंदर भी क्लाइमेट चेंज का असर पड़ रहा है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया में स्थित ग्रेट बैरियर रीफ यानी समुद्र के अंदर स्थित पौधों की स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। ये बड़ी संख्या में सफेद हो रहे हैं और मर रहे हैं। ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग के कारण समुद्र का तापमान लगातार बढ़ रहा है। शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया है कि नए कोरल 89 फीसदी तक कम हो गए।



गांवों में 87.6% और शहरों में 90.9% परिवारों को पर्याप्त पेयजल

PK 24/11

नई दिल्ली, (वाता): देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 87.6 फीसदी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 90.9 फीसदी परिवारों की पहुंच पूरे वर्ष पर्याप्त पेयजल तक होती है। राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय के पेयजल, साफ सफाई, स्वच्छता और आवास की स्थिति पर राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण की 76 वें दौर की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगभग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 58.2 प्रतिशत और 80.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास अपने आवासीय क्षेत्र के भीतर पेयजल की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के 94.5 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्र के 97.4 प्रतिशत परिवार विकसित पेयजल हमोत का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इनमें बोतल बंद पानी, पानी के टैंकर और नल का पानी आदि शामिल है।

सर्वेक्षण में ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों के रहन सहन की स्थिति, जीवन स्तर, आजीविका के साधन, मकान की हालत, साफ सफाई, स्वच्छता, कचरा प्रबंधन और उपभोक्ता खर्च के आकलन का प्रयास किया गया। सर्वेक्षण में एक लाख छह हजार 838 परिवारों को शामिल किया गया। इनमें शहरी क्षेत्र की 3614 बस्तियों के 43 हजार 102 परिवारों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की 5378 बस्तियों के 63 हजार 736 परिवारों



को शामिल किया गया। सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 42.9 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 40.9 प्रतिशत परिवार पेयजल के लिए हैंडपंप का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 50.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 75 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास निजी स्नानागार हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 71.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों के 96.2 प्रतिशत परिवारों की शौचालय तक पहुंच है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 96 प्रतिशत परिवारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 63.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास अपना आवास है। इसके अलावा 93.9 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों और 99.1 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों के पास बिजली कनेक्शन है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 48.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 86.6 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास एलपीजी का कनेक्शन है।

Pamjab Keshari 24.11.2019

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)

The Statesman (New Delhi)

The Times of India (New Delhi)

The Indian Express (New Delhi)

The Hindu (Delhi)

Pioneer (Delhi)

राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)☐ Deccan Chronicle☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)☐ Financial Express☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)☐☐☐☐☐☐☒

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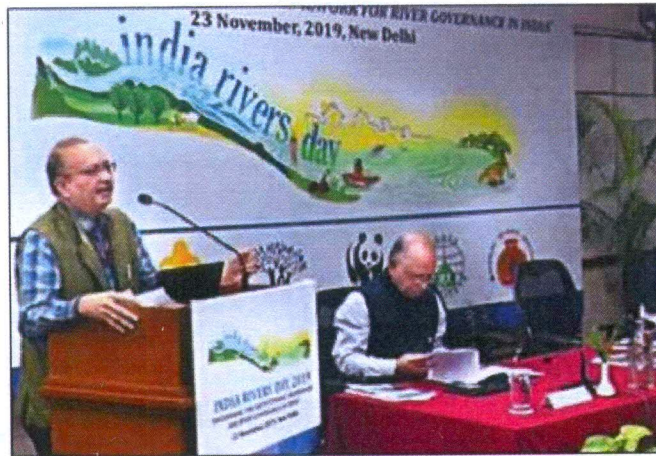
गंगा नदी बेसिन की सांस्कृतिक मैपिंग करवा रही है केंद्र सरकार

इंडिया रिवर डे के मौके पर नमामि गंगा मिशन के महानिदेशक ने दी जानकारी

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। केंद्र सरकार गंगा नदी बेसिन का सांस्कृतिक मैपिंग करवा रही है। इसके पूरे होने पर नदी बेसिन की प्राकृतिक विरासत के साथ ऐतिहासिक इमारतों, नृत्य, संगीत, कला व आजीविका आदि से जुड़े आंकड़े एक प्लेटफार्म पर होंगे। डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूएफ कैम्पस में आयोजित इंडिया रिवर डे कार्यक्रम के दौरान ये बातें नमामि गंगा मिशन के महानिदेशक राजीव रंजन मिश्र ने कहीं। इस मौके पर देशभर के नदी जल विज्ञानी मौजूद थे। यह परियोजना केंद्र सरकार इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट आर्ट एंड कल्चरल हेरिटेज के साथ मिलकर कर रही है।

राजीव रंजन मिश्र ने कहा कि नदियों के साथ आज लोगों का संपर्क बनाने की सख्त जरूरत है। सांस्कृतिक मैपिंग इसका कारगर



इंडिया रिवर डे कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते राजीव रंजन मिश्रा।

हथियार हो सकता है। इसके तैयार होने के बाद आम लोगों को ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्म पर शहर विशेष व नदी के बीच के नए- पुराने सारे संपर्क सूत्र मिल जाएंगे। दो साल में यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके

बाद पूरा गंगा नदी बेसिन एक क्लिक पर रहेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि गंगा नदी प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होने के बाद यमुना की भी सांस्कृतिक मैपिंग कराई जा सकती है। मिश्रा ने नमामि गंगा मिशन से जुड़े दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट पर भी

‘सिटीजंस रिपोर्ट आन गंगा रिजुअनेशन’ लांच

दूसरी तरफ पिछले साल के रिवर वीक में उठाए गए मसलों से जुड़ी एक रिपोर्ट का भी विमोचन किया गया। रिपोर्ट के बारे में जानकारी देते हुए यमुना जिए अभियान के मनोज मिश्रा ने बताया कि किस तरह से गंगा व उसकी सहायक नदियों का जलप्रवाह कम होता जा रहा है। इसके पीछे की अहम वजह उन्होंने बांधों की बताया। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में उठाए गए मसलों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की। जिसमें नदी की अविरोधता और निर्मलता की पूरी कार्ययोजना पेश की गई है।

चर्चा की। साथ ही विशेषज्ञों से अपील की कि वे इस काम में सरकार का सहयोग दें। देश की नदियों को बचाए रखना बहुत बड़ा काम है।

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The Statesman (New Delhi)
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Haribhumi, Delhi

सरकारी एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मराठवाड़ा में 34 तालुकाओं में भूजल स्तर में इजाफा

औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)।
मॉनसून के बाद की
बारिश से भले ही तैयार
फसलों को नुकसान हुआ
हो लेकिन इसकी वजह
से, मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में
भूजल स्तर में इजाफा
हुआ है। एक सरकारी
एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट में यह
जानकारी दी गयी है।
भूजल सर्वेक्षण एवं
विकास कार्यालय की
हालिया रिपोर्ट के
अनुसार मराठवाड़ा के



■ पिछले पांच साल में अक्टूबर में औसत
भूजल स्तर 4.87 मीटर था जबकि इस
बार यह बढ़कर 5.26 मीटर हो गया

76 में से 34 तालुकाओं में पिछले
पांच साल के औसत की तुलना में
भूजल स्तर में इजाफा देखा गया
है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले पांच
साल में अक्टूबर में औसत भूजल
स्तर 4.87 मीटर था जबकि इस
बार यह बढ़कर 5.26 मीटर हो
गया है। यह एजेंसी 875 चिह्नित
कुओं के माध्यम से हर माह
मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में भूजल स्तर की
निगरानी करती है। रिपोर्ट के
अनुसार लातूर और उस्मानाबाद
जिलों में हालात उलट हैं, जहां

भूजल स्तर नीचे चला गया है।
लातूर के 10 तालुकाओं में भूजल
स्तर 1 से 3 मीटर घटा है जबकि
उस्मानाबाद में के दो तालुकाओं में
2 से 3 मीटर और छह अन्य
तालुकाओं में यह तीन मीटर से
अधिक घटा है। भूजल स्तर
सर्वेक्षण एवं विकास कार्यालय के
उपनिदेशक पी एल साल्वे ने कहा,
“हमारे सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार
मॉनसून के बाद हुई बारिश में
मराठवाड़ा के 34 तालुकाओं में
भूजल स्तर बढ़ा है।

Our tests prove water in Delhi is safe, says DJB

REPORT ON SAMPLES FROM BIS LOCATIONS

DJB tests water of 9 locations, from where BIS had collected samples. Samples couldn't be lifted from two locations — Ram Vilas Paswan's residence at 12 Janpath and locked house in Sonia Vihar

SAMPLES TESTED IN 3 LABS AGAINST 31 PARAMETERS

Photo: Tarun Rawat

DEEPAK KUMAR RAJ | Siddhi Vinayak Apartments: Fit for Drinking ✓

KRISHI BHAWAN ✓

ANIL KUMAR | Mandoli Extension ✓

ANJU | Ashok Nagar ✓

POOJA SHARMA | Burari ✓

REKHA DEVI | Mukundpur ✓

ILLYAS | Nand Nagri (Seemapuri) ✓

BHAGWAN DEEN | Janta Vihar ✓

GEETA DEVI | Janta Vihar **Biologically not satisfactory as residual chlorine not found**



WHAT NOW?

➤ Delhi govt to issue public notice for water testing across Delhi, in which common people will be allowed to participate

➤ DJB says BIS can join if it wants to

Paras.Singh@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Delhi Jal Board declared on Friday that its own testing of water samples collected from nine locations that figure in the controversial BIS report has proved that the water in these areas is fit for human consumption. Samples could not be collected from two locations while one sample failed to meet one of the 31 quality parameters, said DJB vice-chairman Dinesh Mohaniya, presenting detailed findings of the tests conducted by three DJB laboratories. "These results completely contradict the earlier findings of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). BIS had earlier collected samples in violation of the standard procedure," he said.

The Centre and state government have been sparring over the BIS report which claimed that all 11 samples lifted from Delhi had failed to meet 19 quality parameters. Consumer affairs minister Ram Vilas Paswan had declared that Delhi's water was not fit for drinking. The report had ranked Delhi as the worst performing state in water quality.

Mohaniya explained that DJB couldn't take samples from Paswan's house at Janpath while the house of one Vinod Kumar from Sonia Vi-

har was found locked. "Out of the nine samples collected, eight — including one from Krishi Bhawan — was found fit for drinking. Only one sample taken from Geeta Devi's house at Janta Vihar was found biologically not satisfactory due to inadequate residual chlorine levels", he said.

The tests were conducted on 31 parameters in three different labs. "Usually the tests

The Centre and Delhi government have been sparring over the BIS report, which claimed that 11 samples lifted from Delhi had failed to meet 19 parameters. The consumer affairs minister had declared that the city's water was not fit for drinking

are conducted on 29 parameters. Since our labs are highly equipped, we added two more advanced parameters. The new results prove serious procedural lapses in the process followed by BIS," said Mohaniya. In the next 10 days, DJB will now issue public notices before carrying out quality check tests in a specific

area and ask people and media to join.

Asked whether there is a joint mechanism for testing will be worked out with BIS, Mohaniya said he had written to the ministry to fix the details but received no response. "Even BIS officials can participate in the collection process if they want to. BIS is trying to save face as its credibility has been eroded," he said. DJB has released detailed reports on the prescribed levels of 31 parameters and the values obtained from all nine samples after DJB's testing, said Mohaniya, pointing out that the BIS report had no such details.

Mohaniya alleged that this was a malicious campaign by BIS for favouring RO companies before the Supreme Court hearing on an NGT order that had asked for a ban on ROs in areas which had TDS levels below 500mg/L. "Water Quality India Association, representing RO manufacturers, while challenging the NGT's order in Supreme Court on Friday, quoted the data released by BIS on water quality in Delhi. It is a very strange coincidence. Supreme Court upheld the NGT verdict," he added. The Supreme Court verdict had vindicated their position, he said.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Dam-hit families to get solatium for crop loss 4-23

STAFF REPORTER
BHOPAL

Families affected by the Sardar Sarovar Dam called off their sit-in here on Thursday night, following a string of assurances by Surendra Singh Baghel, Madhya Pradesh Tourism and Narmada Valley Development Minister, and senior bureaucrats.

Damaged crops will be compensated for, relief camps will be set up in Alirajpur district and bridges and roads will be built to reach swathes cut off from the mainland, the government has said. Narmada Ba-



Medha Patkar at a meeting with officials regarding the Sardar Sarovar project.

chao Andolan's leader Medha Patkar and members held discussions with bureau-

crats from the Revenue, Agriculture and Law Departments and the Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) from November 16 to 20.

NVDA Commissioner Pawan Kumar Sharma said that a resurvey using satellite imaging had begun. A plan for the construction of roads and bridges would be chalked out. "For the sake of transparency, the proposal would be sent to gram samitis as well," he said. "By November end, all the eligible families will be given compensation."

THE TRIBUNE-23.11.2019

Smelly water spooks villagers in Sangrur 1-9-23

FROM PAGE 1

water may cause serious health issues among area residents. "Excessive use of pesticide has already polluted Punjab's groundwater, causing serious ailments among people. The release of toxic waste into the canal will aggravate the situation as the water is being used in farming," says Bhajan Singh, another leader.

Harpinderjeet Singh, XEN, canal department, Sangrur, said they had examined the entire stretch from Manpur in Ropar district, from where their jurisdiction begins, but hadn't found discharge of waste into the canal. "We have received complaints about blackish water in the canal and taken up the matter with our seniors."



Black water in Sangrur canal.

'NO WASTE DISCHARGE SOURCE FOUND'

We have examined the entire stretch from Manpur in Ropar district, but haven't found discharge of waste into the canal.

Harpinderjeet Singh, XEN, CANAL DEPT, SANGRUR

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सियासत नहीं, स्वच्छ पानी पर ध्यान

H-23/11



नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने शुक्रवार को कहा कि पानी जैसी बुनियादी सुविधा पर सियासत नहीं होनी चाहिए। राजनीति कर रहे किसी व्यक्ति को दिल्ली के पानी से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। केजरीवाल ने कहा कि हमारा मकसद दिल्ली के लोगों को साफ पानी देना है। मैं सिर्फ इसी काम में लगा हूँ। जिन्हें राजनीति करनी है, वह स्वतंत्र है।

मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा जिस सिस्टम को 70 साल में खराब किया गया है, उसे पांच साल में बहुत हद तक ठीक किया गया है, बाकि समस्या भी जल्द ठीक कर दी जाएगी।

समस्या है तो मुझे बताएं: मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने कहा, हमारी सरकार बनी थी तो 2300 इलाकों में गंदे पानी की समस्या थी। अब सिर्फ 125 इलाकों में यह समस्या है, उन स्थानों पर



नई दिल्ली में शुक्रवार को मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल पत्रकारों से बात करते। उन्होंने सीवर-पानी को लेकर अपनी सरकार के काम गिनाए। • राज के राज

हमारी सरकार बनी थी तो 2300 इलाकों में गंदे पानी की समस्या थी। अब सिर्फ 125 इलाकों में दिक्कत है। इसलिए हमारा मकसद सिर्फ और सिर्फ दिल्ली के लोगों को साफ पानी देना है। जो राजनीति कर रहे हैं, उनका पानी से कोई लेना-देना नहीं। अरविंद केजरीवाल, मुख्यमंत्री

भी काम चल रहा है। हमारी सरकार बनने के वक्त दिल्ली में 58 फीसद जगहों पर ही पानी की पाइपलाइन थी, अब 93 फीसदी दिल्ली में पानी की पाइपलाइन बिछ चुकी है। जल्द ही बाकी इलाकों में भी पानी की समस्या दूर

कर ली जाएगी। अगर अभी भी कहीं पानी खराब आ रहा है तो मुझे बताइए, मैं ठीक कराऊंगा।

70 साल में व्यवस्था खराब की गई : मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि हम यह दावा नहीं कर रहे कि दिल्ली की सभी समस्याओं

1047 किलोमीटर पानी की पाइपलाइन बदली गई पूरी दिल्ली में आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार के दौरान पांच साल में

372 किलोमीटर लंबी पुरानी सीवर लाइन बदली गई

1162 किलोमीटर लंबी नई सीवर लाइन डाली गई

बीआईएस की रिपोर्ट पर सवाल उठाए

मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने पानी को लेकर बीआईएस की रिपोर्ट पर सवाल उठाते हुए कहा कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) के मानकों के अनुसार, 10 हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक नमूना लिया जाना चाहिए। इस लिहाज से दिल्ली में कम से कम 2000 नमूने लेने चाहिए थे। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड की ओर से दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थानों से रोजाना 500 नमूने लिए जाते हैं। 01 जनवरी से 24 सितंबर 2019 तक दिल्ली जल बोर्ड

ने 1,55,302 नमूने लिए, उनमें से केवल 2,222 नमूने, यानि सिर्फ 1.43 फीसदी ही फेल हुए। अक्टूबर में फिर से दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने 16,502 नमूने एकत्र किए, जिनमें से केवल 3.98 प्रतिशत नमूने (658) फेल हुए। डब्ल्यूएचओ के मानदंडों के अनुसार पानी का नमूना फेल होने की स्वीकार्य सीमा पांच फीसदी है। दिल्ली का प्रदर्शन इस मानदंडों के अंदर ही आता है। इसलिए यह रिपोर्ट राजनीति से प्रेरित लगती है।

का हल हो गया है। पिछले 70 वर्षों में विभिन्न सरकारों ने दिल्ली की पानी की व्यवस्था को खराब किया था। 70 साल की खराबी को सिर्फ पांच साल में ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता। हम लोगों ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न सुविधाएं

प्रदान की हैं। कई कॉलोनिनों में दिल्ली सरकार ने नई पानी की पाइपलाइनें बिछाईं। कई कॉलोनिनों में सीवर लाइनें बिछाई गईं। दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए कई परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है।

आरओ कंपनियों को राहत नहीं मिली

H-23/11

झटका

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने शुक्रवार को आरओ निर्माता संघ से कहा कि वह पानी में कुल घुलनशील ठोस पदार्थ (टीडीएस) 500 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर से कम होने पर आरओ के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के आदेश के संबंध में सरकार को डाटा उपलब्ध करवाए। इस प्रकार अदालत ने एनजीटी के आदेश में किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप करने से इनकार कर दिया।

आरओ निर्माताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे भारत जल गुणवत्ता संघ ने याचिका दायर कर एनजीटी के उस

हस्तक्षेप से इनकार

- एनजीटी के आदेश पर रोक लगाने को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दी थी याचिका
- कोर्ट ने कहा-आदेश के संबंध में केंद्र सरकार को डाटा उपलब्ध करवाएं

एनजीटी का आदेश

एनजीटी ने 28 मई 2019 को आदेश दिया था कि जिन इलाकों के पानी में टीडीएस 500 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर से कम हो, वहां आरओ के इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबंध लगाएं।

आदेश को चुनौती दी है, जिसमें उसने सरकार को प्यूरिफायर का इस्तेमाल नियमित करने और लोगों को खनिज रहित जल के दुष्प्रभाव के बारे में बताने का निर्देश दिया है।

जस्टिस आर.एफ. नरिमन और एस. रवींद्र भट की पीठ ने कहा कि संघ इस

रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया

सुनवाई के दौरान आरओ निर्माता संघ के वकील ने देशभर के विभिन्न शहरों में जल मानकों पर बीआईएस की हालिया रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया और कहा कि यह दिल्ली में भूजल में भारी धातुओं की मौजूदगी की ओर इशारा करती है। गौरतलब है कि एनजीटीने पिछले दिनों केंद्र सरकार की इस बात पर खिंची की थी कि उसने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में आरओ को प्रतिबंधित करने की अधिसूचना में वह देशी क्यों कर रहा है।

संबंध में प्रासंगिक सामग्रियों के साथ 10 दिन में संबंधित मंत्रालय के पास जा सकता है और सरकार एनजीटी के आदेशानुसार अधिसूचना जारी करने से पहले इन पर विचार करेगी। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यदि वह संतुष्ट नहीं होता है तो कोर्ट के पास फिर से आ सकता है।

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‘कालापानी विवाद मिलकर सुलझाएं’

हरिद्वार। नेपाल के उप प्रधानमंत्री उपेंद्र यादव ने कहा कि कालापानी विवाद पर दोनों देश मिलकर बैठेंगे तो इसका हल निकल जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच किसी तरह का कोई विवाद नहीं है।

पड़ोसी देश होने के कारण थोड़ा बहुत तो हो ही जाता है। मगर उम्मीद है कि इसका हल होगा। यह बात नेपाल के उप प्रधानमंत्री ने शुक्रवार को पतंजलि योगपीठ में सम्मान समारोह के बाद पत्रकारों से बातचीत में कही।