Telangana Today- 25- October-2023

NDSA team takes stock of Medigadda barrage

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

A six-member expert team deputed by the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) on Tuesday took stock of the sagging portion in the sixth block of the Lakshmi Barrage (Medigadda) on Tuesday.

The team led by NDSA chairman Anil Jain examined six pillars (no. 15 to 20) and their bearings, the resting surface between the piers of a bridge and its deck, as part of its mission to find out what caused the piers to sink.

They sought to find out whether it was the result of any seismic activity in the vicinity or the malfunctioning of the bearings that were intended to provide back-and-forth motion to the structure.

The team climbed down to the bottom part of the affected piers to examine them physically. The team also interacted with the project authorities including Engineer-in-Chief N Venkateswarlu and representatives of the Larsen & Toubro (L&T), the agency involved in the construction of the barrage.

The National Dam Safety Authority team is expected to submit a detailed report to union Jal Shakti Minister in a day or two.

The technical expert team of the L&T, which built the 1.632-km-long Lakshmi Barrage with 86 piers in 2019, has also taken up a parallel exercise to assess the damage caused to the affected piers of the barrage. The National Dam Safety Authority authorities have already assured that necessary steps would be taken to rectify the damage following the technical assessment.

Mahadevpur police register case

Meanwhile, the Mahadevpur police on Tuesday started an investigation into the sinking of the Medigadda barrage piers by registering a case under section 427 of Indian Penal Code and section 3 of the Prevention of Damages to Public Properties Act.

An assistant executive engineer of the the Medigadda barrage (Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project) had lodged a complaint with the police alleging the barrage and the bridge over it started sinking because of the damage caused by unknown offenders. He noticed structural damages on pier no 19, 20 and 21 after hearing huge noise of jolt while on duty at 6.20 pm on October 21. A special team formed for the purpose has been tasked with the investigation.

The Hindu- 25- October-2023

Mitigating tragedies in the Himalayan region

Safi Ahsan Rizvi

is an Indian Police Service officer and Advisor (Mitigation), National Disaster Management Authority

The recent glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) in Sikkim wreaked havoc along the Teesta river, bringing into focus the magnifying risk of climate change-induced GLOF across the Indian Himalayan Region. A study published in *Nature* this year indicates that 90 million people across 30 countries live in 1,089 basins containing glacial lakes. Of these, one-sixth live within 50 km of a glacial lake and 1 km of potential GLOF runout channels.

In mountains, hazards often occur in a cascading fashion – heavy rainfall triggers a landslide, which may in turn cause a glacial lake outburst and more landslides downstream, and create conditions for flash floods. Predicting this chain of events is difficult. Institutional awareness of these risks is increasing, but the challenge is to evolve a system to mitigate risks from such hazards, and provide early warnings.

Early warning systems

The magnitude of the tragedy that occurred on October 3 at the South Lhonak glacial lake in Sikkim is still unfolding. In September, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had led a multi-agency preparatory mission to the high-altitude South Lhonak and Shako Cho glacial lakes and installed solar-powered automated cameras and monitoring equipment, which transmitted weather data 250 times a day. While the equipment at South Lhonak ceased transmission four days later and could not be revived, equipment at Shako Cho continues to transmit data. The expedition was successful in identifying locations to install sensors for an end-to-end early warning system during the next mission and in identifying possible mitigation measures for both lakes such as small check dams.

While the exact combination of causes of the event is yet to be ascertained, monitoring equipment had reported higher-than-normal temperatures of zero to 5°C in the four days that data was received – exceptionally warm for Himalayan glaciers. Scientists are gravitating towards the view that the key trigger in the process chain of the disaster was the collapse of a huge mass of rock/moraine from the north-western bank of the lake. Assessed to be more than a quarter million cubic metres in volume, it displaced a significant volume of melt water, widening the river mouth at the eastern end, resulting in flash floods.

Institutional awareness of risks is increasing, but the challenge is to evolve a system to mitigate such risks and provide early warnings

The Himalayan Region is susceptible to a range of hydro-meteorological, tectonic, climate and human-induced mountain hazards. Each of them requires an extensive set of monitoring, mitigation, and early warning strategies. The process chain of glacial melting is adequately mapped. However, the multitude of glaciers and temporal variations in glacial recession makes monitoring and estimation of the risk more difficult.

The enormity of the challenge is seen in the National Remote Sensing Centre's (NRSC) Glacial Lake Atlas of 2023. Three major river basins, of the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra, are host to 28,000 glacial lakes greater than 0.25 hectares in area, in five countries. Of these, 27% are in India, in six States and Union Territories. This region has witnessed catastrophic GLOF events in the past few decades.

Many geo-technical solutions for mitigation of GLOFs have been tried globally, including excavating channels for regulated discharge, drainage using pipes and pumps, spillway construction, and setting up small catchment dams to cut the speed of outflow. But in practice, conditions above 5,000 metres above mean sea level create formidable challenges such as inaccessibility, impossibilities in transporting and retaining excavation equipment, strong winds, difficulties in sourcing power and connectivity, and vandalism. These measures are arduous and labour-intensive, yet need to be implemented across high-risk lakes.

The most significant risk of such a disaster is to downstream hill communities and authorities who get a very short lead time to respond. They stand to suffer serious damage to life, property, and livelihood. Such events bring permanent changes in morphology, topography and stream hydrology. Interviews show that people downstream are mostly unaware of the risks posed by sudden glacier-melt and cascading hazards. Risks from glacial melting, slope shifting, landslides, intense precipitation, and heatwaves, among other hydro-meteorological and geo-physical hazards, are rising. While meeting the development needs of hill communities, disaster and climate resilience principles need to be assimilated into government policy and practice as well as private investment.

Multi-disciplinary effort

This requires an integrated, multi-disciplinary effort across institutions. NRSC's atlases have provided high-resolution data via remote sensing, which allows for monitoring spatial change. The Central Water Commission is conducting hydro-dynamic assessments of high-risk lakes, mapping water flow, height and routing simulations using digital elevation models. The NDMA's national guidelines (2020) provide States with a technical overview of the hazard and risk-zonation and suggest strategies for monitoring, risk-reduction and mitigation.

A comprehensive GLOF risk mitigation plan is in the final stages of approval and will include installation of monitoring and end-to-end early warning systems at high-risk glacial lakes. In this endeavour, all governments and scientific institutions need to come together to integrate resources and capacities in disaster risk reduction. While appropriate synergies have been created, increased focus on prevention and mitigation will reduce loss and damage and bring stability into the lives of hill communities.

Deccan Chronicle- 25- October-2023

Central team visits Medigadda

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, OCT. 24

A six-member committee constituted by the Union water resources minister Gajendra Shekawat visited the Medigadda (Lakshmi) barrage, the pillars of which had sunk by 0.6 metres last week.

The team was deputed upon a request by state BJP chief and Union minister G. Kishan Reddy.

The team, headed by National Dam Safety Authority member Anil Jain, and a Central Water Commission member, will interact with all stakeholders, including officers of the state water resources department and the agency involved in the construction of the barrage.

The team has been instructed to perform a thorough examination of the structure and submit a detailed report.

Kishan Reddy requested the Centre to depute experts from the Dam Safety Authority for an investigation after all 85 gates of the barrage were opened and the structure was emptied of water.

Kishan Reddy said: "The piers seem to have failed because the soil is still settling and the soil is not treated properly. This indicates that it is a fit case of foundation inspection failure."

"Was the designing responsibility was given to the construction agency under the EPC (engineering, procurement and construction) method or the designs are done by the state irrigation department's CDO (central design organisation). Responsibility needs to be fixed accordingly."

Deccan Chronicle- 25- October-2023

Design flaws likely caused sinking of barrage's pillars

BALU PULIPAKA I DC
HYDERABAD, OCT. 24

A possible design fault that did not factor in the shifting of sand from under the foundations of the Lakshmi barrage at Medigadda on Godavari river is believed to be the primary cause for the subsidence of one of the seven blocks of the barrage, making the structure useless with respect to storage of water.

For all practical purposes, Medigadda barrage for the next few years would just be a structure without any real use as it can no longer hold any water – let alone the 16 thousand million cubic feet (tmc ft) it is supposed to store.

"What we are seeing is a barrage which can no longer serve the purpose it was designed and built for," authoritative sources told Deccan Chronicle. This was also corroborated by the irrigation department which said until the actual problem is identified – which could take a while – and rectification is done, if at all that is possible, the barrage will no longer be able to store any water.

On Tuesday, a six-member team deputed by the National Dam Safety Authority to inspect the barrage and the damage visited Medigadda, accompanied by irrigation department officials and engineers from L&T Construction which built the barrage. The team was deputed following a complaint from Union Minister and state BJP president G. Kishan Reddy to the Union water resources ministry.

Irrigation department sources added that not all the news was bad. "The barrage is built in blocks, and only one of the seven blocks is affected. In a worst-case scenario, the block may have to be rebuilt from the ground up. The rest of the structure is safe," the sources maintained.

One of the explanations that has come forth from the irrigation department, at least for now, is that the most likely problem for the sinking of Block 7 was the shifting of sand from under the foundations due to the river water's pressure and force.

This raises even more uncomfortable questions about the design and approvals by the irrigation department of the construction process. "If the foundation was anchored in sheet rock, then there should be no impact if sand shifts due to the river's flow, or sudden flood," the sources said.

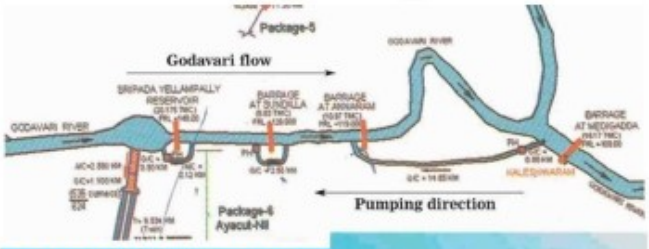
They said there were some concerns raised over the design of the pillars and foundations by one side during the construction, but this aspect could not be independently verified. The sources said even if the shifting of the sand was an issue, this possibility should have been factored in while finalising the design.

L&T Construction which built the barrage as per designs and specifications provided by the irrigation department, is learnt to have employed what is called a 'secant' foundation system — a hybrid model of piles driven into the sheet rock through a lattice kind of a network of a raft foundation which typically is an extended foundation designed to bear the load of a structure.

For now, there is the normal flow of water in the Pranahita river which is being allowed to flow freely. The barrage was designed to store 16 tmc ft of water (16 times the water that is held in the Hussainsagar).

It could have been the flood last year when 28.7 lakh cusecs (cubic feet per second) of water from the Pranahita and Godavari buffeted the barrage which was designed to withstand 28.25 lakh cusecs of flow.

It was this flood and the backwash from it that also submerged the Lakshmi pump house near the same barrage, raising questions about the project's safety.



START OF WATER WOES?

- In the initial stages of the Kaleshwaram lift irrigation scheme, Godavari water is pumped up sequentially from three barrages.
- Medigadda (Lakshmi) barrage with 16.17 tmc ft (thousand million cubic feet) capacity is the first link, located after the confluence of the Pranahita Godavari rivers.
- Site was chosen to maximise water availability.
- Lakshmi pumphouse near Medigadda barrage was designed to lift water and pump it to upstream into the 10.87 tmc ft capacity Annaram barrage
- Block 7 of the Medigadda barrage affected by sinking of pillar.
- Lakshmi pumphouse was submerged after 2022 floods

Medigadda barrage for the next few years will be of no practical use.

- From Annaram (Saraswati), another pump lifts the water to the 8.83 tmc ft capacity Sundilla (Parvati) barrage.
- From there, water is pumped to Sripada Yellampally reservoir from where water flows to other reservoirs.
- With Medigadda out of reckoning for the next couple of years, any storage for KLIS will depend on Godavari flows into Sripada Yellampally reservoir

Morning Standard- 25- October-2023

NGT flags disposal of untreated waste into Yamuna, seeks report

Green panel says toxic effluent was bypassed from Ghazipur slaughterhouse

JAISON WILSON @ New Delhi

THE National Green Tribunal (NGT) has observed that untreated effluent was found to be bypassed from Ghazipur slaughterhouse to Yamuna river as per a joint committee report, while directing the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to further examine the issue and file a report within eight weeks.

The committee also noted that the analysis report of wastewater received from DPCC lab showed that the parameters are not meeting the prescribed standards.

Granting time for the abattoir to cure the deficiencies pointed out in the report, the principal bench led by Chairperson Prakash Shrivastava, also comprising Dr. A. Senthil Vel posted the matter for further consideration on January 15 next year.

As the slaughterhouse assured that the deficiencies will be cured within four weeks, the tribunal asked the committee to carry out the inspection accordingly and to disclose the status of compliance of environmental norms found on the spot.

ROT FROM THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Ghazipur is the only legal facility in the national capital where goats, sheep, and buffaloes are slaughtered

THE ABATTOIR WAS STARTED IN 2009 BY THE MCD AT A COST OF **OVER ₹150 CRORE**

The slaughterhouse was shut down on May 30, last year due to environmental violations

The facility can manage slaughtering of **1,500** **buffaloes** and around **13,500** **sheep** and **goats** on a daily basis

Level of industrial pollution in Yamuna is nearly 13 times more than the permissible limit

Data collected over a **10-year period** by the Central Water Commission through its **371** monitoring stations across the country shows that Yamuna has the highest level of BOD concentration

Total of 18 drains of Delhi, whose water flows into the Yamuna, create 80% pollution

The green court cautioned that the Water Quality and Microbiology Analysis report indicates presence of total coliform, fecal coliform and E.coli number in outlet of nano filtration as 1.8 MPN/100 ml whereas in outlet of RO filtration unit, these numbers were found to be 240 MPN/100 ml, 13/100 ml and 9.3/100 ml respectively.

In its report, the committee said, as per the earlier tribunal order, a detailed water balancing could not be carried out due to the presence of by-pass at two locations and non-installation of flow meters at the outlet of the pipeline from which water is being sprayed in the Ghazipur dumpsite.

Bio-methanation Plant was not installed to treat wastes such as rumen, stomach and intestine contents, dung, agricultural residues, among others. In this regard, no detailed plan was submitted, the report said.

Business Line- 25- October-2023

Gujarat groundnut harvest likely to be 11.5% higher despite drop in area

Our Bureau
Mangaluru

Gujarat is expected to harvest 33.45 lakh tonnes (lt) of groundnut during the current kharif season as against 30 lt in the previous kharif season, registering 11.50 per cent growth.

However, groundnut acreage in Gujarat has declined by 74,000 hectares (4.33 per cent), according to the Groundnut Kharif Crop Survey 2023 conducted by the Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEA).

BV Mehta, Executive Director of SEA, said groundnut is one of the major kharif crops, and Gujarat a leading producer.

The SEA Groundnut Promotion Council has conducted crop surveys over the last 14 years to assess the size and quality of the crop.

The SEA team had visited a number of farms in Saurashtra, from where random samples were drawn. Counting of the pods, size and distance between two rows was studied.

The maturity and quality of the pods was also studied.

"By applying a scientific matrix, the per hectare yield of each field was arrived at to estimate production," he said.

According to the Gujarat government, the kharif groundnut crop was sown on 16.35 lakh hectares (lh) during 2023-24, against 17.09 lh in 2022-23.

He attributed the reduction to the shift in acreage from groundnut to cotton, soyabean and other crops.

The all-India groundnut kharif acreage was reported at 43.91 lh during 2023-24, against 45.54 lh in 2022-23, down by 1.62 lh (3.58 per cent).

RAIN SPELLS HELP

He said the average yield per hectare had increased by 16.52 per cent to 2,045 kg/ha in Gujarat, against 1,755 kg.

The average yield has increased by 16.52 per cent to 2,045 kg per hectare this year

Heavy rains in June and July and water conservation helped farmers overcome the dry spell in August.

Arrivals in North Gujarat are at their peak since farmers in the area prefer to sell as soon as the crop is harvested.

The area under soyabean in Gujarat has increased to 2.66 lh from 2.22 lh last year.

On the reasons for this, he said farmers find the crop input cost for the farmer was in soyabean low, and they did not have todepend on labour,as mechanised harvesting was more cost effective-for them.

The current MSP for groundnut is ₹6,379 per quintal, while the current mandi price of good quality (FAQ) produce is pegged near MSP, between ₹6,250 and ₹6,500.

The SEA team met farmers, oil millers, solvent extraction units, traders, commission agents and brokers in several places in Saurashtra, including Gondal, Amreli, Junagadh, Keshod, Mangrol, Porbandar and Advana, during October 20-22.

Hindustan- 25- October-2023

तैयारी | राज्यों के सहयोग से केंद्र की झीलों के लिए एक निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित करने की योजना, अभी निगरानी रिमोट सेंसिंग पर आधारित है

हिमालयी झीलों के खतरों का समय रहते पता चलेगा

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। राज्यों के सहयोग से, केंद्र देश की सभी ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलों के खतरों का पता लगाने की योजना बनाई है। इसके लिए संभावित ग्लेशियर से बनी झील के विस्फोट और बाढ़ (जीएलओएफ) के बारे में जानकारी प्रसारित करने के लिए एक निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित करेगा।

जमीनी सत्यापन जरूरी: राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) के एक सूत्र ने कहा कि देश में ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलों की संवेदनशीलता का एक व्यापक मूल्यांकन आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में इन झीलों की निगरानी मुख्य रूप से रिमोट सेंसिंग पर आधारित है। अब हम सभी ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलों का जमीनी सत्यापन करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। इस अभ्यास के बिना उनकी भेद्यता का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता। ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलें ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने और ग्लेशियर की सतह पर या उसके निकट गड्ढों में पिघले पानी के जमा होने से बनती हैं। जीएलओएफ तब होता है जब ये झीलें विभिन्न कारकों, जैसे अत्यधिक पानी जमा होने या भूकंप की स्थिति में अचानक फट जाती हैं। जब कोई झील फटती है, तो यह भारी मात्रा में पानी छोड़ती है, जिससे नीचे की ओर अचानक बाढ़ आ जाती है।

सर्वेक्षण चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य

सूत्र ने बताया कि ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलें दूरदराज, ऊंचाई वाले इलाकों में स्थित हैं, इसलिए जमीनी सर्वेक्षण करना चुनौतीपूर्ण काम है। इनमें से अधिकांश झीलें 5,000 मीटर या उससे अधिक की ऊंचाई पर स्थित हैं। जल विज्ञान, स्थलाकृति और ग्लेशियर से बनी झीलों की अन्य विशेषताओं का ज्ञान रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ, जो कठोर मौसम और कठिन इलाके को सहन कर सकते हैं, वही जमीनी सत्यापन के लिए चुनी गई टीमों का हिस्सा होंगे।

झील फटने से आई बाढ़ के बाद लिया गया निर्णय

यह निर्णय इस महीने की शुरुआत में भारी बारिश के कारण सिक्किम में ल्होनक झील के फटने से आई विनाशकारी बाढ़ के बाद लिया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप मंगन, गंगटोक, पाकयोंग और नामची जिलों में कम से कम 60 मौतें हुईं और व्यापक क्षति हुई। इसके कारण चुंगथांग बांध भी नष्ट हो गया, जिसे तीस्ता बांध के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो राज्य में एक प्रमुख जलविद्युत परियोजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक था।

Jansatta- 25- October-2023

गंगा का जीवन

पवित्र नदी गंगा की सफाई का मुद्दा बहुत सरल नहीं है। भारत सरकार द्वारा 1979 में गंगा सफाई अभियान प्रारंभ किया गया था। उसके बाद वर्ष 1985 में पूरे जोर-शोर से नई योजना और नए बजट के साथ 'गंगा एक्शन प्लान' यानी गंगा कार्ययोजना की शुरुआत की गई। इस महत्त्वाकांक्षी परियोजना का उद्देश्य गंगा के जल की गुणवत्ता को सुधारना था। उस समय से केंद्र की अलग-अलग सरकारों ने गंगा नदी को स्वच्छ और प्रदूषण-मुक्त बनाने के लिए बहुत कार्य किया, लेकिन जैसा कि अमूमन होता है, तमाम तरह की प्रशासनिक लालफीताशाही और राजनीतिक दखलंदाजी के चलते गंगा सफाई अभियान बहुत अधिक प्रभावी रूप अख्तियार नहीं कर सका। बीच में कई रोड़े थे। कानपुर का चमड़ा उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल आदि प्रदेशों की विशाल आबादी से जुड़ा औद्योगिक, जैविक, शहरी और सीवर लाइन संबंधी प्रदूषण। इसके साथ ही कुछ पुरानी मान्यताओं के अंतर्गत लोगों द्वारा फैलाई जाने वाली गंदगी।

कुल मिलकर गंगा की सफाई का मुद्दा जटिल रूप में गहराता रहा। मौजूदा सरकार ने एक बार फिर इस मुद्दे को 'नमामि गंगे' परियोजना के अंतर्गत समुचित गंभीरता से हल करने का बीड़ा उठाया है। इस परियोजना के तहत गंगा बेसिन में सफाई और घाटों के विकास और सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए भारी-भरकम धनराशि खर्च करने और विकास के लिए कई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इन सभी योजनाओं-परियोजनाओं पर तेजी से काम चल रहा है। हालांकि विभिन्न उद्योगों द्वारा उत्सर्जित रासायनिक प्रदूषण और नालियों में बहने वाली गंदगी के प्रति सरकार ने सजगता दिखाई है, फिर भी उम्मीद की जा रही है कि सन 2025 तक ही इस परियोजना के कुछ अच्छे परिणाम जनता के सामने आ सकेंगे।

दरअसल, साफ-सफाई और प्रदूषण का फैलाव, दोनों निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। सरकार दोनों मोर्चों पर कार्य कर रही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही प्रत्येक देशवासी का भी यह दायित्व है कि वह अपने स्तर पर इस अभियान में यथासंभव अपना योगदान करे। औद्योगिक संस्थान अपने द्वारा फैलाए जाने वाले प्रदूषण के प्रभावी नियंत्रण का प्रबंध करें। शहरी निकाय और चिकित्सा संस्थान अपने द्वारा उत्सर्जित गंदगी के निस्तारण का बेहतर इंतजाम करें। 'नमामि गंगे' परियोजना को जन आंदोलन का रूप दिए बिना गंगा सफाई अभियान पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

सब जानते हैं कि नदियां हमारा जीवन हैं और नदियों, जलाशयों तथा जलस्रोतों को स्वच्छ रखना और हमेशा स्वच्छ बनाए रखना हमारी प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए पूरी प्राथमिकता और गंभीरता से इन परियोजनाओं पर ठोस और परिणाममूलक और परिणामोन्मुख कार्य होना चाहिए। तभी आगामी पीढ़ियां स्वच्छ नदियों और प्रदूषण रहित जलस्रोतों के निर्मल अस्तित्व का आनंद उठा सकेंगी।

- इशरत अली कादरी, खानूगांव, भोपाल

लापरवाही का सिलसिला

'जिम्मेदारी का दायरा' (संपादकीय, 21 अक्तूबर) पढ़ा। सबसे पहले 1993 में मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर विराम लगाया गया। इसके पश्चात 2013 में एक बार फिर मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर सख्त पाबंदी लगाई गई। सबसे खतरनाक कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड गैस पंद्रह मिनट में व्यक्ति के जीवन को तबाह कर देती है। ऐसे में हम सबको स्वस्थ रखने वाले स्वास्थ्यकर्मी सीवर की सफाई के दौरान इस जहरीली गैस से हमेशा के लिए बिछड़ जाते हैं। सवाल इस बात का उठना चाहिए कि यह अब भी हो ही क्यों रहा है। सीवर की सफाई करते समय कोई भी कर्मचारी, चाहे वह स्थायी हो या अस्थायी, उसको उचित मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

सीवर की सफाई के लिए जिन कंपनियों को इसके ठेके दिए जाते हैं, वे एजेंसियां सफाई करवाने के दौरान अपने पैसे बचाने के लिए उन्हें बिना सुरक्षा उपकरणों को सीवर में उतार देते हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत में सीवर की सफाई करते हुए तीन सौ से ज्यादा सफाईकर्मियों ने अपनी जान गंवाई है। इससे इस बात का पता चलता है कि एजेंसियां कितनी लापरवाही बरतती हैं। सवाल है कि इनको इतनी छूट कैसे मिलती है।

अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने के लिए व्यक्ति मजदूरी करके इस तरह के जोखिम भरे कार्य करता है अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करने के लिए। लेकिन ठेकेदारों की लापरवाही के कारण उसकी मौत हो जाती है। अब देश की सबसे बड़ी अदालत उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सीवर की सफाई के दौरान मरने वाले सफाईकर्मियों के परिवारजनों को तीस लाख रुपए का मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया है। उसके साथ-साथ अगर कोई सफाईकर्मी