

The Hindu- 26- February-2023



T.N. installs devices to measure tremors at Mullaperiyar dam

The installation of seismograph and accelerographs is under way at the Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala's Idukki district. According to officials, two high-sensitivity accelerographs and one broadband seismograph are being installed. Sources said Kerala had been demanding that a seismograph be installed at Mullaperiyar. The Supreme Court had directed that these equipment be installed at the dam on a plea by Ernakulam resident Joe Joseph, following which the Tamil Nadu Water Resources Department bought the equipment from the National Geographic Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad, which is installing them. Officials said the seismograph would measure tremors, if any, and the accelerograph the vibrations on the dam structures due to the tremors.

Deccan Herald- 26- February-2023

As summer nears, there's enough water for everyone's need, not greed

'Tap more into rainwater, used recycled water for washing'

SNEHA RAMESH
BENGALURU, DHNS:

As Bengaluru prepares to face a scorching summer, citizens are worried about the potential water shortage that could hit the city.

While the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) continues to receive only 1,450 million litres a day (MLD) irrespective of the season, the increasing demand and dried-up borewells and open wells could pose a challenge during summer.

At present, the city receives 1,450 MLD from Kaveri river and is also highly dependent on borewells and open wells. There are close to 15,000 public borewells and it is estimated that 500 MLD of water is drawn from them across the city.

But BWSSB chairperson N Jayaram told *DH* that the situation is not alarming.

"We have been managing with the same quantity of water for years now. We are servicing the public borewells and will ensure tankers are sent to areas where there is shortage," he said.

While the core areas are less likely to be affected, the peripheral areas which



The peripheral areas of Bengaluru, which depend heavily on borewells, might face a shortage since many borewells and open wells have dried up. *DH* FILE PHOTO

depend heavily on borewells might face a shortage since many borewells and open wells have dried up. The lack of Kaveri water supply in the periphery has left residents with no option, but to depend on borewells or water tankers.

"Nearly 60% of the population continues to depend on borewells either partially or completely since BWSSB has failed to lay pipelines," said Ramprasad V from Friends of Lakes (FOL).

Failure to curb mafia

As dependence on borewells and water tankers increases, authorities have failed to regulate their use.

"There are developers who have dug up over 20 borewells in one place to meet construction needs. This will suck out the groundwater and bring down water table drastically, affecting those using groundwater in and around that area. But, none of the officials regulate such rampant digging of borewells," Ramprasad said.

The quality of water and rates charged by private tankers have also raised concerns among the people.

"We agree there is a need to regulate the rates and to check quality of water supplied through tankers. While we realise that they operate without rules and regulations, our hands are tied since there is no regulatory body. We will see what can be done," Jayaram said.

'Curtail water overuse'

The situation calls for a deeper understanding of the usage pattern, a BWSSB official said, implying that the citizens have been using way more than the standards, creating an artificial shortage.

"According to the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation standards, the average consumption of an Indian is 135 litres

per capita per day (lpcd). Considering the population of Bengaluru, the city is, in fact, getting more water than required from various sources," the official said.

Ramprasad said there is a huge disparity in usage among people.

"In Bengaluru, water usage among people is highly variable. There are many who use close to 350 lpcd. At another extreme, there are those who use only 50-60 lpcd," he said.

Water conservationist Vishwanath echoed the thought and opined that there is a need for judicious use of water.

"People need to be mindful about use of water. Since it is available at a subsidised cost and people don't pay the true cost of getting water from Kaveri, there has been irresponsible use," he said.

Jayaram said people have been using Kaveri water to clean their premises, wash cars, and for other purposes.

"Ideally, water supplied by BWSSB should only be used for drinking and cooking purposes. Recycled water could be used for other purposes. But that is not the case in many households," Jayaram said.

As an example, a BWSSB official said many houses in the city were yet to implement rainwater harvesting (RWH) systems.

"Nearly 43,000 of the houses that are supposed to implement RWH according to the norms are yet to instal them. We are collecting at least Rs 1 crore in fines from them every month. It is obvious that many are not even harvesting rainwater and there is clearly no intent to use other sources of water," he said.

The Times of India- 26- February-2023

Illegal water extraction from pvt well? Police can file case

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Mumbai: Any police station in whose jurisdiction well water or groundwater is being commercialised by illegally extracting and selling it without the groundwater board's permission, a case shall be registered upon complaint against the well owner indulging in any such act, said Azad Maidan police in a reply to RTI activist Sureshkumar Dhoka. Dhoka had lodged complaints against many well owners in Mumbai region, alleging illegal groundwater extraction for commercial gain.

It may be mentioned here that recently water tanker owners had staged a strike, demanding withdrawal of police action against them. Mumbai police recently made such actions mandatory upon a Lokayukta circular that insisted on following norms framed by central groundwater authority (CGWA). The police circular had stated that those not complying with the CGWA norms would face action under IPC sections 379 (punishment for theft), 426 (punishment for mischief), and 430 (mischief by injury to works of irrigation or by wrongfully diverting the water). However, the state government, while pacifying agitating tanker owners, has assured them that a representation would be made to the Centre on their behalf to convey their demand.

It may be mentioned here that recently the central groundwater authorities had reprimanded their state counterparts (Maharashtra water resources regulatory au-

MUMBAI AND ITS GROUNDWATER

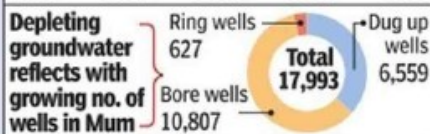
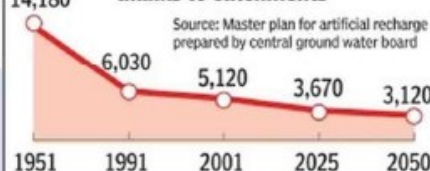
> Trend of water level for pre- & post monsoon periods for 1998-2007 for city done by TERI

> Analysis of long-term water level trend data shows fall in groundwater levels in all National Hydrograph Network Stations or wells at Churchgate, Chembur, Colaba & AMC colony

43% of the groundwater monitoring locations showed decreasing trend in water level due to over-extraction, especially Vasai Virar and parts of Raigad



Per person ground water availability in India (litres per day) is depleting fast; thanks to catchments



hority or MWRRA) for not including stringent norms in its Groundwater Act in order to recover penalties and environmental damage compensation from those illegally indulging in groundwater extraction and its commercial sale without the requisite permissions.

In an eye-opener, the Azad Maidan police have already registered an FIR against six people of Pandya Mansion, Kalbadevi, for theft of groundwater worth Rs 73 crore over 11 years. Following this, several such complaints are coming up across several parts of Mumbai and the state.

The comparison made by the Centre between the two sets of rules, one by state and the other by the Centre, had suggested that provisions

such as environment compensation formula, compulsion of annual water audit through independent agencies, installation of digital water flow meters in order to measure extraction, construction of piezometer to measure water pressure in the system, and provisions for ground level monitoring and protection of wetlands etc were missing from the state Act. Also, penalties for offences like illegal digging, extracting, pumping etc have not been included in the state rules.

The formula set by the CGWA to calculate environmental damage compensation (EDC) against any industry, especially bottling plants, suggests approximately the rate of Rs 105 per cubic meter.

Rajasthan Patrika- 26- February-2023

ईआरसीपी 13 हजार करोड़ की डीपीआर, बनेंगे 3 बैराज व एक बांध

नवनेरा बैराज तीन चौथाई पूरा, ईसरदा बांध भी 40 प्रतिशत तैयार

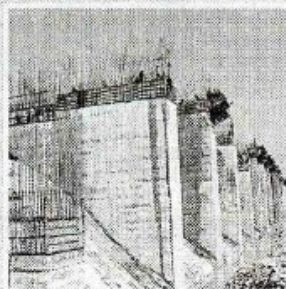
आएगा 600 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लिए जवाब हो रहा तैयार

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

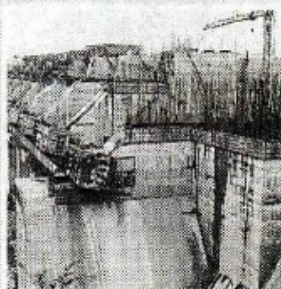
patrika.com

जयपुर. पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) के खिलाफ मध्यप्रदेश सरकार की याचिका पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जवाब पेश करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने तैयारी शुरू कर दी है। इस बीच कोटा के नवनेरा में बैराज का तीन चौथाई और ईसरदा बांध का 40 प्रतिशत निर्माण पूरा हो गया है।

ईआरसीपी के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने 15500 करोड़ रुपए का बजट देने की घोषणा की है, जिससे करीब 600 मिलियन घन मीटर पानी का स्टोरेज या डायवर्जन करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। अब तक मौके पर 2500 करोड़ रुपए के काम चल रहे हैं। जहां काम चल रहा है, उनमें नवनेरा बैराज व ईसरदा बांध शामिल हैं। जल संसाधन विभाग ने 13 हजार करोड़ के कार्यों की डीपीआर (विस्तृत



ईसरदा बांध पर चल रहा काम।



निर्माणाधीन नवनेरा बैराज

2500 करोड़ से यह हो रहा काम

1. कालीसिंध नदी पर नवनेरा बैराज, जहां 1500 करोड़ में से एक हजार करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का काम पूरा हो चुका है।

2. सवाईमाधोपुर जिले में ईसरदा बांध की उंचाई बढ़ाने सहित अन्य कार्य पर 400 करोड़ रुपए खर्च। यह कार्य अगले साल तक पूरा होना है।

13 हजार करोड़ से यहां होगा काम

■ बारां के महलपुर और रामगढ़ में बैराज बनेगा ■ कोटा में चम्बल क्रॉसिंग के लिए काम होगा ■ बारां से बीसलपुर-ईसरदा बांध तक 200 किमी रूट पर फीडर बनाया जाएगा।

परियोजना रिपोर्ट) तैयार कर ली है और उसे वित्त विभाग को भेज दिया है। इसे मंजूरी मिलते ही 2 अन्य बैराज व 200 किलोमीटर लंबाई के फीडर का निर्माण कराने की तैयारी है।

उधर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जवाब पेश करने के लिए जल संसाधन विभाग तथ्यात्मक रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है। इसके साथ लगाए जाने वाले दस्तावेजों में जल बंटवारा समझौता मुख्य है।

इस तरह होगा पानी का रूट

■ बारां के महलपुर और रामगढ़ में 159.52 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में बैराज बनेगा। यहां से पानी नवनेरा बैराज जाएगा। यह पानी बूंदी में चाकन बांध में जाएगा, जो बाद में टोंक के कुम्हारिया बांध और गलवा बांध तक पहुंचेगा।

■ गलवा बांध से 24.2 किलोमीटर लंबी नहर से पानी ईसरदा बांध पहुंचेगा।

■ गलवा बांध से एक नहर बीसलपुर बांध पहुंचेगी, यह दूरी 85.98 किलोमीटर है।

प्रोजेक्ट में 13 जिले, पहले 7 जिलों तक पानी

प्रोजेक्ट में जयपुर, झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा, बूंदी, सवाईमाधोपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, दौसा, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर व धौलपुर जिला शामिल है। हालांकि, अभी सात जिलों के आधार पर ही काम फाइनल हुआ है। इनमें कोटा, बूंदी, टोंक, जयपुर, सवाईमाधोपुर, दौसा, अजमेर शामिल है।

Navbharat Times- 26- February-2023

गर्मियों की शुरुआत से पहले ही पानी की कमी

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

यमुना नदी में कच्चे पानी की सप्लाई हरियाणा की तरफ से कम हो रही है। इसकी वजह से फरवरी में ही यमुना में पानी की कमी दिखने लगी है। एक्सपर्ट के अनुसार सर्दियों में बारिश के न होने की वजह से यमुना के जलस्तर में कमी हुई है। हरियाणा पर यमुना में पानी कम छोड़ने का आरोप है। यमुना के वजीराबाद तलाब का जलस्तर 674.50 फीट से कम होकर 671.80 फीट

- होली पर हो सकती है पानी की कमी
- यमुना में पानी की कमी की वजह से राजधानी में कम हुआ पानी का उत्पादन

रह गया है।

यमुना तालाब में पानी का जलस्तर कम होने की वजह से वजीराबाद वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट पर इसका असर पड़ा है। इस प्लांट में करीब 15 प्रतिशत तक कम

हो गई है। वजीराबाद के एक, दो और तीन वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट 136 एमजीडी पानी का उत्पादन करते हैं। राजधानी में पानी की डिमांड आमतौर पर फरवरी में 830 से 850 एमजीडी तक रहती है। इस बार यह बढ़कर 900 एमजीडी को पार कर रही है। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड राजधानी में 990 एमजीडी के करीब पानी की सप्लाई करता है। पीक गर्मियों के सीजन में यह डिमांड बढ़कर 1100 से 1300 एमजीडी के करीब हो जाती है। पिछले साल यमुना नदी के जलस्तर में

कमी आना अप्रैल के मध्य में शुरू हुआ था। 30 अप्रैल 2022 को वजीराबाद तलाब का जलस्तर 673.70 फीट पर पहुंच गया था। इस बार समस्या फरवरी के अंत में शुरू हो गई है। ऐसे में यदि बारिश नहीं हुई तो इस साल पानी का गंभीर संकट भी राजधानी को झेलना पड़ सकता है। अधिकारियों के अनुसार कोशिश की जा रही है कि हरियाणा से पर्याप्त पानी यमुना में छोड़ा जाए। यदि पानी नहीं छोड़ा गया तो होली पर भी जल संकट हो सकता है।