

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंशा
29.7.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक
29/7/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुनीत कुमार
29.7.19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

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



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.07.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.



Monsoon Watch

Mumbai experienced thunderstorms yesterday, receiving 309.2 mm of rain

Heavy rains in parts of Delhi and its surrounding states

Thunderstorms experienced in central India

India's rain deficit stands at 13% since June 1



CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST

Vidarbha's rain has been 32% below normal since June 1

Heavy rainfall is expected to continue in Mumbai

Central India is likely to experience heavy rainfall over the next few days

The monsoon in the southern states is weakening

Heavy rain likely in the eastern states

Yesterday's hottest place in India was Rajasthan's Phalodi at 38.4° C

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■ The flooded Tawi river as heavy rain lashes Jammu on Sunday.

PTI

Heavy rainfall likely in central India, east remains marooned

Agencies

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Heavy showers lashed large swathes of the country on Sunday, with nine more people dying in rain-related incidents in Rajasthan, while there was no let up in the flood situation in Assam and Bihar where the deluge has claimed 209 lives this monsoon season.

Rains also lashed Madhya Pradesh where a 10-year-old boy was swept away in a swollen nullah in Sehore district on Sunday, officials said.

Widespread intermittent rains in Jammu and Kashmir led to suspension of the Amarnath yatra from three main base camps for the fourth successive day, with the weatherman predicting snowfall in the cave area, officials said.

The metrological department has forecast heavy downpour in Odisha in the next one week in the wake of a possible low pressure, following the existing cyclonic circulation over the Bay

PORTION OF THANE BRIDGE COLLAPSES

THANE: A portion of the Rayate Bridge on the Kalyan Nagar Highway caved in on Sunday due to the force of the overflowing Ulhas River.

"Due to the heavy downpour and the overflowing Ulhas river the bridge was under water for over 30 hours. This bridge is used by more than 15,000 commuters daily; hence we focussed on restoration immediately," said Dinesh Mahajan, executive engineer, NHA, Public Works Department. **HTC**

ting at 34.4 and 25.8 degrees Celsius respectively.

The IMD has forecast "extremely heavy" rainfall in Maharashtra, Odisha and parts of north Gujarat on Monday.

The department has also issued warning for fishermen in Gujarat and advised them against venturing into the sea in north, west central and south-west parts of the state till August 1 due to gusty winds.

In Maharashtra, heavy rains over the past four days in Nashik region has led to water in Gangapur Dam reaching 74% of its storage capacity, an official said.

In Jaipur's Sanganer area, two boys drowned in a waterbody while one death was reported from Jodhpur, the official said.

Floods in Assam claimed one more life in Barpeta district, mounting the toll to 82 so far.

In Bihar, the deluge has affected over 85 lakh people even though the toll remained 127 for the second consecutive day on Sunday.

of Bengal. Delhi experienced a humid day, with the maximum and minimum temperatures set-

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Heavy rain fills up dams in Nashik

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NASHIK

Heavy rain over the past four days in Nashik region has led to water in Gangapur dam reaching 74% of its storage capacity, an official said on Sunday. The dam has the capacity of 5,630 million cubic feet.

He said residents along the banks of the Godavari river have been alerted

that water from Gangapur dam could be released any time into the river.

The official said Darna dam in Igatpuri tehsil in the district is now 87% full, forcing the irrigation department to release 16,598 cubic foot per second (cusec) of water into the Darna river. "Bhavali dam is 100% full and we have had to release 1,218

cusec of water to maintain the level."

The official said four medium dams — Manikpunj, Nagasakya, Pune-gaon and Tisgaon — are still dry. "Barring Igatpuri, Trimbakeshwar, Peint, Surgana and Nashik tehsils, the remaining 10 tehsils in the district are facing deficit rainfall so far this monsoon."

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ORGANISED COLONIES UNDER SCANNER FOR LOW CONSUMPTION

Zero water bills point to illegal use of borewells, multiple connections

Ritam.Halder@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Organised colonies in the city are now under the scanner of National Green Tribunal for low water consumption as many dwelling units have reported "nil" bills. This has raised the suspicion of large-scale unauthorised use of borewells. An interim report submitted by the Yamuna monitoring committee to NGT also talks about the possibility of Delhi Jal Board having sanctioned more than one connection to a household.

"There are two types of organised colonies — those where houses are built on individual plots (Lajpat Nagar, Greater Kailash, all colonies on Vikas Marg like Preet Vihar) and group housing colonies like the ones in Dwarka, Rohini, etc. About 50% of houses built on individual plots and 50-60% in group housing colonies have been paying nil bills for water and no fees for sewage collection and treatment despite causing pollution daily. This works against the polluter pays principle," the panel's report states.

The report added that the percentage of organised colonies consuming less than 20 kilolitre water is very high. It is not clear whether the increase in numbers is purely due to wa-



ter conservation or there are other reasons.

In 2015, holding every Delhi resident responsible for polluting the Yamuna, NGT had ordered each household to pay Rs 100-500 monthly as environment compensation. However, not a single penny has been collected by the authorities as yet.

"The number of household water meters has increased by 40% from 17 lakh to 23.7 lakh in four years after the launch of the 20kl free water policy by Delhi government. The possibility of different ploys being used by

people, like multiple connections within the same premises, to avail of free water cannot be ruled out," the report said.

The supplementary report to the interim report, which was submitted in July, stated: "A strong direction is needed to be given to make everyone pay a flat rate for sewage collection and treatment, even if they are using less than 20kl water. Those using more than 20kl are in any case paying for sewage treatment. DJB charges Rs 11.93 per kilolitre for the sewage it treats on behalf of NDMC and

Cantonment Board. A specialised institution like National Institute of Financial Policy and Planning or CAG may be directed to examine the costs involved and revenue generated as it is leading to mindless pollution of the environment and depletion of groundwater."

However, DJB vice-chairman Dinesh Mohaniya said the figure of 50-60% water bills being "nil" in upscale areas seems highly exaggerated. "Prima facie, the data seems very suspicious. This scheme is not for high-end colonies and people there are using water much above the 20kl limit. The main beneficiaries of the scheme are people in lower income groups. People may be blending DJB water with borewell supply, but 50-60% consumers cannot be just using groundwater," he added.

Talking about the "polluter pays principle" and "nil sewage charge" argument by the committee, Mohaniya said that zero charge on sewage is not impacting the pollution in Yamuna. "How is this impacting the treatment of sewage? The sewage is being treated. Should cooking gas subsidy also be stopped?" he asked, adding that policy making and implementation should be left to the executive and judiciary shouldn't get into people-oriented schemes.

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ऑल इंडिया मेयर काउंसिल की बैठक में कई निर्णय

जलसंरक्षण के लिए चलेगा अभियान

आगरा में व्यावसायिक भवनों में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग करने पर कर में दो फीसदी छूट की घोषणा

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

आगरा. ऑल इंडिया मेयर काउंसिल की दो दिवसीय बैठक का आज समापन हुआ। इस बैठक में देशभर से आए महापौरों ने भूजल संरक्षण को लेकर चिंतन किया। इस और काउंसिल ने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया। ऑल इंडिया मेयर काउंसिल के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष नवीन जैन ने बताया कि भूजल संरक्षण के लिए रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग को एक जनआंदोलन के रूप में चलाया जाएगा।

पूरा देश रेगिस्तान की ओर बढ़ रहा है। गिरता भूजल देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। इसके अलावा घर से लेकर हर गली और पूरा शहर स्वच्छ व हरा-भरा हो इन सभी मुद्दों को लेकर अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद गम्भीर है। इस अवसर पर आगरा के मेयर नवीन जैन ने कहा कि देशभर के महानगरों के महापौरों ने मुझ पर विश्वास व्यक्त कर सर्वसम्मति से अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद का राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चुना है। राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बनने के बाद हमने प्रत्येक नागरिक को मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये प्राथमिकताएं तय की हैं, जिसके तहत महापौर परिषद भूजल, पेयजल, ग्रीन सिटी और स्वच्छता के मुद्दे पर कार्य करेगी।



अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद का लक्ष्य है कि प्रत्येक निगम बोर्ड वाले शहरों में पेयजल व सीवर लाईन का ढांचा मजबूत हो, साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार व प्रदेश के समक्ष मांग रखेंगे कि उनकी जितनी भी योजनाएं संचालित हैं उनमें वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग के लिये भी एक योजना हो जिसमें जो भी नागरिक अपने घर व संस्थानों में वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं उनके लिये सब्सिडी रखी जाए। अधिवेशन के पहले दिन हुई महापौर परिषद की बैठक में देशभर से आये सभी महापौरों ने अपने-अपने शहर की मूलभूत समस्याओं, महापौर के अधिकार और नगर निकायों को मजबूत बनाये जाने पर चिन्तन किया, बैठक के अन्त में सभी

महापौरों ने मिलकर एक एजेन्डा तैयार किया और प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी से मिलने के लिये समय निर्धारित करने की मांग की ताकि महापौर परिषद के नेतृत्व में सभी महापौर प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी से मिलकर यह सुझाव रखेंगे कि नगर निकाय और कैसे बेहतर कार्य कर सकती हैं।

देश के सभी महानगरों में पेयजल की विकराल समस्या है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक महानगरों के 10 से 30 प्रतिशत भाग में पेयजल की लाईन नहीं बिछी है। शहर के प्रत्येक नागरिक को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु पेयजल की पाइप बिछाने का प्रयास करेंगे साथ भूजल का गिरता हुआ स्तर चिन्ता

का विषय है जहाँ जमीन के 50 फीट नीचे पेयजल उपलब्ध होता था वहीं वर्तमान में वह स्तर 400 से 500 फीट तक पहुँच गया है। जमीन खोखली होती जा रही है। यही हाल रहा तो लगभग 25 साल बाद देश का 50 प्रतिशत भाग रेगिस्तान बन जाएगा। गिरते जलस्तर के कारण जमीन खाली होने की वजह से भूकम्प जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदा भी आ सकती है, इसके लिये हम प्रयास करेंगे कि सभी महानगरों में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग पर जोर दिया जाए।

पूरे देश के महानगरों को हरा-भरा बनाने के लिये सभी महापौरों ने ग्रीन सिटी का नारा दिया है जिसको साकार करने के लिये महापौर परिषद प्रयास करेगी, जबकि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत सभी महापौर प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी द्वारा चलाये गये स्वच्छता अभियान को सफल बनाएंगे। शहर की मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रत्येक नागरिक की पहुँच में हो इसके लिये महापौर परिषद कार्य करेगी।

सभी महापौरों ने एकमत से निर्णय लिया है कि स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण जनवरी, 2020 में प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की स्वच्छ भारत मंशा को पूरा करने के लिए पुरजोर ताकत लगाएंगी व स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण जनवरी, 2020 में देशभर में प्रथम दस स्थान पर रहने वाले महानगरों

एक राष्ट्र एक नीति

देश में त्रिस्तरीय सरकार में जहाँ केन्द्र व प्रदेश सरकार का कार्यकाल पांच वर्ष का होता है वहीं स्थानीय सरकार यानी निगम बोर्ड का कार्यकाल देश में कहीं 5 वर्ष तो किसी प्रान्त में ढाई वर्ष तो केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश व कर्नाटक सहित कई राज्यों में तो मात्र एक वर्ष का ही होता है, जिसमें चुनाव प्रश्न या भी अलग-अलग होती है। कहीं जनता सीधे अपने महापौर को चुनती है तो कहीं पार्षदों के माध्यम से महापौर का निर्वाचन होता है। प्रयास रहेगा कि एक राष्ट्र एक नगर निगम और एक नियमावली लागू करने के लिए केन्द्र व विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से महापौर परिषद मांग करेगी। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी के कार्यकाल में 73वें व 74वें संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से त्रिस्तरीय सरकार की बात कही गई थी, किन्तु ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने चतुराई से इसे राज्यों की मंशा पर निर्भर कर दिया। अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद केन्द्र सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करेगी कि वह एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव की तर्ज पर एक राष्ट्र एक नगर निगम व एक नियमावली के तहत अध्यादेश जारी करे।

को अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद सम्मानित करेगी।

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

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जल आयोग : पिछले साल बाढ़ का कारण बने केरल के बांध भी आधे भरे

सामान्य मानसून, मगर 100 में 76 जलाशयों में 40 फीसदी ही पानी RP 29/7

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नई दिल्ली. देश में बाढ़-बारिश की खबरों के बीच जलाशयों में अपेक्षा के अनुसार पानी न आने की खबर है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) की नवीनतम जलाशय स्तर और भंडारण रिपोर्ट काफी चिंताजनक है।

इस वर्ष मानसून का आधा समय बीत चुका है और बारिश का प्रतिशत भी लगभग सामान्य है, लेकिन देश के 100 जलाशयों में से 76 में क्षमता का 40 प्रतिशत पानी ही है। पिछले अगस्त में, केरल में जिन बांधों के ओवरफ्लो होने के कारण भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी, वो भी अभी तक आधे ही भरे हैं। इस बार दक्षिणी राज्यों की हालात ज्यादा खराब हैं, जहां के जलाशयों में सिर्फ 24 प्रतिशत ही पानी है, जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 56 प्रतिशत पानी था। पूर्वी क्षेत्र के झारखंड, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा के 16 जलाशयों में



माही बांध: बांसवाड़ा के माही बांध में पिछले साल 28 जुलाई को 273.65 मी जलस्तर था, इस साल भी यही हाल है। फोटो : संजय सिंह कुशवाहा

यहां उम्मीद बाकी

उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के 12 जलाशयों में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत पानी है, जबकि पिछले साल यहां 33 प्रतिशत पानी था।

भंडारण केवल 17 प्रतिशत है, जबकि पिछले साल भंडारण 37 प्रतिशत था। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का भी हाल

यहां हाल बेहतर

हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान में पानी का भंडार इस बार बेहतर है, छह जलाशयों में 48 फीसदी पानी है, जबकि पिछले साल 25 प्रतिशत ही था।

अच्छा नहीं है, यहां के 35 जलाशयों में क्षमता का 19 प्रतिशत पानी ही है, जबकि पिछले साल 32 प्रतिशत था।

इधर, राजस्थान में कई स्थानों पर पानी भरा, बांधों पर चादर चली

मानसून का मिजाज बदलने के बाद प्रदेश के अधिकतर इलाकों में शनिवार रात से बारिश का जोर बना रहा। प्रदेश में बारिश के चलते कई स्थानों पर पानी भर गया है। बूंदी में तो बाढ़ के हालात हैं, बरधा बांध में चादर चल रही है। नवल सागर और जैतसागर झील भी लबालब हो गई। भीलवाड़ा शहर में भी तेज बारिश हुई। जिले में कोठारी नदी पुलिया पर पानी बहने से मांडलगढ़, बिजौलिया, कोटड़ी मार्ग बाधित हो गए। लगभग सभी बड़े बांधों में भी पानी आना शुरू हो चुका है, हालात कमोबेश पिछले साल के जैसे ही हैं। उधर, कैचमेंट एरिया में बारिश होने से राजधानी जयपुर की लाइफलाइन बीसलपुर बांध में भी पानी की आवक जारी है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.07.2019 in the following newspaper

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Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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मिसाल: ग्रामीणों ने श्रमदान कर पहाड़ से बहते झरने को दी सही दिशा RP 29/7

झारखंड के आरा-केरम गांव के लोगों ने जिंदा कर दी नदी, पीएम ने की सराहना

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रांची. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने रविवार को 'मन की बात' कार्यक्रम में जलसंरक्षण को लेकर झारखंड के जिन दो गांवों की सराहना की, वहां के लोगों ने अपने अथक प्रयासों से अपनी तकदीर बदल ली। कभी गरीबी में जीवन बिताते वाले लोग जल संरक्षण के जरिए अब साल भर कृषि करते हैं, वहीं मत्स्य पालन से अपनी कमाई भी बढ़ा लेते हैं। अब ग्रामीण रोजी-रोटी के लिए गांव से बाहर नहीं जाते।

रांची से 30 किमी दूर ओरमांडी प्रखंड के आरा और केरम गांव के पास से गुजरने वाली डंभा नदी लगभग विलुप्त होने के कगार पर थी, लेकिन लोगों ने सरकारी योजनाओं से जुड़ना शुरू किया। धीरे-धीरे उन्हें जल संरक्षण का महत्त्व समझ में आने लगा। ग्रामीणों ने पूरे राज्य को यह संदेश देने का काम किया है कि झारखंड में प्रतिवर्ष करीब 1100 से 1400 मिमी बारिश होने के बावजूद सूखे की स्थिति से सामूहिक प्रयास से मुक्ति मिल सकती है।



पत्थरों की मदद से जगह-जगह छोटे-बड़े करीब छह सौ कलभर्ट बनाए।

पानी एकत्र कर खेतों तक पहुंचाया

वन रक्षा समिति के अध्यक्ष रमेश बेदिया ने बताया कि पहाड़ियों की गोद में बसे इन गांवों में साल भर पहले तक बारिश का पानी बहकर बेकार हो जाता था। यहां 150 से ज्यादा ग्रामीणों ने करीब तीन महीने तक श्रमदान कर पहाड़ी के बीच नाले में पत्थरों की मदद से जगह-जगह छोटे-बड़े करीब छह सौ

कलभर्ट बनाए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बारिश का पानी ठहरने लगा और जो डंभा नदी पूरी तरह सूख गई थी, उसमें फिर से पानी एकत्र होने लगा। अब पानी के लिए न लोगों को बोरिंग कराने की आवश्यकता रही, और न ही आसमान की ओर टकटकी लगाने की। गांव के खेतों में खुशहाली की फसल झूमने लगी है।

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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बिहार को बाढ़ से मुक्ति दिलाना चाहता कौन है

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1928 में बाढ़ कमेटी के अध्यक्ष एडम विलियम्स ने लिखा था कि बिहार में बाढ़ की क्षति को रोका जा सकता है, अगर पानी को जल्द से जल्द समुद्र में ले जाया जा सके



सुबोध कुमार

बिहार में मानसून और आपदा की दस्तक एक ही साथ पड़ती है। वर्षा शुरू होते ही उत्तर बिहार की नदियां उफाने लगती हैं। फिर सरकार तटबंधों के गेट खोल देती है, क्योंकि पानी के दबाव से बांध टूटने का खतरा रहता है। इस वर्ष

भी कोसी, कमला, बागमती, बालान, गंडक, महानंदा, गंगा आदि नदियां उफान पर हैं। कोसी बांध के सभी 56 गेट खोल दिए गए हैं और लगभग 4 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया है। बिहार का शोक कही जाने वाली कोसी नदी पिछले पांच दशकों से अभी भी अपना स्थायी रास्ता नहीं बना पाई है। करीब 20 बार यह नदी अपना रास्ता बदल चुकी है। मिथिलांचल में शायद ही कोई ऐसा गांव हो जहां कोसी का कहर न देखने को मिला हो।

बिहार सरकार की आंखें हैं कि बाढ़ आने पर खुलती हैं और बाढ़ का पानी उतरने के

साथ बंद हो जाती हैं। राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आजादी के बाद 25 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि बाढ़ प्रभावित थी जो अब बढ़कर 50 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गई है। भारत में बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्र का बिहार अकेले 22.8 प्रतिशत का हिस्सेदार है, जबकि बिहार का 16.5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ही बाढ़ प्रभावित है। इसके मुकाबले देखा जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 25.1 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र बाढ़ प्रभावित है, लेकिन यह कुल राष्ट्रीय क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्र का सिर्फ 14.7 प्रतिशत है। पश्चिम बंगाल में बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र 11.5 प्रतिशत है, पर क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्र मात्र 9.7 प्रतिशत है। ओडिशा में बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र 6.8 प्रतिशत है, पर क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्र मात्र 4.8 प्रतिशत है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बिहार में बाढ़ कम इलाकों तक पहुंचती है, लेकिन तबाही बहुत ज्यादा मचाती है।

सरकार चाहे तो बाढ़ की तबाही को जरूर कम कर सकती है। इसके लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच तालमेल की आवश्यकता है ताकि राष्ट्रीय-अंतरराष्ट्रीय तकनीकी दक्षता एवं प्रशासनिक अनुभव का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। याद करने की जरूरत है कि 1928 में बाढ़ कमेटी के अध्यक्ष एडम विलियम्स ने लिखा था कि बिहार में बाढ़ की क्षति को रोका जा सकता है, अगर पानी को जल्द से जल्द समुद्र में ले जाया जा सके। यह तभी संभव है,



कॉमन रूम

जब पानी के रास्ते में रुकावट बनाने वाली सभी वस्तुओं और यंत्रों को उसके रास्ते से हटा दिया जाए। आजादी के बाद बांध बाढ़ को रोकने का महत्वपूर्ण साधन बन गए, पर ये पानी के प्राकृतिक बहाव को रोकते हैं और पानी को वापस नदी में जाने से भी रोकते हैं। 1942 में घोष कमेटी ने भी लिखा था कि बाढ़ को रोका तभी जा सकता है जब बांध बनना रोका जाए और नदी को गहरा बनाया जाए।

उल्लेखनीय यह भी है कि 1998 में बांग्लादेश में आई भीषण बाढ़ का अध्ययन करने वाली एक अमेरिकी समिति के मुखिया हर्वर्ड्स रोजर रेवली ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया था कि करोड़ों क्यूसेक पानी को जमीन के

अंदर संरक्षित किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह चीन ने 1998 में हुबई प्रांत में तीन जोरजे पानी संरक्षण परियोजना बनाई। इस परियोजना से जहां एक तरफ बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने में सफलता मिली वहीं दूसरी तरफ अन्य व्यवसायिक योजनाओं को भी लाभ मिला।

इन अनुभवों से निकले सबक पर अगर बिहार अमल करे तो न केवल इस त्रासदी से निजात पा सकता है बल्कि पानी के व्यावसायिक इस्तेमाल का भी लाभ उठा सकता है। यह जानकर आश्चर्य होता है कि 2007 की भीषण बाढ़ के बाद बिहार सरकार ने नीलेंद्र सान्याल के नेतृत्व में एक समिति का गठन किया। इस समिति को भी बाढ़ से मुक्ति के उपायों पर विचार करना था। सान्याल समिति ने अनुशंसा की कि हंगरी में जो यंत्र दानुबी नदी के किनारे लगाया गया है उसे देखने की आवश्यकता है। हो सकता है कि वह बिहार के मामले में भी उपयोगी साबित हो। मगर राज्य सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर आगे कुछ किया हो, ऐसी जानकारी नहीं है।

अब समय आ गया है कि सरकार इन रिपोर्टों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समुचित नीति तैयार करे और उस पर सही ढंग से अमल सुनिश्चित करे ताकि प्रदेश की जनता को बाढ़ से ही नहीं, इससे राहत के नाम पर होने वाली हजारों करोड़ की वित्तीय अनियमितताओं से भी मुक्ति मिले।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.7.2019 in the following newspaper

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40 सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में से 31 पर्यावरण मानकों के हिसाब से हरियाणा के गंदे पानी से यमुना में ज्यादा प्रदूषण

H-2917

रिपोर्ट

नई दिल्ली | प्रभात कुमार

यमुना नदी को हरियाणा का गंदा पानी जहरीला बना रहा है। हरियाणा में फिलहाल संचालित हो रहे 40 सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) में से 31 पर्यावरण मानकों के हिसाब से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

इनके डिजाइन में भी खामी है। खामियों के बारे में अधिकारियों को बताए जाने के बाद भी हरियाणा सरकार के संबंधित विभागों ने इसे सही करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। इस बात का खुलासा एनजीटी द्वारा गठित यमुना निगरानी समिति और हरियाणा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति व अन्य विभागों के साथ हुई बैठक में हुआ। बैठक में हरियाणा के यमुना निगरानी समिति ने बताया कि राज्य में कुल 80 एसटीपी हैं, जिसमें से 40 निर्माणाधीन है। समिति ने कहा कि संचालित हो रहे 40 एसटीपी



में से सिर्फ नौ ही पर्यावरण मानकों के हिसाब से काम रहे हैं। जबकि, 31 एसटीपी सही से काम नहीं कर रहे। इनके डिजाइन में ही कमियां हैं। इसकी जानकारी संबंधित विभाग को देकर इसे दूर करने के लिए कहा गया था। लेकिन, अबतक इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। हरियाणा की यमुना

निगरानी समिति ने बताया कि राज्य में 40 नए एसटीपी लगाने का काम भी समय से नहीं चल रहा है और इसमें काफी देरी होने की आशंका है। दिल्ली सरकार के पूर्व मुख्य सचिव शैलजा चंद्रा व एनजीटी के पूर्व विशेषज्ञ बीएस साजवान की यमुना निगरानी समिति ने इसे गंभीरता से लिया है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.7.2019.....in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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SOUTH ASIA FLOODS: 25MN AFFECTED

UN says torrential monsoon rains in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal have put millions of lives at risk

600 DEATHS

Monsoon-related incidents led to at least 600 deaths in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar

25MN AFFECTED

At least 25mn people affected in these four countries

5MN DISPLACED

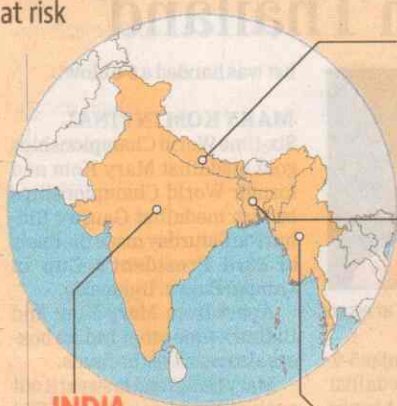
More than 5mn people displaced

5MN KIDS AT RISK

UNICEF says of the 12mn affected in India, Nepal and Bangladesh, about 5mn are children

MAJOR FEARS

Affected kids are vulnerable to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea



INDIA

10 million affected in Assam, Bihar, UP, Northeast

4.3 million children at risk

2,000 schools damaged in Assam

NEPAL

68,666 displaced

28,702 children at risk

88 deaths, including 47 children

BANGLADESH

Over 2 million people affected

700,510 children are at risk

367,341 houses damaged or destroyed

1,866 schools damaged

MYANMAR

40,000 displaced



■ A villager carries his baby as he and his family walk through flood waters at Jamguri village in Barpeta, Assam on Thursday. HT-28 AFP

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 22.07.2019.....in the following newspaper

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

Who is to blame for aggravating floods in Assam?

Sumir Karmakar

GUWAHATI, DHNS: Stream flow or rainfall data provided by China and Bhutan during the Monsoon makes very few in downstream Assam happy.

The growing volume of water and silt flowing down through the Brahmaputra, originating in China, and many of its tributaries from Bhutan are blamed for the flood, a problem aggravating almost every year.

"The Centre is blamed for not providing sufficient funds for floods in Assam. We have sufficient amount of money for relief work but do we have

an action plan in hand as yet for a permanent solution?

Look at the volume of water that flowed down from China this time too. I am not saying China released excess water but we must keep this factor in mind before blaming the government," Assam minister Himanta Biswa Sarma recently told reporters, when flood affected over 58 lakh people in 31 of the state's 33 districts.

Although flood is an annual problem, the scale of devastation has increased in the past few years - nearly 100 deaths during every flood, economic loss of at least Rs 5,000 crore and loss of 8,000

Casualty count

Year	deaths	crop damage (lakh hectare)
2016	51	2.35
2017	160	3.98
2018	53	0.31
2019 (July 27)	76	1.30

hectare of landmass due to bank erosion.

This has prompted a call from many here to persuade China to form a joint action plan to tame the Brahmaputra and a similar mechanism for the rivers flowing down the hills of Bhutan causing devastation in western Assam districts.

Panic gripped the frontier state when the water level in the Siang suddenly dropped in October last year. As per the agreements, China and Bhutan provide river flow or rainfall data to India but the two countries lack a joint mechanism to manage the trans-boundary rivers.

Some experts, however,

blame the forest cover loss in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh more than the water from China or Bhutan.

"The Brahmaputra basin receives an average annual rainfall of about 1500 mm, whereas the same is barely 400 mm in the Tibet region. Thus, bulk of the flood flows are generated within the watershed areas of India, while the Yarlung Tsangpo mainly carries the snow melt stream flow mostly from the Himalayan glaciers," Nayan Sharma, an adjunct professor of IIT-Roorkee, told *DH*.

"The extensive loss of forest cover in the North-east

has significantly reduced the time of concentration of overland rainwater, which caused hike in flood water accumulation in the river system at a faster pace than earlier. The increased silt load in excess of transport capacity of streams gets deposited in river beds, which decreases the flood-carrying capacity," he said, stressing on massive afforestation and soil conservation programme in the watersheds, construction of multi-purpose storage dams using advanced technology and channel improvement for the braided Brahmaputra and its tribu-



The Brahmaputra, the world's second biggest river, originates in the Tibet region of China. The river flows through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam before it drains out into the Bay of Bengal through Bangladesh.

taries. According to a report of Global Forest Watch, India lost 16,744 sq km of forest cover between 2000 and 2018, of which 12,523 sq km, a whopping 74.7%, was from the North-eastern states.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.07.2019 in the following newspaper

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Plan required to tackle monsoon problems

HT-28

CONSUMER FOCUS

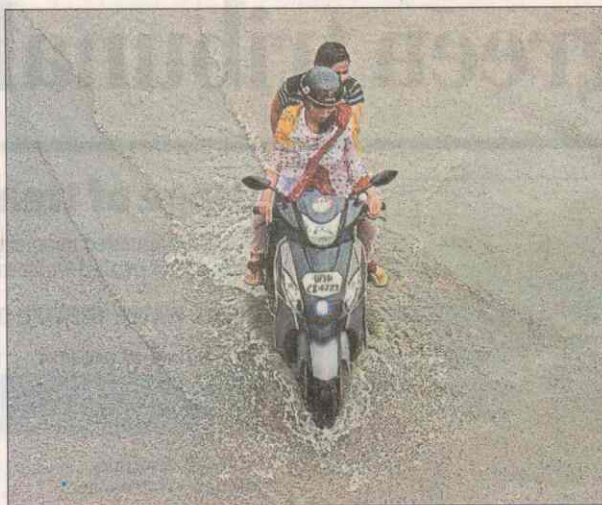


PUSHPA GIRIMAJI

It's truly tragic that the Delhi high court had to intervene and remind the Delhi government's Public Works Department about one of its fundamental duties — of preventing water-logging during monsoon and ensuring the safety of pedestrians as well as motorists.

Expressing concern over the traffic snarls as well as the hazards posed by flooding of roads and pavements, resulting in pedestrians falling into open drains and manholes, the high court urged the government to think out of the box and take immediate measures to ensure that rains did not pose any problem or risk to the citizens.

Ironically, during the last monsoon too, the Delhi high court had taken suo motu notice of news reports of rain water inundating roads and pavements and reminded the civic authorities of the consequences of its inaction — traffic conges-



Waterlogging remains a concern year after year, but authorities fail to take action.

SVIRENDRA SINGH GOSAIN/ HT PHOTO

tion leading to loss of man hours, burning of additional fuel by idling vehicles causing increased air pollution, spread of water borne and vector-borne diseases. But obviously, the court's directions did not have the desired effect because again this year, citizens are facing the same problem that they do year after year and the high court is again forced to take up the issue.

Of course, it is not just in Delhi that the civic authorities remain impervious to the problem of water inundation — one can see that in every major city, year after year. And the toll from people falling into open manholes and drains continue unabated, so also electrocutions caused by snapped power lines.

Last month, even as the monsoon set in, two children — Tus-

har Jha (11) and Rushab Tiwari (10), out to enjoy the rain in Mumbai, died when they touched a staircase that had got charged due to a bunch of electric wires passing by it. Falling trees have also resulted in the snapping of power lines and both Nagesh Nirange (46) and Solanki (22) died (at different places) in Thane district last month from such monsoon-related accidents. Snapped power cables were responsible for deaths in Delhi too. Saleem Saifi (29) died on a flooded street in Fatehpuri Beri this week when an overhead wire fell on him while he was riding a motorbike. Hoshiar Singh (54), a passerby, also died in an effort to save him.

Seems like there is no end to the monsoon woes, thanks to the callous negligence of civic authorities. In Cuttack last month, a combination of rain and absence of street lighting resulted in five-year-old Dibyanshu Behera falling into an open manhole and receiving critical injuries while walking home with his mother.

In Goregaon's Ambedkar Nagar in Mumbai, a three-year-old child fell into an uncovered

manhole.

One can quote any number of such instances from different cities to highlight the incompetence of the civic authorities. Surely, it is not such a difficult job to ensure that the rain water flows smoothly into the storm water drains without flooding the roads, all open manholes, ditches and cuts are properly covered, electricity lines are secured and trees that are weak are replaced before the onset of monsoon?

The problem lies in the absence of accountability; and in the lack of transparency in the working of civic authorities. Today, in this digital age, it should become mandatory for every state government/local body to draw up a plan of action before the monsoon, set a time frame for completion and name all those responsible for execution of the work. There should be an appraisal of this work by independent experts as well as citizens and should form the basis for promotion, demotion and dismissal of those put in charge of the work.

Without such measures, one cannot enjoy the monsoon without the accompanying risks.

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The striking tales the rain tells

The universal truths and some age-old lessons of water management

C.N. PILLAI

4-28

Rain, or the lack of it, is very much on our minds today. Though about 70% of the surface of the earth is covered with water in the form of oceans, life on the land depends on precipitation as rain and snow.

The occurrence of precipitation is subject to the vagaries of nature, leading to unexpected droughts and floods. Man, over the ages, has adopted various strategies to propitiate nature and the gods to ensure adequate rainfall. The ancients were aware of the importance of trees and mountains in ensuring rainfall and conserving water. I recount two stories from Indian mythology to illustrate the point.

Bhagavatha Puranam contains chapters on Govardhan puja practised in Gokulam during Krishna's childhood.

This was an agrarian community whose livelihood was farming and cattle-rearing, and timely rain was important. Every year, they would conduct a puja or *yagam* to propitiate Lord Indra who was believed to be the one who controlled rain.

Once when Krishna was about seven years old, preparations were afoot for the annual Indra puja. Krishna questioned the elders of the community on the puja. When told about its purpose, he could not accept it. He argued that rain was a natural phenomenon and Indra, if at all involved in it, could act only according to the rules of nature. Scanty rainfall, if it happened, was the result of our own acts of commission

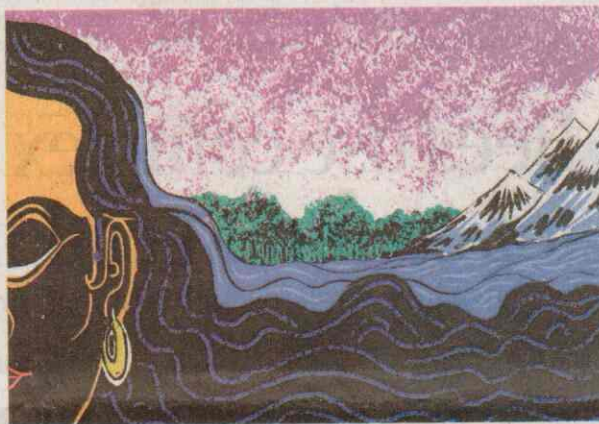


ILLUSTRATION: SATWIK GADE

and omission. (I am using modern terminology here for what I think Krishna meant by ascribing it to *karma*.)

He further said they were living in the foothills of the Govardhan mountain and the mountain and the trees were responsible for bringing forth rain. We neglect the mountain and the trees at our own risk and Indra had no role to play in this.

So he suggested they perform a puja for the mountain. An environmental activist today could not have expressed it better. He was so persuasive that the people of Gokulam followed his advice. The subsequent events are well-known. Krishna's suggestion should be interpreted as a call to protect and conserve nature.

Bhagiratha's task

Let me now go fast backward to another era and another scenario. King Bhagiratha ruled his country in the foothills of the Himalayas. He was a troubled person. The souls of his forefathers were

doomed to perdition without salvation due to their own *karma*. Rituals had to be performed with holy waters from heaven to put their souls to rest.

Bhagiratha was determined to cajole Ganga Devi herself from the heavens to come down to earth, and to this end, he performed rigorous *tapasya*. His arduous ef-

The ancients were aware of the importance of trees and mountains in ensuring rainfall

forts finally bore fruit and Ganga Devi agreed to come down to the earth.

But the fall of the waters would result in a deluge and the entire earth could be washed away unless means were in place to contain the floods. Lord Siva agreed to receive and hold the waters when they descend, in his tresses. Here Siva symbolically stands for the Himalayan mountains and his tresses for the trees, vegetation, hills, valleys and lakes.

Ganga Devi did descend in the form of heavy rains or cloudbursts and the waters were contained by the mountain.

But even that did not solve the king's problem. Water in the mountain is not water in the plains where the ancient ashes were waiting to be quenched, and that location was far away. Poor Bhagiratha went back to his *tapasya* and persuaded Siva to release the waters in measured quantities via rivulets and finally into the mighty Ganga, which flowed down the plains till it reached the grounds where the rituals were performed.

The purpose of reciting this well-known story is only to emphasise the importance of mountains and trees to regulate floods and in water management, to use a modern term. Disturbing the ecosystem of the catchment areas, be they the hills or the plains, can have disastrous consequences all around the region. The devastating flood that inundated Uttarakhand and the neighbouring Himalayan States in 2013 was attributed to the wanton destruction of the mountains in various ways by people for short-term gains.

In the present-day context, experts in this field are aware of these matters. While a spate of quick-fix measures are being undertaken, it is good to remember that such measures can only be of limited use, and long-term measures should be implemented on an ongoing basis.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

A.P. waits in hope as Almatti brims

Irrigation engineers hope for a calibrated release to avoid a flood downstream

G. VENKATARAMANA RAO
VIJAYAWADA

With the monsoon finally turning active, particularly on the west coast, the reservoirs on the Krishna, which have been empty for a while, are slowly getting filled.

Almatti, the first sizeable reservoir on the Krishna, located in north Karnataka's Vijaypur district, has almost reached full capacity of 129.72 tmc ft, according to the Irrigation Department data.

Inflows into the reservoir steadily increased from 17,000 cusecs on July 3 to a peak of 1.14 lakh cusecs on July 14. Thereafter, the inflow fell to 7,662 cusecs on July 24 only to rise again to 22,593 cusecs on Saturday.

According to State irrigation engineers, dam authori-



Almatti, the first sizeable reservoir on the Krishna, has almost reached full capacity of 129.72 tmc ft. • FILE PHOTO

ties are likely to release water given the healthy storage situation.

Currently, there is a flood cushion of just 6 tmcft in the dam with water level at 125.5 tmc ft. If there is a sudden flood from the upper reaches, the dam authorities will

be forced to release a huge amount of water downstream, leading to a spate, the engineers warn.

During the corresponding period the previous year, there was only 114.56 tmcft water.

The relatively smaller Na-

ayanapur reservoir, which is immediately downstream Almatti, is also nearly full. While its full capacity is 37.64 tmcft, there is already 30.69 tmcft water in it.

Dismal scenario in A.P.

However, the water position in the two reservoirs on the Krishna downstream in Andhra Pradesh continues to be dismal.

While 184.56 tmcft is required to fill the Srisailem reservoir, another 185.42 tmcft is needed to fill Nagarjunasagar.

While the capacity of all the reservoirs in the State is 982.35 tmcft, there is only 208.35 tmcft water (21.21%) in them as on date. There was 365.96 tmcft (37.25%) in the reservoirs on the corresponding date last year.

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Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input checked="" 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			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Plea in NGT seeks to make water wastage a crime

Abhijay.Jha@timesgroup.com

Ghaziabad: National Green Tribunal has ordered the Union Jal Shakti ministry and Delhi Jal Board to furnish an action-taken report on water misuse and wastage after admitting a plea by Rajendra Tyagi, a BJP councillor from Ghaziabad, seeking directions to make wasting water a punishable offence.

Tyagi said he felt the need to move NGT because the aspect of household water wastage was still not getting the attention it needed even though Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself had called for a national effort to conserve water and turn it into a mission like Swachh Bharat.

"Even with nationwide focus on water conservation,

the issue of wastage or misuse of water in households across country has been partially, if not completely, missed," Tyagi said. "We have in our petition given a summary of sorts on water wastage by using data from government agencies and departments, and from authentic sources. It gives a sense of

GREEN STEP

how grave the problem is."

Tyagi's petition has listed some common habits that lead to water wastage and has cited figures. "In using the flush, 15 to 16 litres of potable water is wasted. Leaving a tap running accounts to water wastage at the rate of 5 litres a minute. On an average, a single household wastes 20-60 lit-

res of water in dish washing," Tyagi said. "There have to be some checks and balances or a mechanism to make people accountable when there is such criminal waste of water. So, we have sought from NGT that under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 water wastage be made a punishable offence," he added.

Drawing a contrast with the availability of potable water in the country, Tyagi quoted figures from his petition to say around 16 crore people did not have access to fresh, drinking water and almost 60 crore people are facing extreme water stress.

The green tribunal has given the Jal Shakti ministry and DJB a month to file their reports and scheduled the next hearing on August 23.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 20.07.2019.....in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Indian Express	<input checked="" 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 Dte, CWC.

13 dead in Rajasthan as heavy rain lashes state

TE-28

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
JAIPUR, JULY 27

THIRTEEN PEOPLE have died in Rajasthan due to weather-related mishaps in the last two days as rains lashed several parts of the state, officials said on Saturday.

According to officials, the districts where the deaths took place are Jaipur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu.

"Six people have died in Sikar, four in Jaipur while three people have died in Jhunjhunu. The deaths happened due to weather-related mishaps such as flood-like situation or walls of houses collapsing," Ashutosh AT Pednekar, secretary to government, disaster management, relief and civil defence department, told *The Sunday Express*.

He said state disaster response forces have been pre-deployed in districts where there could be potential damage because of the rains.

"We have also kept the NDRF

Weather department officials said Jaipur, Kota, Tonk, Bhilwara and Ajmer have seen the highest rainfall in the last two days

in Ajmer and SDRF in Jaipur on standby. We have adequate forces and have made arrangements to deal with the situation. Advisories have been issued to district collectors and flood-prone areas in each district have been identified," said Pednekar.

According to officials from the weather department, Jaipur, Kota, Tonk, Bhilwara and Ajmer have seen the highest rainfall in the last two days.

The officials said that between Friday and Saturday morning, Vanasthali in Tonk district received the highest rainfall in the state with 99.8 mm followed by Jaipur (84mm) and Ajmer (64.2mm).

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.07.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

पानी बचाने जुटेंगे 11 हिमालयी राज्य NBT-28/1

■ विस, देहरादून : मसूरी में आज शुरू होने वाले देश के 11 हिमालयी राज्यों के हिमालयन कॉन्क्लेव पर देश भर की निगाहें हैं। इस मौके पर छह पर्वतीय राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण के भी एक दिवसीय विचार विमर्श में उपस्थित रहने की संभावना है। उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत ने कहा कि हिमालयन कॉन्क्लेव में इन राज्यों से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर व्यापक चर्चा होगी। पर्यावरण संरक्षण, आपदा प्रबंधन जैसे विषयों पर भी विचार-विमर्श



उत्तराखंड में आज शुरू हो रहा है हिमालयन कॉन्क्लेव

किया जाएगा। मुख्यमंत्री के अनुसार हिमालयी राज्य प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के जल-

संचय, जल-संरक्षण की मुहिम को भी आगे बढ़ाएंगे। रावत के मुताबिक हिमालयी राज्यों के सम्मेलन का प्रमुख एजेंडा जल संरक्षण रहेगा। नदियों, ग्लेशियर, झीलों और जल स्रोतों को संरक्षित करने के साथ ही सूख चुकी नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने पर फोकस होगा। भारत की अधिकांश नदियों का स्रोत हिमालय ही है। जम्मू कश्मीर, उत्तराखंड, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, नगालैंड, मिजोरम और मणिपुर के प्रतिनिधि इस कॉन्क्लेव में आमंत्रित हैं।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 27.07.2019 in the following newspaper

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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

India seeks satellite data from US, China to combat floods

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 26

India has activated a less-used mechanism of seeking international assistance for information about its severely flood-affected regions. India has so far received satellite data on the flood-affected North-East region and Bihar from eight countries, including the US, France, China and Russia, the External Affairs Ministry said here today.

"Under the charter, so far data has been received from eight countries, including USGS (United States Geological Survey), CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales), ESA (European Space Agency), Roscosmos (Russian space agency), CNSA (Chinese National Space Agency) and three others," said Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Raveesh Kumar.

The MEA's disclosure about the charter having



STRANDED: People look on at a bridge that was washed away in floods at a village in Nalbari district of Assam on Friday. PTI

33 NATIONS' PLATFORM TO SHARE INFORMATION

- MEA spokesman Raveesh Kumar said whenever there is a natural disaster, the National Remote Sensing Centre and member space agencies of 32 other countries seek information pertaining to the disaster-hit area available with all of them
- By combining earth observation assets from different space agencies, the platform allows resources and expertise to be coordinated for rapid response to disaster situations, he said

been activated by India nine days ago was in response to a query on sharing of satellite data for flood relief efforts.

The MEA's statement appeared after a social media posting by the new Chinese Ambassador Sun Weidong

that "following ISRO's (Indian Space Research Organisation) request for international disaster relief support, China has provided India with satellite data on its flood-hit regions to assist its flood relief efforts."


India had activated a multi-lateral mechanism for sharing space-based data for countries affected by natural or man-made disaster. Recognising that a single operator or satellite cannot meet the demands of disaster management, "whenever there is a natural disaster, the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and member space agencies of 32 other countries which are a part of the International Charter Space and Major Disasters can activate the platform," explained Kumar.

The charter then seeks the information pertaining to the disaster-hit area available with all 33-member space agencies. "This is the standard practice," he said.

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DECCAN HERALD

ESTABLISHED 1948

DH-27

Where water is turning into poison

Karnataka has emerged among the top five states in the country with a high level of groundwater contamination, raising concerns about the safety of humans and animals, besides over the food we consume. Studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board and Ground Water Directorate indicate that concentration of harmful chemicals like nitrates, fluorides and arsenic is beyond permissible limits in 22 of the 30 districts in the state, including in Bengaluru Urban and Rural districts. The continuous drought in North Karnataka and the drinking water shortage in urban centres has led to over-exploitation of groundwater. The failure to recharge groundwater reserves over the years has led to such an alarming situation that in a few taluks where the chemical concentration is above the threshold, a complete ban has been imposed on drilling of borewells.

According to reports of the Karnataka Mines and Geology Department, considerable parts of the state have crossed the safe limit of groundwater extraction. Historical data indicates that groundwater levels are falling in all parts of the state except in some command areas. With



Nitrates, fluorides, arsenic over permissible limits

the decline in the availability of surface water, the demand for domestic and agricultural purposes will only increase, leading to greater pressure on ground aquifers. This will necessitate digging of deeper borewells which, in turn, will lead to seepage of fluoride into ground water in regions with crystalline basement rocks. Over six lakh people across 635 habitats, particularly in Ballari, Chitradurga, Gadag and Tumakuru, already suffer from fluorosis. High concentration of fluorosis in drinking water causes dental problems, ultimately leading to severe physical disability. The use of contaminated groundwater to grow vegetables is also a serious health hazard. In Pavagada of Tumakuru district, chemicals were found even in breast milk, due to consumption of impure groundwater. This also raises serious fears about the milk available in the market as the same contaminated water is consumed by cattle, too.

Indiscriminate drilling of borewells, unchecked release of industrial and other effluents into water sources and a complete lack of focus on rainwater harvesting have only accentuated the problem. Reviving lakes, ponds and tanks in urban and rural areas is also important as water bodies are the oldest of the natural rainwater harvesting structures that help in maintaining soil moisture and facilitating recharge of groundwater. Though this problem has been staring us in the face for many decades, the government has failed to evolve a comprehensive regulatory mechanism to protect and recharge groundwater. Unless a legal framework is put in place immediately, water will soon turn to poison, endangering the lives of the people.

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₹5 trillion needed for Har Ghar Jal, says ministry

Equal contribution of ₹1.8 trillion may come from states and Centre; remaining through convergence of govt schemes

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 26 July

The Ministry of Jal Shakti has sought ₹3.6 trillion from the Centre and states to provide Har Ghar Jal — piped water to all households — by 2024, a senior government official told *Business Standard*.

The cost of building infrastructure for piped water supply over the next five years has been estimated at ₹5 trillion, which includes an equal contribution of ₹1.8 trillion each from states and the Centre. The remaining amount to be used for “source sustainability” is expected to come through convergence of various government schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The ministry has presented a detailed proposal for the Jal Jeevan Mission to the expenditure finance committee, headed by expenditure secretary, last week and the matter is likely to be taken up by the Cabinet soon, the official said. The ministry is expecting ₹1 trillion from MGNREGS alone over the next five years. Funds are also expected to flow in through the 15th Finance Commission for water conservation and piped water connection.

The current estimate, however, largely covers only the cost of infrastructure such as pipes, construction of borewells, overhead costs among others and not the expenditure to be incurred on operation and maintenance.

The Jal Jeevan Mission, announced first by the ruling Bharatiya Janta Party in its

election manifesto earlier this year, will be piloted by the drinking water and sanitation department.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, in her Budget speech earlier this month, said ensuring India's water security and providing access to safe and adequate drinking water to all Indians is a priority of the government.

She also said the scheme will “converge with other Central and state government schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country”.

The official said “states will have to make provision in the Budget to provide drinking water connections. Many are already doing it”.

Bihar's “Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal” scheme — to provide drinking water to 20 million households over a five-year period for a basic user fee — is one such initiative.

Telangana too started the “Mission Bhagiratha” with an expenditure of ₹42,000 crore in 2016. The project aims to provide piped water to 23.2 million people — 2 million households in urban and 6 million in rural areas of the state.

The government has sought inputs from all states to draw up a final action plan for its ambitious scheme. Last month, the ministry held a meeting with state ministers to discuss the execution of the Jal Shakti Mission. The state contribution to the initiative could differ depending upon the region.

“A lot of detailed planning has to go into this. It will be difficult to start the work this year,” the senior official added.

The ministry is expecting ₹1 trillion from MGNREGS alone over the next five years

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

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इंदिरा गांधी नहर में प्रदूषित पानी का मामला

शेखावत की कड़ाई के बाद हरकत में आए कैप्टन अमरिंदर सिंह RP-217

पत्रिका ब्यूरो
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. इंदिरा गांधी नहर में दूषित पानी प्रवाहित मामले में केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत के कड़े निर्देशों के बाद आखिरकार पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री कैप्टन अमरिंदर सिंह हरकत में आ गए हैं। उन्होंने तत्काल रूप से कार्रवाई करते हुए लुधियाना की 42 औद्योगिक इकाइयों को बंद करने के नोटिस जारी कर दिए हैं। दरअसल इंदिरा गांधी नहर में प्रवाहित दूषित पानी मामले में हाल ही में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने श्रीगंगानगर सांसद निहालचंद मेघवाल के साथ गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत से मुलाकात की थी।

पढ़ें शेखावत @ पेज 02



इंदिरा गांधी नहर में दूषित पानी को रोकने के लिए पंजाब सरकार को कड़े निर्देश दिए गए हैं। मौके पर विशेषज्ञों की टीम जांच के लिए गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। पंजाब सरकार ने सतलज नदी में स्लज डालने वाली 42 औद्योगिक इकाइयों को बंद करने के नोटिस जारी किए हैं। जलशक्ति मंत्रालय इस मामले में गंभीर है।

गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत (केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री)

शेखावत ...

RP-217

प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने नहर में दूषित पानी प्रवाहित होने से क्षेत्र में कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारी फैलने की बात कही थी। शेखावत ने इस मामले में जांच के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक टीम सर्वे के लिए भेजी थी। टीम ने वापस लौट कर मंत्रालय को अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपी। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि लुधियाना की बड़ी संख्या में औद्योगिक इकाइयों, नगर निगम की ओर से दूषित पानी नहर और सतलज नदी में छोड़ा जा रहा है। नहर में बिना ट्रीट किए सीवरेज का प्रदूषित पानी भी प्रवाहित हो रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर शेखावत ने पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री अमरिंदर सिंह को पत्र लिखा था। इसके बाद अमरिंदर सिंह ने हाल ही में दिल्ली दौरे के दौरान शेखावत से मुलाकात की थी। मुलाकात के दौरान शेखावत ने इस मामले में सख्ती दिखाते हुए अमरिंदर सिंह को तुरंत कड़ी कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा था। शेखावत ने कहा कि लम्बे समय से नहरी क्षेत्र के लोग इस मामले को उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन उस पर ध्यान नहीं देना अत्यंत गंभीर विषय है। इस के बाद हरकत में आई पंजाब सरकार ने नहर में सीधे दूषित पानी डालने वाली 42 फैक्ट्रियों को बंद करने का नोटिस जारी कर दिया है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 27.07.2019 in the following newspaper

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Cleaning Yamuna: U.P., Haryana, DDA, DJB slammed for inaction

NGT-appointed monitoring committee pointed out 'laxity' in recent report

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

A National Green Tribunal-appointed monitoring committee on the issue of cleaning of Yamuna river, in a recent report, has attacked the UP and Haryana governments, the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Jal Board for their inaction.

Experts say that the Yamuna is one of the most polluted rivers in the country.

Referring to a committee set up by the UP government for cleaning the Yamuna, the report stated, "The monitoring committee is of the view that no useful purpose has been served by setting up such a committee [by UP government] as the engineers seemed unaware of the seriousness of the severe pollution-related stretches that emanate from specific drains in UP."

"When they attended the last meeting called by this the [NGT-appointed] committee on 04.04.19, they were completely unaware of the tasks they were required to per-



Experts say that the Yamuna is one of the most polluted rivers in the country. * FILE PHOTO: SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

form and could contribute nothing at the meeting," the report further said.

The green tribunal-appointed body also attacked the Haryana government in the report for their "laxity". "NGT may consider reprimanding the officers of the Haryana Pollution Control Board for their inability to discharge their statutory functions and lack of any regulatory vigil or control over 96 industrial pollution and other activities like sand mining and building bunds on the Yamuna," it said.

There are multiple drains which flow from UP and Haryana into Yamuna and pollute the river.

The NGT, in a judgment on January 13, 2015, on a case filed by Manoj Misra, formed the Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan, 2017, with a deadline to clean the river by March 31, 2017.

However, the deadline was not met and the green panel in July 2018 formed the monitoring committee, headed by former Delhi Chief Secretary Shailaja Chandra and retired NGT expert member B.S. Saj-

wan, to primarily implement the 2015 judgment.

Attacking the DJB, the report said, "NGT had directed setting up of 32 decentralised sewage treatment plants in its judgment dated 13.01.15. Even after four years not a single STP from this list of 32 STPs has yet been set up."

The monitoring committee also lashed at the DDA over ten projects the latter is working on aimed at restoring the Yamuna floodplain. "Even in these project areas, there is ongoing litigation as well as large-scale encroachment and despite being under the DDA's control on paper, there is no workable plan for retrieving the land encroached upon," the report reads.

"From January 2019 till now there has been no activity on land abutting the DND flyover which has been attributed to non-availability of police support linked to Republic Day arrangements followed by the general elections," the monitoring committee added.