Telangana Today- 27- October-2021

Rightful Share

Omit NSLC from gazette notification: TS to KRMB

Says Nagarjunasagar Left Canal was modified by then AP govts from time to time

STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

Telangana has requested Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to inform Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) to omit project components of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal (NSLC) mentioned in Gazette Notification from Schedule-II till finalisation of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II (KWDT-II) Award.

The water utilisation should be restricted up to Kattaleru river as per Joint Project Report, 1954, and those areas must be irrigated through alternate sources such as Chintalapudi Lift Irrigation Scheme (CLIS).

In a letter to the Board Chairman, C Muralidhar, Engineer-in-Chief (General), Telangana Irrigation and Command Area Development, informed that the NSLC had been modified by then AP governments from time to time, disregarding Lower Krishna Project (Nandikonda Project) Report- 1952 of Hyderabad State and Joint Report of Hyderabad and Andhra States-1954 to the disadvantage of Telangana region.

The above reports of the project proposed extending some of distributaries in tail end reaches of command under Left Canal for conditional inclusion of the areas situated between Hyderabad State boundary and Kattaleru stream in Nandigama taluq of Madras State (later Andhra State).

The area proposed was 1.3 lakh acres. The quantity of water required for this irrigation has to come from the share allotted to Andhra in the waters of the river. An agreement on these aspects and with regard to either sharing the proportionate cost of the project or the payment of the water cess to Hyderabad government for the area irrigated was to be executed. However, no agreement was concluded.

Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh lowered NSLC sill level at Paleru reservoir causing considerable reduction in the planned ayacut in Telangana region.

No agreement

But, unfortunately, after 1956 re-organisation of States, the canal was extended to include 1.3 lakh acres ayacut of Andhra area without any agreement. In addition, from time to time, the then governments of AP have further extended left canal beyond Kattaleru River in utter disregard to the Joint Report of 1954. The area extended further was from 1.3 lakh acres to 3.78 lakh acres. At the same time, area in TS was reduced from 6.60 lakh acres to 6.02 lakh acres. Further, about 1.0 lakh acres to be brought under lift irrigation from NSLC in Telangana after power houses were constructed were not given effect to.

Protecting 53,000 acres of ayacut under existing small tanks in Telangana through supply of water from NSLC has not been taken up. Moreover, erstwhile AP modified the alignment of NSLC by lowering its sill level at Paleru reservoir, resulting in loss of 13 ft of head thereby causing reduction in the planned ayacut in Telangana region.

Restoring irrigated area

During the agitation for separate Telangana in 1969, the then AP government issued a memo to restore irrigated area under NSLC to Nandikonda Joint Report-1954. Andhra areas under NSLC should be limited to Kattaleru and restricted to 1.3 lakh acres and the cropping pattern of dry and wet should be the same as adopted in project estimate of 1956. It is pertinent to recall that the then Hyderabad government appealed to Khosla Committee in 1952 that the in-basin requirements Krishna should not be deprived of its due share of waters and to release unused waters of Krishna for utilization in Madras (i.e, Andhra areas).

It is also important here to mention that after 1956, due to the strong opposition by Karnataka and Maharashtra on diversion of water from Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam projects to outside basin, the consumptive use of Nagarjunasagar was restricted by AP and only 264 TMC was put forth as demands of NSP before the KWDT-I.

The KWDT-I stipulated that priority should be given to basin areas for allocation to future uses. At present, since there was no agreement entered between Hyderabad State and Andhra State (or Madras State) regarding the extension of irrigation facilities in Andhra areas under NSLC, Telangana is pleading before KWDT-II for restricting irrigation for Telangana areas under NSLC as per Joint Report, 1954.

Telangana Today- 27- October-2021

State objects to AP's Chitravathi project

Urges KRMB to restrain neighbouring State from taking up work

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

The State government has requested Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to restrain Andhra Pradesh from taking up Chitravathi pumped storage hydel power scheme and other schemes linked with Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi (GNSS) and Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) projects, which draw water from Srisailam reservoir, without appraisal by the Board and approval of Apex Council as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (APRA)- 2014.

In a letter to Board Chairman, C Muralidhar, Engineer-in-Chief (General), Telangana Irrigation and Command Area Development, requested the Board to bring the issue to the notice of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for taking necessary action urgently.

He said Telangana had requested KRMB to restrain AP from going ahead with Pinnapuram pumped storage hydel power project which is based on Krishna waters. So far, there is no response. However, to the utter dismay of Telangana, it is learnt that the work was still going on, he said.

Several projects draw water from Srisailam reservoir without Apex Council's approval as per AP Reorganisation Act

Further, it is learnt that there are four more pumped storage hydel projects - Gandikota (Kadapa), Chitravati (Ananthapuram), Somasila (Nellore) and Owk (Kurnool) in Penna basin, taken up by AP, which also issued a tender notice for upgradation of Gandikota-Chitravathi balancing reservoir lifts.

All the pumped storage schemes proposed by AP were linked with water diverted from Krishna. From a deficit Krishna basin, diverting water to outside basin and utilising for hydel generation is objectionable while the in-basin areas are starving for water.

Further, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal I and II (KWDT-I & II) have observed that the water diverted to other basin return flows is totally loss to the basin. This hydroelectric project taken up by AP based on Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir (CBR) gets Krishna water from Gandikota reservoir through unauthorized Gandikota-Chitravathi Lift. Gandikota reservoir is part of GNSS project which draws water from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator (PRP) and Srisailam Right Main Canal (SRMC).

Telangana has written to KRMB on illegal expansion of PRP Head Regulator and SRMC and construction of escape regulator at Banakacharla. This project was taken up by AP in line with the construction of Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme and expansion of SRMC and Banakacherla Complex from 44,000 cusees to 80,000 cusecs, expansion of GNSS canal from 20,000 cusecs to 30,000 cusecs and upgradation of Gandikota - Chitravathi balancing reservoir.

AP proposed continuing pumped storage projects utilising the water diverted from Krishna basin to Penna basin under GNSS and HNSS projects by depriving in basin needs. There is no allocation of water to GNSS and HNSS by KWDT-I.

The Hindu- 27- October-2021

Clearing the air on water

With political will, Kerala and Tamil Nadu can overcome hurdles to renew the Parambikulam Aliyar Project agreement

JAMES WILSON & B. ASHOK

The prosperity of the Pollachi region of Tamil Nadu is attributed to the Parambikulam Aliyar Project (PAP). The project paved the way for surplus waters from eight west-flowing rivers to irrigate eastern Tamil Nadu. Of the eight rivers, six – Anamalaiyar, Thunacadavu, Sholayar, Nirar, Peruvaripallam and Parambikulam – are in the Anamalai hills. Two – Aliyar and Palar – are in the plains. The project is an exemplar of co-operative federalism, in this case between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Using inter-basin diversion, the project irrigates drought-prone areas in the Coimbatore and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu. It also stabilises the existing irrigation system in the Chittoorpuzha valley in Kerala.

The PAP agreement was signed between Kerala and Tamil Nadu on May 29, 1970, with retrospective effect from November 1958. It provides for the diversion of 30.5 thousand million cubic feet (tmc ft) annually from Kerala to Tamil Nadu. It also provides for Kerala 7.25 tmc ft through the Manacadavu weir and 12.3 tmc ft at its Sholayar dam annually (19.5 tmc in all). This major project with an outlay of ₹138 crore was completed in 1972.

The agreement ensures Kerala's riparian share in the Sholayar and Chittoorpuzha sub-basins as a guaranteed annual entitlement without applying the distress-sharing formula. It also ensures four months' flow (from the Northeast monsoons) from the Upper Nirar weir for Kerala's exclusive use in the Periyar basin. Except for the Kerala Sholayar dam, the Parambikulam, Peruvaripallam and Tunacadavu dams are situated inside Kerala territory but are controlled and operated by Tamil Nadu.

Reservations

The agreement provides for review every 30 years since November 9, 1958. This, however, remains inconclusive. Kerala has reservations on the non-realisation of its share of 2.5 tmc of water from the Parambikulam group of rivers for the exclusive use of Chittoorpuzha valley; the failure of Tamil Nadu to give Kerala what it is entitled to at the Manacadvu weir and Sholayar dam in low-yield years from the reservoirs under its control; and construction of some structures in the project area without Kerala's concurrence.

Tamil Nadu regrets the non-realisation of the anticipated yield of 2.5 tmc from the proposed Anamalayar project and the expected yield of four months of flow from the Upper Nirar. It also proposes new constructions to augment its share – the Nirar-Nallar Project and Balancing Reservoir above Manacadavu – which have not got Kerala's consent.

Tamil Nadu expanded its envisaged ayacut from 2.5 lakh to more than 4.25 lakh acres, in the four zones irrigating on a rotation basis. The deliberations are so far inconclusive because both States have focused on the total average yield and are not exploring furthering the utilisable yield from the available yield. Five decades-long joint gauging data (1970-2020) on yield and utilisation, approved by the Joint Water Regulation Board created inter-governmentally, shows that the actual combined yield of the entire project is more or less equal to the anticipated yield. But if we consider the yield on a sub-basin level, there is huge variation between the actual yield, the anticipated yield, and also the yield available for utilisation.

Trapping the spill

A closer look at the project hydrology reveals that of the last 20 years, the Chalakudy basin experienced overflow from PAP in 12 years. Similarly, a sizeable portion of the water is lost through Manacadavu as unutilisable flows. These are due to the constraints in the present live storage capacity and the skewed inflow pattern. Kerala had consented to the diversion in the 1960s, anticipating enough storage spaces in both the Periyar and Chalakudy basins to meet its needs, but most of those storage reservoirs were subsequently denied environmental approval. The way forward lies in trapping the existing spill at Chalakudy and Bharathappuzha through new reservoirs, which will substantially alter the present flow regime of PAP.

Experts of both States could analyse and create working tables based on the observed flow regime to see how much additional water can be made available in the system through new reservoir systems and how that can be shared. Sharing becomes imperative as Kerala has largely transferred its storing options in favour of Tamil Nadu in PAP.

As new systems considerably alter the flow regime it is imperative that proper checks and balances be agreed upon to ensure the guaranteed entitlements at Sholayar and Manacadavu. Once the benefits are established by the technical officers, the political leadership can deliberate on the principles of sharing to review the agreement.

The leaders of both States have clear mandates and a reputation for being decisive. They can overcome hurdles for a mutually acceptable renewal.

James Wilson is Member, Expert Advisory Group, KSEBL, and B. Ashok is the Chairman & Managing Director, KSEBL. Views are personal

The Hindu- 27- October-2021

Delhi Govt.'s technical panel 'rejects' drainage master plan

Committee raises multiple issues, including discrepancies in data given to IIT-D

NIKHIL M BABU
NEW DELHI

A technical expert committee (TEC) has told the Delhi Government not to accept the Drainage Master Plan, which was commissioned 10 years ago by the Government, according to documents seen by *The Hindu*.

Despite this, on August 24, Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal reviewed the progress of the master plan and said that "Delhi will soon get freedom from waterlogging" as work was being "expedited on Delhi's Drainage Master Plan".

"The TEC feels that the final report submitted by the consultant (IIT Delhi) is not worth considerable for recommendation and the mentioned report may not be accepted. The State Govt. or Nodal Department may take a call in this matter accordingly [sic]," a Central Water Commission (CWC) document dated August 9 read.

The TEC raised multiple problems, including "discrepancies in data" used for the master plan, which was given to IIT Delhi by the Government departments.

The master plan prepared by IIT-D was seen as a solution to waterlogging issues, which the Capital faces every year, as the city's current drainage master plan was made in 1976.

Has not made public

The Delhi Government has not yet made public the TEC telling the Government to not accept the report.

When contacted, a spokesperson said, "The Government has suggested changes and issued directions to resolve issues with the master plan. A committee headed by the PWD is working on it."

But when asked whether the Government has rejected the master plan, the spokesperson did not comment.

Three teams headed by PWD officials are working to fix the issues related to waterlogging in the city, an official said, but did not give a deadline by when they will come up with solutions.

Problems and backlogs

The master plan submitted in 2018 had also warned of such a possible irregularity of data. "It is possible that many of the data elements that have not been independently validated by the respective departments may be different on ground than the digital reality captured and used in the model," the master plan read.

The TEC headed by member (river water) of the CWC with members from different departments of the Delhi Government was formed by the Chief Secretary in December 2011 to coordinate with IIT Delhi "on a regular basis" to decide design parameters among other functions related to the master plan.

But the TEC held its first meeting in almost eight years in May 2019, months after IIT Delhi submitted its final report.

During this meeting, the chairman of the TEC had expressed displeasure that the data provided by various departments to IIT Delhi was not verified, as per documents.

The TEC also decided that 10%-20% of the data given by the departments to IIT Delhi to make the master plan should be verified by the departments within 15 days.

But it took almost two years for this to be done and a decision taken on it.

"As per 10%-20% data verification exercise by stakeholders, there is still large discrepancies between field data and data used in the model [software] to prepare the final report," the CWC document of August 9 said.

A main part of the master plan is a software created by IIT Delhi which can be used to generate different solutions for waterlogging.

For instance, the Public Works Department, which controls over 2,000 km of drains in the city, told the TEC that during ground verification of 10%-20% data used in the master plan, there was a "100% variation", CWC document showed. "IIT Delhi stated that it has trained 150 officers of different departments but every department in the meeting has expressed that they are not able to run the model," read another reason cited in the CWC document for not accepting the report.

IIT-D was selected on "nomination basis" without an open tender and the contract for the master plan was signed in September 2011 for about ₹80 lakh.

Meanwhile, the waterlogging in the city is getting worse, as per experts.

After 10 years, no solution to waterlogging

September 2011: Delhi Govt. signs contract with IIT Delhi for a drainage master plan to find a solution to waterlogging

July 2018: IIT-D submits final report of the master plan

August 1, 2018: Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal directs Govt. departments to implement the master plan, which "mentions in detail the specific reasons for waterlogging"

May 2019: A technical expert committee (TEC) formed in December 2011, to coordinate with IIT-D on a regular basis, holds it first meeting in almost eight years. Chairman of the TEC expresses displeasure that data provided by various departments to IIT-D is not verified

A waterlogged road under the Minto Bridge following heavy rain in Delhi. ■ FILE PHOTO

August 5, 2021: The TEC says the master plan is "not worth considerable for recommendation" and "may not be accepted" by the Delhi Government

August 24, 2021: Chief Minister reviews progress of the master plan and says, "Delhi will soon get freedom from waterlogging" and work is being "expedited on Delhi's Drainage Master Plan"

Currently, Delhi Govt. is not commenting on whether the master plan is rejected

The Hindu- 27- October-2021

Fix water level at 137 ft, says Kerala

At high-power panel meet on Mullaperiyar, T.N. wants to set the level at 142 ft

A CORRESPONDENT
IDUKKI

At an online meeting of the high-power committee appointed by the Supreme Court on the Mullaperiyar dam on Tuesday, Kerala sought to fix the water level at 137 ft and suggested Tamil Nadu take maximum water from the dam.

But the Tamil Nadu representative wanted to set the water level at 142 ft. The Kerala representative said in 2018, the Supreme Court had directed to fix the level in the reservoir at 139.99 ft.

The Kerala representative said the State was facing a serious problem now when compared to 2018. If water was released from the dam, the Idukki reservoir, which was almost full now, would not be able to store more water. In the present situation, Tamil Nadu should draw more water from Mullaperiyar and store it in the Vaigai and Madurai dams.

Kerala Additional Chief Secretary T.K. Jose; Tamil Nadu member and Additional Chief Secretary Sandeep Saxena; and Central Water Commission member and Mullaperiyar high-power committee chairman Gulshan Raj attended the meeting.

The meeting was held in the wake of the Supreme Court asking the committee to decide on fixing the water level. The apex court will deliver the judgment on Wednesday.

Idukki Collector Sheeba George said all steps had been taken and various departments were put on alert over the increase in the water level in the dam.

Talking to presspersons after a review meeting, she said 3,220 persons in Peerumade, Udumbanchola and Idukki taluks would be shifted. They were from the villages of Periyar, Manjumala, Upputhara and Elappara in Peerumade; Ayyappancoil and Kanchiyar villages in Idukki; and Anavilasam in Udumbanchola taluk.

The Hindu- 27- October-2021

Safety first

T.N. must assure Kerala that all instruments for monitoring the dam's safety are in place

The Supreme Court's direction on Monday to the supervisory committee for the Mullaperiyar dam on the issue of the maximum water level has revived the controversy surrounding the dam. Located in Kerala, the water body is operated and maintained by Tamil Nadu to meet the water requirements of five of its southern districts. The order was issued while hearing a petition raising apprehensions about the supervision of water levels of the reservoir, especially during the rainy season; Kerala has also been experiencing unusually heavy spells of rain. During October 18-25, the dam too received a substantial inflow. Despite the Court's nod in 2014 to store water up to 142 ft, Tamil Nadu has been careful in drawing as much water as possible so that the level does not reach the permissible level ordinarily. A few days ago, Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan wrote to his Tamil Nadu counterpart, M.K. Stalin, referring to the heavy rainfall in the catchment and emphasising the "urgent need for the gradual release of water". His letter should be viewed more as a note of caution than anything else. During a debate in the Assembly on Monday, Mr. Vijayan categorically stated that there was no threat to the dam and was also appreciative of the Tamil Nadu authorities, who, he noted, were "highly empathetic" to Kerala's demands.

With camaraderie prevailing between the two States, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Vijayan would do well to send out a strong message that there is no room for passion and chauvinism on a technical and complex subject such as the operation and maintenance of Mullaperiyar. As the issue of dam safety is a recurrent one, it would be in the interests of all stakeholders that the remaining works to strengthen the dam are done at the earliest, for which the approval of the Kerala and Central governments is required. Some sections in Kerala may argue that the completion of the works will only make the case of Tamil Nadu stronger in the context of its long-standing demand of raising the water level to the original 152 ft. But, what needs to be kept in mind is that the works are meant to strengthen the dam. It has been suggested that Kerala give its permission – a pre-requisite for Tamil Nadu to get the Centre's clearances – while stating that this will not be prejudicial to its position on the issue. Tamil Nadu too should ensure that all the instruments for monitoring the safety and health of the dam are installed and are functioning properly. As there are sufficient scientific and technological tools to respond effectively to any legitimate and genuine concern, every player should adopt a rational approach while deciding on the storage levels and safety aspects of the dam.

Morning Standard- 27- October-2021

DJB to lay water pipelines to houses, install meters

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ New Delhi

THE Delhi Jal Board (DJB) on Tuesday announced that now it would provide household water connection to all the consumers which would include laying water pipelines and the installation of metres at consumers' premises.

A meeting was chaired by the Water Minister Satyendar Jain where the decision was taken which aims to resolve complaints of water contamination, reduce unauthorised connections and increase the number of functional meters in the network of DJB.

Till date, the connection from the DJB water pipeline to individual households was the responsibility of individual consumers. "Many times, it was observed that due to damaged pipeline and leakage at joints, contamination was caused, which could not be resolved by the DJB because it was beyond its Jurisdiction. With the new policy, the DJB can now rectify problems of old pipelines in existing colonies as well as provide new metre connections in upcoming colonies," the DJB said in a statement.

Slab to be followed for new water connection

Category	Residential	Commercial
A,B,C	₹4,000	₹8,000
D,E	₹2,000	₹4,000
F,G,H villages	₹1,000	₹2,000

Upon applying, the DJB itself will now provide domestic water connections and sewer connections. Till now, the onus of taking the connections was on consumers —Raghav Chadha, DJB vice chairperson

Along with this, the DJB has approved the constitution of the water and sewerage committee at ward and Zone level composed of civil society representatives and the DJB officials. Ward level committee will comprise seven members, while the zonal committee will comprise 12 members. "Zonal and ward level committees will be formed by the DJB wherein civil society representatives will be inducted for better grievance, water, sewer and bill management. Civil society representatives will be made chairman of the ward level committee. Constituency MLA will be made chairman of zonal level committee. It will be an inclusive model of Public-Private participation," tweeted DJB vice chairperson Raghav Chadha.

Chadha added in his tweet: "Upon applying, the DJB itself will now provide domestic water connections and sewer connections. Till now, the onus of taking the connections was on consumers. This will reduce the issues related to plumber-raj, bad plumbing, water contamination in connections."

Amar Ujala- 27- October-2021

जल बोर्ड लगाएगा घरेलू पानी का कनेक्शन : जैन

बोले, ओखला में लगेगा 20 एमजीडी क्षमता का आरओ प्लांट

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। राजधानी में अब सभी घरेलू पानी का कनेक्शन दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ही लगाएगा, इससे जनता को बिचौलियों से निजात मिलेगी। इसके अलावा जल बोर्ड ओखला में 20 एमजीडी की क्षमता का एक आरओ प्लांट लगाएगा। वहीं, दिल्ली सरकार और जनता के बीच बेहतर समन्वय बनाने के लिए जल और सीवेज समिति गठित होगी। रैन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम में दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता के स्लैब में बदलाव किया जाएगा। यह सभी निर्णय दिल्ली जल बोर्ड की बैठक में मंगलवार को लिए गए।

जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन की अध्यक्षता में बैठक में निर्णय लिया गया कि अब सभी उपभोक्ताओं को घरेलू पानी का कनेक्शन बोर्ड उपलब्ध कराएगा, इसमें पानी की पाइप लाइन बिछाना और उपभोक्ता के घर मीटर लगाना शामिल है। इससे दूषित पानी की समस्या से निजात मिलेगी और अनाधिकृत कनेक्शन कम होंगे। बोर्ड ने कनेक्शन के लिए ए, बी, सी श्रेणी के तहत कॉलोनियों के लिए 4000 रुपये की लागत को मंजूरी दी है। डी और ई श्रेणी के लिए 2000 रुपये और एफ, जी, एच श्रेणी की कॉलोनियों और गांवों के लिए 1,000 रुपये की फ्लैट दर को मंजूरी दी है। व्यवसायिक कनेक्शनों के लिए दर घरेलू श्रेणी से दोगुनी होगी।

बैठक में मौजूद जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन । अमर उजाला

सरकार-नागरिक समन्वय के लिए बनेगी जल एवं सीवरेज कमेटी

बोर्ड ओखला में 20 एमजीडी की क्षमता का एक आरओ प्लांट बनाएगा। यह पानी पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से घरों तक पहुंचाया जाएगा। इस आरओ प्लांट में पानी की आपूर्ति झीलों और भूजल से की जाएगी। जमीन से पानी सिर्फ उन इलाकों से निकाला जाएगा जहां पानी का स्तर काफ़ी ऊपर है। इस परियोजना को मई 2022 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

Rajasthan Patrika- 27- October-2021

आंध्र, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक व बिहार सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील

देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी रहती है आपदा वाले जिलों में

640 में 463 जिले जोखिम वाले

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. देश के 80 फीसदी से अधिक लोग बाढ़, सूखा और चक्रवात वाले क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। यानी 640 जिलों में से 463 जिले जलवायु जोखिम वाले हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और बिहार ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो जलवायु आपदा के लिए सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील हैं।

देश में सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील जिलों में असम के धेमाजी व नागांव, तेलंगाना का खम्मम, तमिलनाडु का चेन्नई, ओडिशा का गजपति, आंध्र प्रदेश का विजयनगरम और महाराष्ट्र का सांगली शामिल है। यह खुलासा ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण व जल परिषद (सीईईडब्ल्यू) की स्टडी में हुआ है।

पूर्वोत्तर में बाढ़, दक्षिण में सूखा

स्टडी के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर के राज्य बाढ़ के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील हैं, जबकि दक्षिण और मध्य भारत के राज्य अत्यधिक सूखे की चपेट में हैं। पूर्वी राज्यों के 59 फीसदी और पश्चिमी राज्यों के कुल 41 फीसदी जिले सबसे अधिक चक्रवात की चपेट में आते हैं।

देश में 183 से अधिक जिले हॉटस्पॉट

देश में वर्ष 2000 के बाद से 290 जिलों में जलवायु आपदा से बुनियादी ढांचे में बदलाव आया है। वहीं 183 से अधिक जिले जलवायु आपदा के लिए सबसे हॉटस्पॉट के रूप में हैं, जहां पर किसी भी मौसम में आपदा आना सामान्य बात हो गई है।

16 साल में आपदा में 200% की बढ़ोतरी

यह हाल तब है जब वर्ष 2005 के बाद से अब तक आपदा में 200 फीसदी तक की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, ओडिशा, कर्नाटक और गुजरात ने जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के जरिए प्रभावी तरीके से काम किया है। हैरत की बात है कि लगातार आपदा के बावजूद देश के 63 फीसदी जिलों में ही जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना लागू है। इसमें से 32 फीसदी जिलों में ही योजना सुचारू रूप से संचालित है।

Jansatta- 27- October-2021

घरेलू पानी संयोजन अब बोर्ड देगा

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्तूबर।

अब दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी) सभी उपभोक्ताओं को घरेलू पानी का कनेक्शन (संयोजन) उपलब्ध कराएगा। इसमें पानी की पाइप लाइन बिछाना और उपभोक्ता के घर तक मीटर लगाना शामिल होगा। इससे दूषित पानी की समस्या से निजात मिलेगी।

मंगलवार को जल मंत्री सत्येंद्र जैन की अध्यक्षता में हुई जल बोर्ड बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया है। अभी तक घर में पानी का कनेक्शन लगाने की जिम्मेदारी उपभोक्ता की ही थी। इस वजह से पानी का रिसाव और दूषित होना आम बात है।

जल बोर्ड का मानना है कि यह व्यवस्था लागू होने से अनधिकृत कनेक्शन कम होंगे, जिसकी वजह से बोर्ड के नेटवर्क में काम करने वाले मीटर की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी। डीजेबी वर्तमान में 13,000 किलोमीटर से अधिक पानी की पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क का रखरखाव करता है। नई नीति के अनुसार तहत डीजेबी अब मौजूदा कालोनियों में पुरानी पाइप लाइनों को ठीक करने के साथ-साथ आने वाली कालोनियों में मीटर के साथ पानी के नए कनेक्शन देगा। इस कार्य के लिए डीजेबी गृहकर की ए, बी, सी श्रेणी के तहत कालोनियों के लिए 4000 रुपए का शुल्क लेगा जबकि डी और ई श्रेणी के लिए 2000 रुपए और एफ, जी, एच श्रेणी की कालोनियों और गांवों के लिए 1,000 रुपए का भुगतान लेगा। इसी प्रकार व्यावसायिक कनेक्शनों के लिए दर घरेलू श्रेणी से दोगुनी होगी।

ओखला में बनेगा नया संयंत्र : ओखला में 20 एमजीडी (मिलियन गैलन प्रतिदिन) की क्षमता का एक आरओ संयंत्र बनने जा रहा है। इसके तहत रोजाना 20 एमजीडी पीने योग्य पानी का वितरण किया जाएगा, जो कि पाइपलाइन के द्वारा दिल्ली की जनता के घरों तक पहुंचाया जाएगा। संयंत्र में पानी की आपूर्ति झीलों और भूजल से की जाएगी। इस परियोजना को मई 2022 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इसके अलावा डीजेबी अगले आठ माह में आरओ संयंत्र की कुल 100 एमजीडी क्षमता बनाने की परियोजनाओं पर भी काम कर रहा है।

बनेगी एक विशेष समिति : शिकायत और संचार के लिए डीजेबी ने समाज के प्रतिनिधियों और डीजेबी अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर वार्ड और जोन स्तर पर जल एवं सीवेज समिति के गठन को मंजूरी दी है। यह समिति दो स्तर पर होगी, एक वार्ड के स्तर पर और दूसरी जोन के स्तर पर। वार्ड स्तरीय समिति में 7 सदस्य होंगे तथा जोनल कमेटी में 12 सदस्य होंगे। वहीं बोर्ड ने यमुना नदी को साफ करने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार 14 सीवेज जलशोधन संयंत्र लगाएगी। इनकी क्षमता 220 एमजीडी होगी। इस परियोजना की लागत 153 करोड़ रुपए होगी और इसे एक साल में पूरा किया जाएगा। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रतिदिन यमुना में बहने वाला लगभग 10,000 किलोग्राम आर्गेनिक प्रदूषक कम होगा।