

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



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

दिनांक: 28.11.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

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

संलग्न

28.11.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक
28/11/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रवीण शर्मा
28-11-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

प्रतिलिपि

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

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



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Snow cripples life in Kinnaur, schools shut for 2 days

BHANU P LOHUMI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, NOVEMBER 27

Life was paralysed in tribal areas following first heavy snowfall of the season and schools were closed for two days in Kalpa and Pooh while Hindustan-Tibet NH-5 was closed beyond Powari.

The traffic was disrupted in upper Shimla region also following fresh snowfall at Khadralla, Narkanda, Kharapathar, Sarahan, Sangla and Chitkul. Higher reaches in Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti also received fresh snowfall.

Rohtang Pass, which is already closed for traffic, recorded 40 cm of fresh snow and was closed beyond Solang Nullah. Kalpa received 41 cm of snow while Khadralla, Pooh



DRAPED IN WHITE: Reckong Peo covered under a thick blanket of snow on Wednesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

and Chitkul recorded 30 cm, 12 cm and 10 cm of snow.

The MeT office has issued yellow warning of heavy rain

or snow in mid and higher hills today and predicted rain, snow and thunderstorm across the state tomorrow.

Mercury plummeted and high altitude tribal areas groaned under piercing cold wave with minimum temper-

atures staying eight to 12 degree below freezing point.

Mercury dipped to minus 6.0 degree at Keylong.

RAJNATH ASSURES ALL POSSIBLE HELP

State Agriculture Minister Ram Lal Markanda talked to Defence Minister Rajnath

Singh and apprised him of the difficulties being faced by the people following closure of Rohtang Pass

Rajnath assured all possible help to tribal people of Lahaul and Spiti and said that efforts would be made to clear the snow on Rohtang Pass



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'Global warming alters rainfall pattern'

Scientists say that a shift in a key weather system is stimulating cyclones in the Bay of Bengal

JACOB KOSHY
NEW DELHI

Global warming has altered a key weather system and that may be whetting cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, decreasing winter rain in north India and altering global rainfall patterns, a study by a team of Indian and U.S. researchers has found.

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO), as it's called, is a moving band of rain clouds that travels around the globe spanning 12,000-20,000 km across the tropical oceans. In its journey, it interacts with surface waters of the Indo-Pacific ocean, the largest pool of warm water in the globe, and due to this – the authors say – the lifecycle of the MJO gets affected.

The MJO clouds on average are spending only 15 days, instead of 19, over the Indian Ocean.

Over the west Pacific, it increased by five days (from an



After the gale: In this photo dated November 19, 2019, men are clearing debris from their damaged house after cyclone Bulbul hit the area in Namkhana, West Bengal. ■ REUTERS

average 16 days to 23 days). "It is this change in the residence time of MJO clouds that has altered the weather patterns across the globe," according to the research paper that appears in the latest edition of the journal *Nature*.

When the MJO appears in the Indian Ocean during the

monsoon months of June-September, it can increase rains over India. This year, India was poised to receive below normal monsoon rainfall in April but ended up with excessive rain partly due to the MJO.

The study, led by Roxy Mathew Koll, a researcher at the Indian Institute of Tropi-

cal Meteorology, Pune doesn't delve into the impact of the MJO during the monsoon months. However, Mr. Koll told *The Hindu*, the change in the MJO could drift warmer surface water towards the Bay of Bengal and increase cyclones. "The MJOs haven't been as extensively studied as say the El Nino. This study shows that we need better observation of the Indian Ocean and improve forecasts that can warn us about a cyclone."

Ocean temperatures

To compute the reduction in the number of MJO days over the Indian Ocean, the researchers – they included scientists from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the University of Washington and the University of Tokyo – compared ocean temperatures from 1981-2018 to compute the

changes. Global warming has been expanding the size of the warm pool on average by 2,300 sq. km. annually from 1900-2018 and at an accelerated average rate of 4,000 sq. km. per year during 1981-2018.

The changes in MJO behaviour have increased the rainfall over northern Australia, west Pacific, Amazon basin, southwest Africa and southeast Asia (Indonesia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea).

At the same time these changes have brought a decline in rainfall over central Pacific, along the west and east coast of U.S. (e.g., California), north India, east Africa and the Yangtze basin in China. The frequent California fires, droughts in Africa and East Asian floods and cyclones in the Bay of Bengal may be linked to these changes in global weather, the study noted.

A joint effort to conserve water in Rajasthan

Villagers and representatives of panchayat bodies to help in groundwater recharge

MOHAMMED IQBAL
JAIPUR

Villagers and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj bodies in Rajasthan will assist the State government in its efforts for water conservation and rainwater harvesting, which are expected to increase the groundwater level in the geographically difficult areas.

The projects have been formulated to meet the local needs with regular monitoring.

The Rajiv Gandhi Jal San-

chay Yojana (RGJSY), launched in all the 33 districts of the State on August 20 this year, has identified as many as 1.80 lakh works to be executed in its first phase for creating a robust water harvesting infrastructure in over 3,900 villages.

Erratic rainfall

Chief Secretary D.B. Gupta said here on Wednesday that the RGJSY's long-term projects would permanently resolve the issue of paucity of water caused by scanty and

erratic rainfall in the State. The completion of works through convergence with the departments concerned will ensure the availability of sufficient water for drinking and irrigation.

The RGJSY has incorporated the works identified in the Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan undertaken during the previous BJP regime in the State.

Proposals for making budgetary provisions under the State Plan for 2019-20 have been submitted to the Fi-

nance Department, while a meeting of the Water Cess Committee for making the water cess provision was convened on October 31.

Mr. Gupta said at a meeting of the State-level committee on RGJSY that the contribution of villagers and elected representatives would help in identification of places where no water harvesting structures were constructed in the past.

He laid emphasis on stopping the practice of flood irrigation.

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Business Line, Delhi

Two-thirds of Indian households drink unsafe water, says Survey

TINA EDWIN

New Delhi, November 27

The high incidence of water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea are an outcome of the poor quality of drinking water in India, yet nearly two-thirds of the households across the country do not treat their water before consuming it, either out of ignorance or for want of resources.



Averse to boiling

Boiling water before drinking, perhaps the safest and most effective way to kill germs and widely recommended by public healthcare institutions and doctors, is not popular in rural India. Rather, some choose to just strain the water through a piece of cloth before drinking it, a process that only removes large particles of contaminants.

The numbers are particularly shocking for States such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, both for rural and urban areas

State-wise data

In Bihar, over 95 per cent of the households drink untreated water from handpumps and tube-wells, with just 0.1 per cent of the rural households and 0.6 per cent of the urban households reporting that they boiled the water. Less than 3 per cent of the households got piped water.

In Uttar Pradesh, where 81 per cent of the households drank water drawn from handpumps and tube-wells, about 94 per cent of the households reported that they used it without any form of purification. Just 0.3 per cent of the households in rural areas and 0.7 per cent in urban areas boiled their water.

In West Bengal, where 58 per cent of the households drank water from handpumps and tube-wells, about 85 per cent drank untreated water, with 0.9 per cent of the rural households and two per cent of the urban households boiling water prior to consumption.

These findings were reported by the National Statistical Office in a report titled *Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India*. The survey was carried out between July and December 2018.

Boiling water was most popular across Kerala with 86 per cent of the households using boiled water. Over 71 per cent drank water drawn from wells. Drinking boiled water was also prevalent in the north-eastern States such as Nagaland, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

Water purifiers

Just about 2.4 per cent of the rural households have electric water purifiers, with most of them in Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, less than 0.1 per cent of the rural households have electric water purifiers.

Overall, 8.7 per cent of the households in India and 20.8 per cent of the urban households have installed electric water purifiers. Yet, for urban India, electric purifiers are the most popular form of treating water. Incidentally, just about 36.5 per cent of all households in the National Capital have electric water purifiers.

Strangely, the non-electric water purifiers that are cheaper to maintain, were also not popular. Only 3.5 per cent of the households across the country reported use of the appliance, and they were most popular in the North-Eastern States such as Tripura and Mizoram, where more than 60 per cent of the households reported using them.

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RIGHT MESSAGE

WITH WATER mission being a flagship programme of the Narendra Modi government's second term, Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat is ensuring that he is not leaving any opportunity to send the right message across. When he learnt that a group of schoolchildren from Amritsar's Beyond English Language School was visiting the national capital, he decided to meet them, as they have worked on a water conservation project. Shekhawat hosted the 40 students and those accompanying them at his residence in the morning and took them to visit Parliament House. Shekhawat took photographs with them in front of the Gandhi statue and spent time with them in Parliament building as well.

Times of India - 28.11.2019

Ball in Centre's court on notifying norms

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Union minister Ram Vilas Paswan on Wednesday charged CM Arvind Kejriwal with delay in giving names for joint lifting of water samples as he feared they would fail. However, in a fresh twist, after maintaining for weeks that Delhi should make BIS standards for tap water mandatory, the consumer affairs ministry said the Centre has the power to notify these norms and the state would have to follow them.

Responding to questions on how the problem of poor quality water can be fixed, Paswan said BIS standard should be made mandatory. While replying to who was responsible for making the norm mandatory, BIS officials said the ministry had this authority, which could be either consumer affairs or jal shakti.

BIS officials said they had sent a draft proposal to the consumer affairs ministry. Subsequently, Paswan's ministry has

sent it to Jal Shakti ministry. Officials from Jal Shakti said they would soon go through the proposal and decide.

Paswan had earlier said, once BIS norms become mandatory, people could take the water supplying agencies to court if they found the quality to be poor. "If states do not follow the standards, we cannot ban supply of water," he said.

WATER WAR

The minister said the Kejriwal government was adamant and was maintaining that the tap water was better than the European cities. "It's laughable... Let all those supporting this claim offer water to their guests at meetings or parties... AAP alleged whether all this happening due to RO industry, now I charge him of working for the RO companies. Why people are forced to buy ROs? This is because the government fails to supply clean and safe water," Paswan said.

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Govt mulls making BIS standard mandatory for piped drinking water

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

Taking note of samples drawn from 20 State capitals were not as per the specification 'Indian Standard (IS)-10500:2012' for drinking water, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs is working on a plan to make the BIS standards on piped drinking water mandatory to ensure safe and quality water to people.

The proposal comes amid tests conducted by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on drinking water, which found water quality in Mumbai as per standard but poor in many state capitals, including Delhi. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs has written to Jal Shakti Ministry to this effect. According to Food and Consumer Affairs Minister Ram Vilas Paswan, the Centre has the power to make BIS standard (on piped drinking water) mandatory.

None of the samples drawn from Chandigarh, Thiruvananthapuram, Patna, Bhopal, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Gandhinagar, Lucknow, Jammu, Jaipur, Dehradun, Chennai, Kolkata complied with the requirements. "The Consumer Affairs ministry has written a letter to the Jal Shakti ministry to make it mandatory," Paswan said.

The minister said his mission is to ensure safe and quality water to people of not only the national capital but across India. He, however, spoke about

the implementation challenge in case BIS standards on piped water are made mandatory. "If states do not follow standards, we cannot ban supply of water."

Paswan also accused that Delhi government is not serious about quality of drinking water and rather playing politics. Rejecting Aam Aadmi Party's (AAP) charge that he was favouring RO (water purifier) companies, Paswan alleged that the Delhi chief minister wants to favour such companies by continuing to supply poor quality water.

Paswan reiterated his demand that a joint committee, comprising officials of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Delhi Jal Board (DJB), be constituted to retest the tap water supplied in the national capital.

The BIS is the national standard body established under the BIS Act 2016 for harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods.

BIS Director General Pramod Kumar Tiwari said that under the BIS Act, there is provision that standards formulated for any products can be made mandatory.

The BIS has sent a draft quality control order to the consumer affairs ministry, proposing that standard on drinking water as a product and standard on entire supply chain or control points should be made mandatory.

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■ High phosphate concentration, largely from household waste water, was the major contributor to the layers of froth seen at some ghats of river Yamuna during the Chhath festival earlier this month, the Yamuna pollution control committee was told.

RAJ K RAJ/HT PHOTO

Detergent in household waste leads to frothing in Yamuna

Vatsala Shranghi
vatsala.shranghi@htlive.com

HT-28

NEW DELHI: High phosphate concentration, largely from household waste water, was the major contributor to the layers of froth seen at some ghats of river Yamuna during the Chhath festival earlier this month, the Yamuna pollution control committee was told.

After images of devotees offering prayers in waist-deep froth in the river at Kalindi Kunj were carried by media outlets, the NGT-appointed committee had asked the Delhi Pollution Control Committee as well as the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to submit a report on the condition of water.

"In the samples lifted by the CPCB from Kalindi Kunj and ITO Bridge, it was found that the phosphate concentration was 0.51 mg/litre, which is several times higher than the normal range of 0.005 to 0.05 mg/litres," as per a report submitted to the panel.

The panel member said it will examine the causes in detail and issue specific directions to control this pollutant. As per the Yamuna panel, at least 90% of domestic waste water in the city flows into the Yamuna, which has

▶ The presence of phosphate compounds in the river is largely from household waste water. This (the froth) is not seen for most part of the year, however, when there is turbulence in water downstream, there is a churning effect and these pollutants are thrown up resulting in froth.

DPCC AND CPCB REPORT

a high content of detergent and laundry chemicals.

"The presence of phosphate compounds in the river is largely from household waste water. This (the froth) is not seen for most part of the year, however, when there is turbulence in the water downstream, there is a churning effect and these pollutants are thrown up resulting in froth," a committee member, who did not wish to be named, said.

When the river is at its normal flow, the phosphoric compounds settle on the river bed, however,

when more water is released to reduce the pollution load in it, the turbulence causes a churning of water, which throws up these pollutants thus forming layers of froth, the report said.

The NGT committee comprises former Delhi chief secretary Shailaja Chandra and retired expert member BS Sajwan.

The panel was constituted to look into issues plaguing the Yamuna and to prepare an action plan to rejuvenate the river.

According to experts, during festivals like Chhath, extra water is released from the Wazirabad barrage, which goes down to the Okhla barrage and from there into the river. Since the water falls into the river from a height, it causes churning and the froth develops.

Manoj Misra, Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan, said, "We get to see this phenomenon every year after monsoon when there is a dip in temperature and the white bubbles from detergents and phosphate compounds float on the surface of the Yamuna. During festivals, extra water is released into the river to make it relatively cleaner for devotees who come to offer prayers. However, the water falling from a height results in a foam covering on the river."

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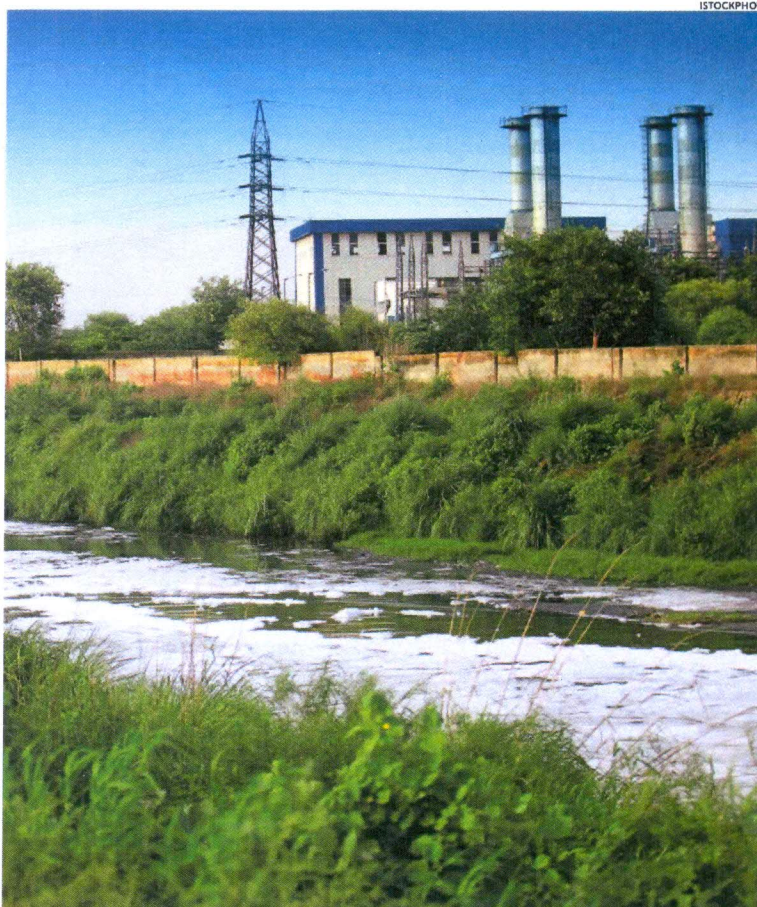
Mint, Delhi

Antibiotics are contaminating rivers and posing health risks

Even low concentrations of pharmaceutical effluents pollute our freshwaters and endanger both marine and human life



SUMAN KAPUR
is senior professor, BITS Pilani, Hyderabad



Bioomes, which are distinct communities of flora and fauna that get formed in response to a shared climate, and tissue-specific microbiomes, which are a mix of organisms that coexist in tissues, have an intimate link with each other, jointly impacting human health. While Delhi is struggling with the issue of extremely poor air quality, the problem of poor water quality in rivers plagues the whole country.

Water constitutes 70% of our total body composition. Apart from its use as an essential component for survival, water is required for agricultural and industrial activities, and power generation, thus playing a central role in global food supply, economic prosperity and the survival of all living organisms. Its importance can be gauged by the fact that all major civilizations in ancient times developed along the banks of major rivers.

Our rivers and water bodies are life-supporting assets. But river pollution has become a major cause of concern across the world in the past few decades. Its common causes include industrial discharge, open defecation, untreated waste from chemical and pharmaceutical industries, waste generated by hospitals, clinics and animal husbandry units. Recent reports on the presence of high amounts of myriad pharmaceutical residues in water bodies in Hyderabad only highlight the sordid state of affairs with the country's handling of urban and industrial waste, and the consequent pollution of water bodies. Indeed, several rivers in the world, including those in India, have been reported to have high concentrations of antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, oxytetracycline and ofloxacin.

What is the threat posed by a high concentration of chemicals, particularly drugs, in surface and ground water?

The English physician John Snow was the first to correctly suggest that the cause of London's "Broad Street cholera outbreak" in 1854 was the leakage of sewage full of faecal bacteria into a public well. But it is not just the consumption of contaminated water that is a health hazard. In 2000, Cifuentes et al identified irrigation as a link between water pollution and health, while Carr in 2001 highlighted bathing, food and person-to-person contact as modes of disease transmission from polluted water. In 2010, Ebenstein reported that a one-grade deterioration in Chinese river water quality was associated with a 9.7% increase in digestive cancer incidence. In 2011, Brainerd and Menon reported that pregnant women being exposed to a 10% increase in agricultural levels in Indian rivers during their first month of conception was associated with an 11% increase in the likelihood of one-year mortality among newborns.

Infants are also highly susceptible to water-borne pathogens (Fewtrell and Bartram, 2001) and

infant mortality serves as a good yardstick, especially in India, where infant mortality rates remain higher than the global average. The additional advantage of using this indicator is that it limits concerns of prior exposure to pollution. By correlating upstream and downstream water quality across time and space, we find that the average effect of a 1% increase in faecal coliforms is an additional 3-5 deaths per 100,000 births in a given month. In comparison, the corresponding downstream infant mortality impact is about 1-2 deaths per 100,000 births.

Unfortunately, it has been observed that Indian industries often discharge untreated or partially treated water into nearby water bodies or rivers, leading to severe water pollution and water toxicity. Continuous discharge of untreated fluids into rivers gradually pollutes its water and makes it useless for drinking, agriculture and further industrial use. In 1985, the Indian government launched the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) to clean up the Ganga river, India's longest. In the ensuing three decades, GAP was extended first to other rivers in the Ganga basin, and later to rivers all over India. Currently, 190 towns in 20 states along 41 rivers are regulated under what is now known as the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). India's flagship water pollution clean-up policy. Brandon and Homman (1995) estimate the impact of domestic water pollution on a broader swathe of illnesses. They find that

providing clean water supply and sanitation to the whole of India would save \$3-8 billion by way of forgone earnings. In particular, they suggest that 59% of annual environmental costs in India are incurred by surface water pollution.

As pharmaceuticals are designed to interact with living organisms at low doses, even low concentrations affect freshwater ecosystems. A recent OECD report cited in *The Times Of India* estimates that 10% of pharmaceuticals have the potential to cause environmental harm - hormones, painkillers and antidepressants are the biggest concerns. There is growing evidence of negative impact, with laboratory and field tests showing traces of oral contraceptives causing feminization in fish and amphibians, and residues of psychiatric drugs altering fish behaviour. Unless adequate measures are taken to manage risks, the situation is set to worsen, as the use of pharmaceuticals rises with ageing populations, advances in healthcare, rising meat and fish production, and the increased use of antibiotics for livestock.

India wants to clean its rivers by 2030, but it may remain a distant dream if the authorities continue with business as usual. The target seems difficult, as the government's own data reveals that the number of polluted stretches of rivers across the country has increased in the past few years, and the ambitious plan to clean the Ganga is yet to yield tangible results.

Punjab groundwater crisis: what it will take to move from paddy to maize

ANJU AGNIHOTRI CHABA
JALANDHAR, NOVEMBER 27

AS THE discussion around Punjab's massive groundwater crisis becomes more urgent, there is an increasingly stronger accent on diversification of crops, and a move away from water-guzzling paddy.

At a meeting over the weekend, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, decided to strengthen maize — the most important alternative to rice — by working towards narrowing the gap in economic returns between the two crops. The idea is to nudge farmers towards increasing the area under maize.

Over 70% of blocks in Punjab are in the dark zone on underground water stocks, according to central government estimates. At current rates of depletion, Punjab's entire subsurface water resource could be exhausted in a little over two decades.

To conserve the resource, the Punjab government brought a law in 2009 to mandatorily delay transplantation of paddy beyond June 10, when the most severe

phase of evapotranspiration is over. This law has been blamed for creating the bad air crisis of North India — especially Delhi — by delaying harvesting to end-October and early November, when atmospheric and wind conditions cause particulate matter and gases from burning paddy stubble to hang close to the surface.

So how area is under maize cultivation?

Of the 42-odd lakh hectares under cultivation in Punjab, maize was grown on 1.60 lakh hectares this year — just 3.8%. Since 2000, the area under maize has varied between 1.09 lakh and 1.63 lakh hectares every year.

The area under maize in Punjab is only 1.6% of the total area under the crop in India (98 lakh hectares). Nearly 46% of India's maize area is in the pensinsular states of Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra too, have large areas under maize.

In Punjab, maize can be grown in three seasons — spring (March-June), rabi (December-April) and kharif (June-October). Kharif is the state's main maize season. There



CM Amarinder Singh looks at maize exhibits at PAU, Ludhiana. Gurmeet Singh

is need to increase the area under kharif maize, which is also the paddy season. Spring maize is grown on around 25,000 hectares, but the crop is not promoted due to its long duration, and because it consumes water during the hot summer days.

And what is the minimum that must be brought under maize if Punjab wants

to effectively diversify from paddy?

Experts say the area under non-basmati paddy must be cut by at least 12 lakh hectares, and maize, basmati, and cotton must be grown on this land — besides increasing the area under agro-forestry and vegetables. Non-basmati paddy is currently grown on 23-26 lakh hectares.

At least 5.50 lakh hectares should pass under maize, the experts say — an addition of about 4 lakh hectares. Under its New Diversification Policy launched in the 2013 kharif season, the SAD-BJP government had, in fact, aimed to bring around 5.50 lakh hectares under maize by 2017-18. However, data from the agriculture department show that the area under the crop has remained largely stagnant. Fluctuating prices of maize have been a disincentive for farmers.

Will the strengthening of PAU's maize programme help in diversification?

Sixteen PAU-recommended high-yield varieties are already sown in Punjab. Long-duration varieties take 95-100 days, and short-duration ones 80-85 days. Farmers also grow several hybrid varieties devel-

oped by various companies.

"All these varieties give high yields of around 25 quintals per acre in the kharif season. More high-yield varieties can be developed, but that won't guarantee an increase in area under maize unless government policy supports the marketing of the crop," a senior PAU scientist said.

Unlike paddy and wheat, which are procured by the government, maize is sold in the open market and is subject to the actions of private players. Maize is one of 24 crops for which the government fixes a minimum support price, but procurement is not its responsibility; this is because maize is primarily a "feed" crop — of the 28 million tonnes produced in India, only 13% is consumed as food.

What can the government do in this situation?

Agricultural scientists strongly feel that along with developing more high-yield and good varieties of maize for which there is a demand in the market, the government must stop free power for paddy in order to disincentivise its cultivation and check the

overexploitation of underground aquifers. A very large number of tubewells (more than 14 lakh in 2015-16) running on free power pump out virtually endless amounts of water across the state.

According to the scientists, the government could also earmark a portion of the MSP budget for maize, so that a fund is created from which farmers can be compensated in case the price of maize falls below what has been fixed by the centre government. "Making such a policy is not a big deal for the government," a senior scientist said. "The budget will remain the same, it will only be apportioned better."

Agricultural economist Sardara Singh Johl, however, argued for creating conditions for farmers to move voluntarily away from paddy rather than the government making policy. "The government does not need to make any policy for diversification if it gets a market for low water-consuming crops, and a good price for such crops. Farmers will themselves go for such crops without the government's efforts," Dr Johl said. Efforts to fix area for diversification have failed in the past, he said.

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☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
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☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
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केंद्र से राजस्थान के हिस्से का पूरा पानी दिलाने की मांग

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका. राज्यसभा सदस्य किरोड़ीलाल मीणा ने केंद्र सरकार से रावी-व्यास, यमुना और सतलज नदियों से पानी का पूरा हिस्सा राजस्थान को दिलाने की मांग की है।

बुधवार को ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के तहत किरोड़ी ने कहा कि 31 दिसंबर 1981 को राजस्थान के साथ पंजाब-हरियाणा का समझौता हुआ था। इसके तहत रावी-व्यास नदी से राजस्थान को 8.06 मिलियन एकड़ फ्रीट पानी मिलना है, लेकिन फिलहाल 8 मिलियन एकड़ फ्रीट पानी ही मिल रहा है। ताजेवाला हैड पर समझौता हो चुका है, लेकिन हरियाणा उस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर रहा है। इससे यमुना का पानी चूरू-झुझुनू जिलों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

राज्य के 231 बांधों की सुरक्षा

का सवाल RP-28/11

बेंगलूरु. राज्य में स्थित 231 प्रमुख बांधों की सुरक्षा को लेकर राज्य सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार के निर्देशों की अनुपालना पर ध्यान नहीं दिए जाने से फिलहाल ऐसा ही प्रतीत होता है।

केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने एक साल पहले राज्य बांध सुरक्षा संगठन (एसडीएसओ) गठित करने का निर्देश दिया था। मगर राज्य सरकार इस मामले में विफल रही, जबकि महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात में एसडीएसओ अस्तित्व में आ गए हैं। राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में स्थित 231 में से 44 बांधों का निर्माण 100 वर्ष पहले किया गया है। इस वर्ष राज्य में बारी बारिश से लगभग सभी बांध लबालब हुए हैं। केंद्र ने वर्ष 2017 में बांधों की सुरक्षा को लेकर विधेयक पारित किया था। जिसमें बांधों की सुरक्षा के लिए एसडीएसओ के गठन के प्रावधान हैं। आशंका बनी रहती है कि बांधों को निशाना बनाकर आतंककारी समूह व्यापक स्तर पर जानमाल को क्षति पहुंचा सकते हैं।

पेयजल को वैधानिक बनाने की तैयारी, भेजा प्रस्ताव

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में पेयजल की गुणवत्ता को लेकर उपभोक्ता मंत्रालय और दिल्ली सरकार के बीच तनातनी खत्म होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। उपभोक्ता मंत्री रामविलास पासवान ने कहा कि दिल्ली सरकार पेयजल में सुधार के लिए तैयार नहीं है। केंद्र अब पेयजल को वैधानिक बनाने की तैयारी में जुट गया है। इसके लिए जलशक्ति मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया है, जिस पर वह राज्यों की सहमति के साथ आगे बढ़ सकता है।

पेयजल को वैधानिक बनाने के लिए पानी को एक उत्पाद के रूप में मान्यता जाती है। दूसरे स्तर पर पानी के स्रोत, आपूर्ति लाइन प्रोसेसिंग और भंडारण की पूरी श्रृंखला के कंट्रोल प्वाइंट की गुणवत्ता का मानक होता है। सभी स्तरों पर पानी की जांच होती है। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआइएस) के महानिदेशक पीके तिवारी ने बताया कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल आर्डर का मसौदा तैयार कर उपभोक्ता



नई दिल्ली में प्रेसवार्ता करते केंद्रीय मंत्री रामविलास पासवान • प्रेर

मामले विभाग को सौंप दिया है, जिसे अगली कार्यवाही के लिए जलशक्ति मंत्रालय को भेज दिया गया है।

पासवान ने प्रेसवार्ता में एक बार फिर दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल के खिलाफ आरोप लगाते हुए कहा 'वह दिल्ली के पानी की गुणवत्ता को लेकर गंभीर नहीं हैं।' पासवान ने कहा कि उन्हें पूरे देश में पेयजल की गुणवत्ता की चिंता है। इसी क्रम में नौ दिसंबर को बीआइएस के महानिदेशक ने सभी

राज्य सरकारों के जलापूर्ति से जुड़े विभागीय अधिकारियों की एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की है। इसमें सभी राज्यों से पेयजल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के बारे में चर्चा होगी।

दिल्ली में पेयजल की गुणवत्ता के बारे में पासवान ने कहा कि इसके लिए वह बहुत चिंतित हैं। राजधानी में रहने वाले गरीबों के बच्चे जलजनित बीमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में पानी की संयुक्त टीम से जांच कराई जाए और गड़बड़ी मिलने पर उसमें सुधार लाया जाए। पहले चरण में 20 राज्यों की राजधानी के पानी की जांच की गई। दूसरे चरण में जनवरी के पहले सप्ताह में 100 स्मार्ट सिटी में पेयजल की जांच की जाएगी, जबकि तीसरे चरण में 15 अगस्त 2020 तक देश के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में पीने के पानी की जांच कराई जाएगी। इसका मकसद उपभोक्ताओं को स्वच्छ पेयजल के प्रति जागरूक बनाना भी है।

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The Times of India (New Delhi)
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☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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तीन माह में 50 कॉलोनियों में पाइपलाइन से होगी जलापूर्ति

अमर उजाला में छपी खबरों का दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने लिया संज्ञान

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। 'अमर उजाला' में पानी की समस्या को लेकर लगातार छप रही खबरों पर संज्ञान लेते हुए दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए हैं कि जिन इलाकों में पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है, वहां आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए। जिन कॉलोनियों में पाइपलाइन नहीं पहुंची है, वहां निश्चित समय में लाइन डालकर जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए।

अमर उजाला ने संगम विहार, देवली, खानपुर और जामिया नगर के अबुल फजल एन्क्लेव में पानी की समस्या से संबंधित कई खबरें प्रमुखता से प्रकाशित की थीं। इन समस्याओं को गंभीरता से लेते हुए जल बोर्ड ने घर-घर तक स्वच्छ पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने को कहा है। उन्हें सुनिश्चित करने को कहा गया है कि किसी भी अनधिकृत कॉलोनी में पेयजल से संबंधित कोई समस्या न पेश आए। बोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष दिनेश मोहनिया ने कहा कि अगले दो महीने में प्रभावित कॉलोनियों



अमर उजाला में प्रकाशित खबर।



में पेयजल घरों तक पहुंचाने के लिए पाइपलाइन डालने का काम पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। फिलहाल करीब 250 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में पाइपलाइन नहीं है। बोर्ड की कोशिश है कि एक साल में इन सभी में पीने के पानी की किसी भी तरह की समस्या का सामना न करना पड़े। इसके लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है, जिन्हें चरणों में पूरा किया जाएगा। दिल्ली सरकार की कोशिश है कि सभी घरों में स्वच्छ और पर्याप्त पानी की आपूर्ति हो। इसके लिए न केवल मौजूदा सुविधाओं को बेहतर किया जा रहा है, बल्कि पानी से संबंधित कोई समस्या आती है तो उन्हें तत्काल दूर करने के भी निर्देश दिए जा चुके हैं।