

Saumitra Kumar Haldar is 1st full-time chief of Cauvery Authority

NEW DELHI, DHNS: The Centre has appointed Saumitra Kumar Haldar as the full-time chairman of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA).

The government has appointed a full-time chairman, more than three years after the establishment of the CWMA.

Presently, Haldar is serving as the chairman of the Central Water Commission (CWC).

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet approved his appointment for a period of five years from the date he takes charge. He will serve in the position from November 30, once he retires as the CWC chairman.

Since the setting up of the authority in June 2018, the Centre has been giving the post as additional charge to the CWC chairman.

Tamil Nadu had earlier approached the Supreme Court, urging for the appointment of a full-time chairman.

A degree holder in engineering from the government engineering college, Jabalpur, Haldar held various positions in the CWC.

He handled various inter-state matters such as co-ordination and management of resources of the Narmada river.

As the head of the CWMA, Haldar will have a casting vote in the event of a tie when a river water dispute arises.

The CWMA will meet frequently to monitor the release of water from upper riparian states to lower riparian states.

The authority will also have power to give approval when river basin states want to take up major water resources projects.

The main task of the authority is to monitor the implementation of the final award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, modified by the Supreme Court.

Deccan Herald- 29- September-2021

Govt to allocate Rs 2,500 cr for UKP land acquisition

BENGALURU, DHNS: In a bid to expedite the works of the Upper Krishna Project (UKP), the state government will allocate an additional Rs 2,500 crore for the works, according to Chief Minister Basavaraj Bommai.

He was speaking to media persons after a review meeting with Water Resources Minister Govind Karjol and senior officials concerned.

In the meeting, it was decided to allocate additional funds this year to expedite the land acquisition process. In the 20 villages that are expected to submerge owing to the project, the government must prepare for rehabilitation of the people, officials were told.

Further, the government has decided to resolve various pending cases pertaining to land acquisition, by appointing special legal



counsels. Filling up vacant posts and shifting the Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam to Almatti, were among the other decisions taken to fast-track the project, Bommai said.

Meanwhile, the government will also ensure that farmers living in the tail-end areas of canals coming under phases 1 and 2 of the projects are getting water. There have been several complaints that the tail-end farmers are not getting water supply, he said.

Telangana Today- 29- September-2021

Rains recede, projects full

Several districts still reeling under impact of downpour; streams, rivulets overflowing

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

Telangana saw some respite from rains on Tuesday after incessant downpour since Sunday under the influence of cyclone Gulab.

Even as the rain clouds moved towards Maharashtra and Gujarat, several districts were still reeling under the impact of heavy rains in the past couple of days with most water bodies including rivers, rivulets, streams and tanks continuing to overflow in the aftermath of the downpour.

One person was washed away in an overflowing stream near Pulusumamidi village in Vikarabad late on Monday night when he attempted to cross the stream on his two-wheeler. The victim was identified as Ishaq Pasha, a bike mechanic working in Hyderabad.

All the major irrigation projects in the Godavari basin in north Telangana were in spate, prompting Irrigation Department officials to lift gates in most projects on Tuesday. The department also issued a red alert for people living in areas downstream of Sriram Sagar Project (SRSP) on Monday night asking them not to go near project areas and river banks.



Pochera waterfall in spate following heavy rains, in Adilabad district on Tuesday.

Officials lifted the gates in more than half a dozen reservoirs including the Kadem project in Nirmal district and Medigadda barrage in Jayashankar Bhupalpally district, to release water downstream. At Medigadda barrage, officials lifted 79 of the 85 gates to let out 8.5 lakh cusecs of water into Godavari River.

Following heavy rains till Monday midnight, low-lying areas were inundated in Nizamabad, Rajanna Sircilla, Nirmal and Karimnagar districts. The overflowing streams and water bodies af-

ected road connectivity to some villages. A portion of Madanapalli and Amrad road in Nizamabad district was washed away, affecting traffic movement in the area. A few areas in Nizamabad town were under sheets of water and local authorities shifted the residents to relief camps. In Ayyavaripally, Rangareddy district, a stream overflowed onto the road and disrupted vehicular traffic. A truck got stuck in the overflowing waters at Buggamadaram Bridge, Chintalapalem mandal in Suryapet. (SEE PAGES 2,4,5)

RESPITE FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD: Contrary to fears that Monday's heavy downpour would continue, Tuesday saw the city heaving a sigh of relief after waking up to a cloudy morning. The maximum temperature recorded on Tuesday was 26.6 degree Celsius, which is at least four degrees less than normal.

(REPORT PAGE 3)

Telangana Today- 29- September-2021

Twin reservoirs in city reach FTL

Water board opens 10 gates of Himayat Sagar, six gates of Osman Sagar

CITY BUREAU

Hyderabad

Following heavy rains in the last couple of days, the water levels in twin reservoirs of the city have reached the Full Tank Level (FTL) on Tuesday.

To release the water from the reservoirs into river Musi, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS&SB) opened 10 gates of Himayat Sagar upto two feet and six gates of Osman Sagar up to three feet.

Following the IMD-Hyderabad alert for Telangana, two of the 17 gates of Himayat Sagar and four of the 15 gates of Osman Sagar, were already kept open.

The HMWS&SB in a press release said the water level at Himayat Sagar was recorded at the FTL of 1,763.50 ft. The water level touched the reservoir capacity i.e. 2.97 TMC and officials were taking measures to release the inflows from upstream areas. While the water body was receiving 5,000 cusecs of inflow, the outflow stood at 7,700 cusecs.

Meanwhile, Osman Sagar was receiving 2,000 cusecs of inflow and the recorded outflow was 2,100 after the gates were opened. The water level in the reservoir touched FTL of 1,790 ft. The reservoir capacity is 3.90 TMC and the water level reached maximum capacity.

Officials of line departments went around residential clusters located in downstream areas of Himayat Sagar, Osman Sagar and the Musi catchment area and alerted people. Precautionary measures were taken by GHMC, police and revenue department.

Officials of three district collectorates- Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medchal-Malkajgiri - were asked to take measures in downstream areas. Meanwhile, all the lakes in the GHMC and HMDA areas were inspected by Irrigation & CAD department engineers.

Telangana Today- 29- September-2021

Stop AP projects, TS to KRMB

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

Telangana has requested the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to stop all the new projects and expansion of existing projects and canals in Andhra Pradesh without the appraisal of the board and apex council.

In a letter to the board chairman, TS Irrigation Engineer-in-Chief (General) urged him to communicate the information to the Secretary, Department of Water Resources (DoWR),

Ministry of Jal Shakthi for appropriate action.

Referring to the construction of Pinnapuram pumped storage hydro-electricity project by Andhra Pradesh, he said the project was based on withdrawal of Krishna waters and the order issued by the AP government was in contravention of Section 84 and 85 of the AP Reorganization Act, as any such project can be initiated or taken up only with the prior approval of the apex council. In this regard, a request was also made to initiate necessary action to

prevent AP government from taking up any further action, including calling and awarding tenders in terms of the decision in G.O.Ms.No.64 dated December 2, 2020 and to share any correspondence on all matter with Telangana.

However, no correspondence was received so far on this matter. From a deficit Krishna Basin, diverting water outside the basin and utilising for hydropower generation was highly objectionable while the in-basin areas are starving for water.

Telangana Today- 29- September-2021

All reservoirs on Godavari brimming



Eighteen gates of Manair Dam were lifted to let out water which almost touched the cable bridge in Karimnagar on Tuesday.

STATE BUREAU
Hyderabad

All the major irrigation projects in Godavari basin in north Telangana were in spate, prompting Irrigation department officials to lift gates of most projects on Tuesday. The department also issued a red alert for people living in areas downstream of Sriram Sagar Project (SRSP) on Monday night

asking them not to go near project areas.

Officials lifted the gates in more than half a dozen reservoirs including Kadem project, Medigadda barrage to release water downstream. At Medigadda barrage, officials opened 79 of the 85 gates to let out 8.5 lakh cusecs of water. Kamareddy Chief Engineer T Srinivas said nine of the 48 gates of Nizamsagar Dam were

opened to release 66,000 cusecs of water while six gates of Kaulas Nala project in the district were also opened. Nirmal Irrigation Superintending Engineer D Susheel Kumar said they were discharging 30,000 cusecs from Kadem project through three gates.

In Nizamabad alone, as many as 2,000 water bodies received surplus water this monsoon, officials said.

Jagitial Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Kothe Sudhakar Reddy told Telangana Today that the SRSP was receiving 2.90 lakh inflows from the catchment areas in Maharashtra. Since the project was receiving heavy inflows, the department was releasing 3,99,840 cusecs of water downstream through 33 gates. Since water released from SRSP was reaching Sripada Yellam-

palli Project after traveling 105 km, officials of Sripada Yellampalli Project lifted 40 gates and were discharging seven lakh cusecs of water. The gates of Sundilla and Annaram were also opened.

Meanwhile, as many as 21,552 tanks out of 43,870 tanks across the State received surplus water while 13,451 tanks were filled between 75 per cent and 100 per cent.

Following rain, many rivers in spate in A.P.

Road connectivity to several villages cut off; over 53,000 stranded

STAFF REPORTER

SRIKAKULAM/KAKINADA

With heavy inflows from catchment areas following incessant rains, many rivers, including Vamsadhara, Suvarnamukhi and Nagavali in Andhra Pradesh, have been in spate since Tuesday.

This led to heavy flooding in many mandals, including Palakonda, Burja, Amadala-valasa, and Srikakulam. Around 48,500 cusecs of water has been released from the Narayanpur Anicut built across the Nagavali in Burja mandal.

The inflow was 29,100 cusecs in the Madduvalasa reservoir built across the Suvaranamukhi, a tributary of Nagavali river, and the outflow was 50,434 cusecs, in the Palakonda division.



Water world: People fishing in the downstream of Meghadrigedda reservoir after excess water was released as it breached the maximum limit in Visakhapatnam on Tuesday. ■ K.R. DEEPAK

Road connectivity to several villages was completely cut off as rivers, rivulets and streams overflowed, leaving over 53,000 people stranded. The situation was worst in the Palakonda division with people facing shortage of food and water and there was no electricity.

Srikakulam District Fire Officer Ch. Krupavaram, Palakonda DSP M. Sravani and other officials travelled in a boat in the floodwaters and reached Kondasekarapalli, Koppara villages of Palakonda division. They provided food and explained the relief measures being taken to res-

cue people stranded in the floods.

Srikakulam Collector Shri-kesh B. Lathkar said the district administration had taken preventive steps to minimise the damage to crops in the backdrop of floods and continuous heavy downpour in many parts of

the district on Tuesday.

Paddy cultivation

At least 4,453 hectares under paddy cultivation have been inundated following incessant rains across East Godavari district. The total extent of area under paddy cultivation is above 2.22 lakh hectares in the district.

There was some respite for Telangana from rain on Tuesday. Almost entire Telangana was battered during the 24-hour period till 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The highest of 25 mm rain was recorded at Ailapur in Jagtial district. However, the impact of Monday's very heavy to extremely heavy rain was still visible on Tuesday too.

According to the Met department, a highest of nearly 22.6 cm rain was recorded at Jakranpalle in Nizamabad district during the 24-hour period till 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

(With inputs from Telangana bureau)

Deccan Chronicle- 29- September-2021

GOING | SLOW

Panel unable to access site; report had warned of poor upkeep

Probe at Pulichantala dam stalled

**N. VAMSI
SRINIVAS | DC**
HYDERABAD. SEPT. 28

Even nearly two months after the radial gate of the Pulichintala multi-purpose irrigation project washed away, the high level expert committee could not conduct a scientific and thorough probe into the cause of mishap and come up with remedial measures.

The committee members, inquiries by this newspaper revealed, could not reach the thrust block and rest plate, the poor construction and maintenance

of which led to the collapse of the gate in the absence of walkway bridges, a minimum requirement for personnel to regularly monitor the condition of any dam gate.

Inquiries also revealed that safety of at least another three gates was in doubt while the irrigation authorities have been impounding 33 tmc ft of water.

On the other hand, the contractors who executed the project — BSCL Pvt Ltd (civil works) and Bekam Infra Projects (radial gates) — got away

thanks to the patronage of successive governments.

"The committee visited the project site and is looking into the reasons for the mishap. We did some drone survey also," L. Narayana Reddy, Engineer-in-Chief, told this newspaper. "There is no immediate danger to the remaining gates," he pointed out.

However, sources said the committee inspection which was done only once was highly superficial and no proper study could be done. "There is no way we can reach the

critical areas like trunnion level because there are no walkway bridges. We are just clueless on how such minimum but mandatory requirement was missing in Pulichintala," a committee member said on condition of anonymity.

Inquiries by *Deccan Chronicle* also revealed that the successive governments turned a blind eye to an inspection report submitted by N. Kannaiah Naidu, a dam gates expert, on the Pulichintala spillway radial gates and river sluice gates way back in August 2014.

The inspection report highlighted that "the thrust block is fully covered with concrete dust and falling of concrete. Since the bracket will slide over thrust block when gate is loaded, the matching surfaces shall be clean."

The latest round of inspection of the Pulichintala project by the experts committee revealed that, prima facie, the dam was poorly maintained over several years and that no follow up action was taken on the previous inspection report.

Indian Express- 29- September-2021

'FIRST RESPONDERS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT TO BE SET UP IN 350 DISTRICTS'

Working on mapping Brahmaputra flood plains: Shah

New Delhi: The government is working on a programme to set up disaster management volunteers in 350 districts of the country as first responders and mapping the Brahmaputra flood plains to create artificial lakes to mitigate the annual floods in Assam, Home Minister Amit Shah said Tuesday.

Speaking at an event to commemorate the 17th Formation Day of the NDMA, Shah said: "No matter how much hard work we put into formulating responses and preparing plans, there will never be a time that NDRF and SDRF respond immediately to a disaster. If we need a response within seconds, it can only be

done by the people. Only trained Aapada Mitra (volunteers) in every village can achieve this."

Aapada Mitra is a programme to identify suitable individuals in disaster-prone regions who can be trained to be first responders in times of natural disasters. It is being implemented in 30-flood prone districts across 25 states.

"However, this experiment is on a very small scale at the moment. So we are going to implement this programme in 350 disaster-prone districts in the country," Shah said.

He said the government was also using satellite imagery and data to build roads and rail networks in a way that natural waterways are not obstructed. **ENS**

New Indian Express- 29- September-2021

Gulab inundates Hyderabad localities

Residents complain of foul stench and increased mosquito menace following the rain



Flood water coming out of Singur dam in Telangana as five gates were lifted | EXPRESS

SUNNY BASKI @ Hyderabad

THE heavy rainfall which occurred in the city on Monday due to Cyclone Gulab has caused inundation in several low-lying areas.

Residents living in flood-prone areas are facing severe inconveniences as they had no other option than to wade through stagnated water, whenever they venture out of their houses. A few of them even spent their Monday night clearing out the water which had flowed into their houses.

In Dammaiguda, water from the nearby lake had flown into the streets, causing the water to reach a height of two feet. Residents of LSR Colony and Anjanadri Nagar were particularly miffed as apart from the rainwater, the polluted water from Jawahar Nagar is also entering their colonies.

K Srinivas Sharma, a colony welfare body member of Anjanadri Nagar, said that since 2019, whenever it rains heavily, water from Dammaiguda lake gushes into the localities. "As if this is not enough, polluted water from the dumping yard gets mixed with rainwater and flows onto these colonies and makes situation terrible for residents," he

said.

According to him, close to 1,000 houses are affected in Dammaiguda due to the improper pipeline system. "The government has sanctioned ₹2 crore for a 1,500-meter long pipeline for the free flow of water. We request the authorities to immediately take up the works to avoid inconvenience to residents," he added.

A resident of Anjanadri Nagar, Balaram, said that they were unable to step out of home on Monday night as the intensity of water flow was quite heavy. This apart, the polluted water is giving out a foul stench and also giving rise to mosquito menace in the locality, he added.

The situation is no different in Shirdi Sai Nagar in East Anandbagh as several lanes have turned into pools, forcing many to stay indoors. Water from Bandh Cheruvu is directly flowing into this area and the existing drainage system is unable to manage the increased water flow. To tackle this situation, the GHMC has been constructing a box drain to let out free-flowing floodwater.

A resident Mahesh said that there was no place for him to sleep as water entered his house after heavy rains lashed the city.



Govt will take care of cyclone-hit farmers: AP Minister

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ Vijayawada

ASSURING that the government will take care of the farmers who lost their crops in Cyclone Gulab, Agriculture Minister Kurasala Kannababu said officials have been appointed to assess the crop damage and slammed the opposition TDP leaders for making baseless allegations against the government.

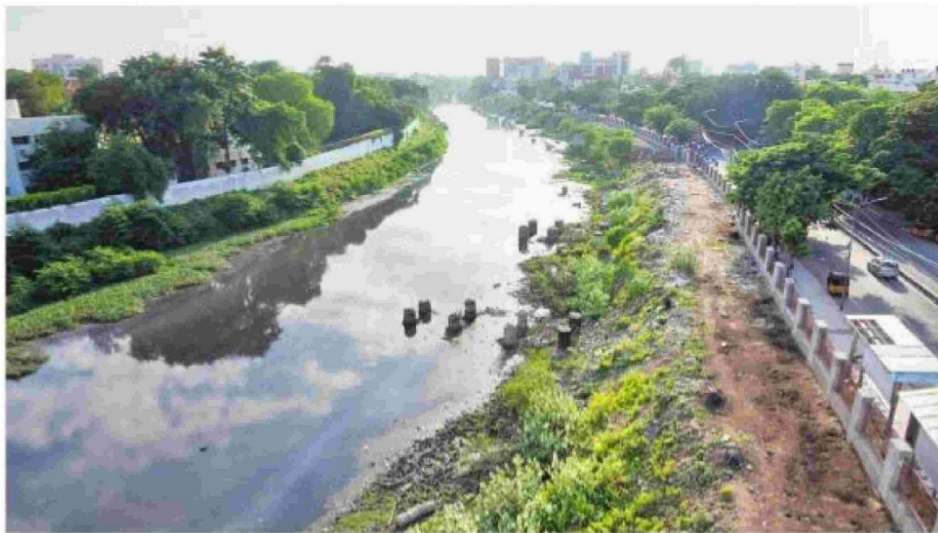
The minister said as per preliminary estimates, almost 1.56 lakh acres of crop loss had occurred due to the cyclone, especially in both Godavari and Krishna districts. He stated the officials have been appointed to oversee the final enumeration and the district collectors have been directed to hold Agri-Advisory Committee meetings to discuss the crop loss. As instructed by the Chief Minister, all the required measures will be taken to save the farmers from losses.

While the government is working hard in these critical situations, the TDP leaders are creating panic among farmers by taking up a malicious campaign against the government, he alleged. "Unlike the previous government, Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has always supported the farmers and introduced market stabilisation fund, and stood by them right from seed to sale," Kanna Babu asserted.

Drawing comparison, he said that the previous TDP government had procured only 11.22 lakh Mt of crops in five years by spending ₹3,921 crore. The YSRC government had spent ₹6,454 crore to procure 19.39 lakh Mt crops in the last two years.

RAINFALL EASES UP IN KANNIYAKUMARI

Nagercoil: Owing to the continuous rain that lashed the Kanniyakumari district, a house got damaged, and four houses in the Vilavancode and Killiyoor Taluk were partially damaged during the morning hours of Tuesday. Official reports stated compared to the last 24 hours till Monday morning, the district witnessed lesser rainfall on Tuesday, and the inflow to the dams was also increased in past few days. ENS



A view of Cooum from Spur Tank Road in Chennai on Tuesday | R SATISH BABU

CAN THE SINGAPORE MODEL SAVE COOUM?

NIRUPAMA VISWANATHAN
@ Chennai

THE Cooum has often drawn comparisons with the Singapore River over the past couple of decades, with both having faced similar issues.

The Singapore River in the 1970s was choking with sewage and effluent flowing into it from the thriving enterprises on the waterfront.

The river also coursed through the central business district, much like the Cooum. Between 1977 and 1987, however, government agencies joined forces to clean the river. Chief among their objectives was to identify and eliminate causes of pollution. During the same period, however, Cooum's condition went from bad to worse.

In 2009, a Tamil Nadu delegation, led by the then deputy chief minister MK Stalin, visited Singapore to learn how the Singapore model can be adopted to the Cooum in Chennai. But, after the AIADMK government assumed office in 2011, this proposal did not move further.

Now, as the DMK takes up 'Singara Chennai 2.0', of which cleaning up the Cooum is a part, there are several aspects to learn from the Singa-

pore model and also from others, say experts.

When *TNIE* contacted an official who was part of the 2009-delegation, he said pollution due to urbanisation and encroachments in both rivers were the same. But factors like population and the size of the river basin had to be considered to make it a viable project for Cooum. "Here, the river basin is around 400 square kilometres, whereas in Singapore, it was a maximum of 100 square kilometres.

They had shifted the river mouth and built a barrage," the former official said.

"They had created a freshwater reservoir in Singapore. If you look at Cooum, there is tidal influence. Till Chetpet, it is considered a tidal zone and the water will be saline and not potable," he added. Moreover the intensity of the floods also has to be considered. A flood regulator here, similar to the one Singapore had, was

washed away in the 1976 cyclone, officials said.

In the Cooum, issues of pollution are yet to be fully addressed. In Singapore, industrial establishments and the 26,000 families residing along the banks were relocated by 1984. In Tamil Nadu, commercial establishments continue to function along the Cooum, though families have been relocated.

"Before installing fences and building retaining walls, we have to get to the basics first. Commercial establishments encroaching the river must be removed without discrimination," said Veerappan A, former special chief engineer, PWD, who is presently the state secretary of Tamil Nadu PWD Senior Engineers Association. In his opinion, any structure, including the fence built along the river, will not withstand the salt-laden air of the locality.

"They also have to figure out segregation of solid and liquid waste. Sewage treatment plants are not enough. I would suggest using reinforced concrete pipes to collect liquid waste along the two banks of the river and the grey water to be recycled through a tunnel reservoir," he added.

In this series, TNIE looks at the problems plaguing the rivers flowing through TN.



Before installing fences and building retaining walls, Commercial establishments encroaching the river must be removed without discrimination

Veerappan A, PWD senior engineers assn

Business Standard- 29- September-2021

Nature-based, people-centred solutions for water

The second in a series of weekly articles on the new National Water Policy



MIHIR SHAH

Since Independence, water policy in India has focused primarily on construction of large dams and extraction of groundwater. The new National Water Policy (NWP), drafted for the first time by a committee of independent experts, argues that definite limits are becoming evident in further adopting this strategy in different parts of India. The country is running out of sites for building large dams, while the water table and groundwater quality are falling in many areas. Hence, without ruling out the construction of more dams or the sustainable use of groundwater, the new NWP urges a shift in focus towards management and distribution of water.

The policy draws attention to NITI Aayog's estimate of the growing gap between the Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) and the Irrigation Potential Utilised (IPU). This has meant that trillions of litres of water, stored at huge cost to the national exchequer and the environment, has not been reaching the farmers for whom it is meant. Bridging the IPC-IPU gap can add millions of hectares to irrigated area at very low cost, even without building a single new dam. To make this happen, the management of the command areas has to be handed over to the farmers themselves. All successful command area projects in several states show that once farmers themselves feel a sense of ownership, the process of operating and managing irrigation systems undergoes a profound transfor-

mation. Farmers willingly pay Irrigation Service Fees (determined in a transparent and participatory manner) to their Water Users Associations (WUAs). This enables WUAs to repair and maintain distribution systems and ensure that water reaches each farm. This kind of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) implies that state irrigation departments concentrate on technically and financially complex structures, such as main systems and secondary canals. The tertiary-level canals, minor structures and field channels are handed over to WUAs to ensure that water reaches farmers even at the tail-end of the command. Many states have innovated by deploying pressurised closed conveyance pipelines, combined with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems and pressurised micro-irrigation. This enables multiple win-wins: lower cost of land acquisition, faster implementation, higher water-use efficiency and greater accountability and transparency, with timely information, assurance and distribution of water to farmers.

There is mounting evidence across the globe in favour of "nature-based solutions" for water storage and supply. Thus, the NWP places major emphasis on supply of water through rejuvenation of catchment areas. Neglect and destruction of these areas has meant annual soil loss of about 15.35 tonnes per hectare, which causes siltation of reservoirs and reduces their capacity by 1-2 per cent per annum. The NWP proposes a comprehensive review of safety and siltation of all dams and diversion weirs older than 50 years, and suggests that those deemed unsafe and/or silted up to more than 80 per cent of their storage capacity could be decommissioned in a phased

manner, after building a consensus among all stakeholders.

The NWP recommends that rejuvenation of river catchment areas be incentivised through compensation for ecosystem services, especially to vulnerable communities in the upstream, mountainous regions. Renewed thrust on local rainwater harvesting to catch the rain where it falls, when it falls must be combined with demarcation, notification, protection and revival of traditional local water bodies in both rural and urban areas. This would form part of urban blue-green infrastructure for improved water levels and quality, as also flood mitigation, through specifically curated infrastructure such as rain gardens and bioswales, restored rivers with wet meadows (where they can meander), wetlands constructed for bio-remediation, urban parks, permeable pavements, sustainable natural drainage systems, green roofs and green walls. All government buildings, it recommends, would be built (and old public sector buildings retrofitted) in accordance with sustainable building codes, adopting water management with recycling, reuse and closed circuit technologies.

Recognising that groundwater is the lifeline of India's economy and society, the NWP gives highest priority to its governance and management. Drilling to greater depths and pumping at higher rates have caused a precipitous fall in both the water table and water quality in a very large number of districts. This is a direct consequence of atomistic, competitive extraction of what is a shared, common pool resource (CPR), without taking into account the enormous diversity in the nature of India's aquifers. The vital ecosystem services provided by groundwa-

ter have also been endangered. The most striking manifestation of this is the drying up of rivers, which depend on base-flows from groundwater during the post-monsoon period.

Given that groundwater is a CPR and considering the large number of groundwater sources — over 40 million wells and tubewells and 4-5 million springs — spread across diverse socio-ecologies, the NWP suggests that effective management of groundwater cannot be positioned on a centralised, licence-based bureaucratic approach. Rather, Participatory Groundwater Management (PGWM), being pioneered through the Atal Bhujal Yojana, must form the backbone of groundwater programmes in both rural and urban areas. Information on aquifer boundaries, water storage capacity and flows in aquifers should be provided in an accessible, user-friendly manner to primary stakeholders, designated as the custodians of their own aquifers, to enable them to develop protocols for sustainable and equitable management of groundwater. PGWM must be implemented in a location-specific manner that takes into account the diversity of India's hydrogeological settings. The NWP also proposes that the National Aquifer Management Programme (NAQUIM) adopt a bottom-up approach and provide maps at a scale of 1:10,000. Only by going down to this scale will the information provided by NAQUIM be in a form that is usable for the main stakeholders engaged in aligning their cropping patterns to the availability of groundwater, without which, as I will explain next week, India's water problem cannot be solved.

The writer is Distinguished Professor, Shiv Nadar University. He chaired the Committee to draft the new National Water Policy set up by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019

The Pioneer- 29- September-2021

459 rescued in two days in Osmanabad district, water released from Manjara dam

Aurangabad: As many as 459 people were rescued from flood-affected areas in the last 48 hours across Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) even deployed a helicopter to reach those stranded in floodwaters, officials said on Tuesday evening.

Water was released from Manjara dam during the day, causing flooding in downstream villages and parts of neighbouring districts, they said.

Six persons including two children were rescued by the NDRF by deploying a helicopter at Dautpur village in Osmanabad tehsil, while ten persons were similarly rescued from Saundane Amba village in Kalamb tehsil.

The Osmanabad-Ausa road was blocked as water was flowing over the Kamegaon-Samudrawani bridge.

The Manjara dam was filled to the capacity which

Maha Rain

necessitated opening of eighteen gates of the dam, an official said.

Twenty persons were rescued from a house in Wakadwadi village of Kalamb tehsil. Some 125 persons were rescued in Ramwadi, 114 in Irla, 35 each in Ter and Borkheda and 90 in Dautpur, the official said. Balaji Kamble (30), resident of Irla, was washed away and search was on for him. At least 20 big and 17 small cattle perished in the floods while 80 huts were damaged. Two teams of NDRF participated in the rescue operations.

The collector of the neighbouring Latur district, Prithviraj B P, told PTI that a family of three including a child was reportedly stranded at Pohregao in Renapur tehsil of the district, but rescue teams could not reach the spot due to the bad weather and low visibility.

"We are trying other ways to

rescue them. The helicopter (used by the NDRF) has halted in Latur. It will fly tomorrow morning to rescue them," he said. The Osmanabad district has received 824.90 mm of average rainfall this monsoon, 204 mm higher than the 620.60 mm recorded last year, with Bhoom tehsil receiving 961.60 mm rain this season so far, an official said.

After several years, the district, part of the generally parched Marathwada region, has received such robust rain, which stands at 136.78 per cent of the annual average, he added.

"Dams like Sinakolegaon, Chandani, Manjara, Terna, Lower Terna, Ruibhar, Kurnoor and Bori are overflowing. Ujani Dam, which is the main source of water for Osmanabad city, is also overflowing. Heavy rains have affected Kharif crops like soybean, moong, urad, tur, cotton and bajra," he said.

PTI

Hindustan- 29- September-2021

पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर नल से जल पहुंचाया

नई दिल्ली | एजेंसी

जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने मंगलवार को कहा कि जल जीवन मिशन- हर घर नल योजना के तहत पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर में नल से जल पहुंचाया गया है। अब 42.83 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को इसके माध्यम से पेयजल आपूर्ति शुरू हो गयी है। ऐसे नल कनेक्शनों को जियो टैग भी किया जा रहा है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बयान के अनुसार, शेखावत ने कहा कि देशभर के 919 ब्लॉक के एक लाख 15 हजार 278 गांव हर घर जल गांव बन चुके हैं। हर घर नल योजना के तहत

योजना

- ऐसे नल कनेक्शनों को जियो टैग भी किया जा रहा
- 919 ब्लॉक के एक लाख 15 हजार 278 गांव में हर घर जल

पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर में नल से जल पहुंचाया गया है। इससे अब आठ करोड़ 24 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों (42.83 प्रतिशत) को उनके घर में पेयजल जल मिलना शुरू हो गया है। प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिए लक्ष्य को पूरा करने को जल जीवन मिशन की टीम राज्यों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है।

देवारा को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए दिए 15 करोड़ रुपये

बाढ़ से हर साल तबाह होने वाले देवारावासियों को अब इस समस्या से निजात मिलेगी। मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने आजमगढ़ में महुला-गढ़वल बांध के साथ गांवों को तबाही से बचाने के लिए 15.18 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। इससे तीन ठोकरों का निर्माण किया जाएगा। सरयू की कटान से विस्थापित हो चुके 92 गांवों के लोगों को प्रशासन ने बांध के दक्षिणी हिस्से के कई गांवों में स्थान चिह्नित कर बसाया है।

ठोकरों के निर्माण के लिए पहली किस्त 45 लाख रुपये जारी भी कर दी गई है। इससे फायदा यह होगा कि मुख्य बांध सुरक्षित होगा तो उसके दक्षिणी हिस्से की लगभग 50 हजार की आबादी सुरक्षित रहेगी। दूसरा यह कि ठोकर से नदी की धारा कमजोर पड़ेगी तो रिंग बांध सुरक्षित रहेगा। कटान की गति भी कमजोर पड़ेगी और कृषि योग्य भूमि सुरक्षित हो जाएगी। सरकार की मंशा गांव और खेत को बचाने की रही है। इंजीनियरों ने अलग-अलग तीन ठोकरों के निर्माण का काम शुरू भी कर दिया है। इसमें एक की लंबाई 200 मीटर, दूसरे की 110 मीटर और तीसरे की लंबाई 100 मीटर होगी। गत मार्च में ही परियोजना के लिए 15.18

● सरयू नदी की धारा मुड़ेगी तो सुरक्षित होंगे 20 गांव के लोग, मुख्य बांध होगा सुरक्षित

करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए थे। बाढ़ खंड के इंजीनियरों ने गांगेपुर में रिंग बांध को कटान से मुक्त रखने के लिए तीनों ठोकरों का निर्माण शुरू किया। प्रदेश सरकार के दो मंत्री भी बांध की सुरक्षा और देवारा के लोगों को सुविधाएं मुहैया कराने के लिए दौरा कर चुके हैं। बाढ़ खंड के अधिशाषी अभियंता ने बताया कि मुख्य बांध पर किसी तरह का कोई खतरा नहीं है।

जनपद के उत्तरी और गोरखपुर जनपद के दक्षिणी भाग को स्पर्श करती हुई सरयू नदी की अविरल धारा निरंतर प्रवाहित होती रही है। 40 के दशक में सरयू नदी गोरखपुर की तरफ रेंता छोड़ती हुई जनपद की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ने लगी। इससे इस भू-भाग में बसी हजारों की आबादी बाढ़ की चपेट में आने लगी। सरयू नदी की कटान का संकट 1983-84 से शुरू हुआ। उस समय महुला के पास कटान हुई। इसके बाद हर बार कटान होती रही और 92 गांव कटकर नदी की धारा में विलीन हो गए। अब नदी की उत्तर दिशा में मात्र 42 गांव ही बचे हुए हैं।

Haribhoomi- 29- September-2021

छत्तीसगढ़ में रुक-रुक कर ही सही, नदी-बांधों को भरकर कल खत्म हो जाएगा 'मानसून सीजन'

हरिभूमि न्यूज ►► रायपुर

अंतिम दो दिन में प्रदेश में हल्की से मध्यम वर्षा के साथ मानसून का सीजन खत्म हो जाएगा। सामान्य से वास्तविक बारिश का अंतर केवल दो फीसदी होगा, जिसे सामान्य की श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा। हालांकि पोस्ट मानसून की



- सीजन की सामान्य वर्षा 1141.2 मिमी., अब तक बरसा 1096.8 मिमी.
- पोस्ट मानसून की गतिविधि अक्टूबर में भी, 20 के बाद वापसी संभव

सुकमा में सबसे ज्यादा बारिश

प्रदेश में सुकमा ही एकमात्र ऐसा जिला है कि जहाँ सामान्य से 40 प्रतिशत अधिक बारिश हुई है। केवल चार जिले सरगुजा, रायगढ़, जशपुर तथा कांकेर में ही सामान्य से कम वर्षा की श्रेणी में शामिल है। रायपुर समेत शेष जिले सामान्य वर्षा वाली श्रेणी में शामिल हैं।

गतिविधियां प्रदेश में जारी रहेंगी। इसकी विदाई 20 अक्टूबर के बाद ही संभव होगी।

वर्तमान स्थिति में प्रदेश में 1096.8 मिमी. बारिश हुई है, जो सामान्य वर्षा 1141.2 मिमी. से तीन प्रतिशत कम है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक वर्तमान में उत्तर-पश्चिम बंगाल की खाड़ी और उससे लगे तटीय इलाके के ऊपर निम्नदाब का क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। जिसके असर से प्रदेश के ►► **शेष पेज 5 पर**



Rashtriya Sahara- 29- September-2021

पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को दिया नल कनेक्शन : शेखावत

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने मंगलवार को कहा कि जल जीवन मिशन- 'हर घर नल योजना' के तहत पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर में नल से जल पहुंचाया गया है और अब 42.83 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को इसके माध्यम से पेयजल आपूर्ति शुरू हो गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे नल कनेक्शनों को 'जियो टैग' भी किया जा रहा है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बयान के अनुसार, शेखावत ने कहा कि देशभर के 919 ब्लॉक के एक लाख 15 हजार 278 गांव हर घर जल गांव बन चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि 'हर घर नल योजना' के तहत पांच करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के घर में नल से जल पहुंचाया गया है, जिससे अब करीब आठ करोड़ 24 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों (42.83 प्रतिशत) को उनके घर में पेयजल मिलना शुरू हो गया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि पीएम द्वारा दिए गए लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन की टीम राज्यों के साथ मिलकर तेजी से काम कर रही है। मंत्रालय के बयान के अनुसार, हर घर नल के तहत गोवा, तेलंगाना, अंडमान निकोबार आईलैंड, पुदुचेरी, दादर नागर हवेली एंड दमन दीव ने हर घर जल राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश बनने की उपलब्धि पहले ही हासिल कर ली है।