

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:

**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।

अ.ग.  
31.10.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

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निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

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31.10.19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

**जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट [www.cwc.gov.in](http://www.cwc.gov.in) पर देखें।**



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# Check river water pollution or face music, says NGT

CHANDIGARH, OCTOBER 30

Showing zero tolerance towards the menace of pollution in state rivers, the monitoring committee constituted by the National Green Tribunal on Wednesday asked the officers concerned to pull up socks or face the music due to complacency on their part in taking measures to contain pollution in a result-oriented manner.

The committee also directed the PPCB and municipal corporations of Ludhiana and Jalandhar for strict surveillance and monitoring in the industrial areas to check the flow of untreated industrial and domestic effluents, besides launching a crackdown on erring industrial units, which were violating the pollution control norms.

Reviewing the progress of action plans for clean rivers during its seventh meeting, committee chairperson Justice Jasbir Singh (retd), referring to an issue raised by environmentalist Baba Balbir Singh Seechewal



■ The PPCB and MCs of Ludhiana and Jalandhar have been told to keep strict surveillance in industrial areas to check the flow of untreated effluents into rivers

regarding 550th Parkash Purb, directed the PPCB to ensure that none of any kind of waste is thrown into the historic Kali Bein.

The chairperson asserted that no laxity in this regard would be tolerated at any costs. Justice Jasbir Singh pointed out that the committee would be initiating field visits soon to assess the ground reality in districts, including Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana.

Fixing the next meeting on December 11, the chairperson directed the officers to accomplish the tasks given to them in a stipulated time frame. — TNS



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# Artificial rain: IIT-K hopes plan takes wings

Vishwa.Mohan@timesgroup.com

Piyal Bhattacharjee

**New Delhi:** Unavailability of an aircraft had forced the Union environment ministry to shelve a CPCB plan to explore the artificial rains route to wash away toxic pollutants from the air in the national capital region (NCR) last year. But this ambitious option is still keeping IIT Kanpur engaged as it has been working on the project for the last couple of years.

The institution has approached Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the required aircraft, just in case the project obtains necessary central clearances this year as Delhi and neighbouring areas battle foul air.

"IIT Kanpur is ready to undertake cloud seeding to create artificial rains in the NCR which will help bring down air pollution level," Sachchida Nand Tripathi, head of department of civil engineering at Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, told **TOI** on Wednesday.



Agencies have been asked to observe zero tolerance for violations on dust pollution, including construction activities, debris and garbage dumping and waste burning

Tripathi, who has been associated with the project, however, said, "Availability of aircraft and securing government clearances are two important requirements in order to execute the project in timely fashion".

Though the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), which had first approached the engineering college in 2018 has so far not contacted IIT Kanpur on the issue this year, the option has always been on its radar provided there is conducive weather conditions for cloud seeding.

Cloud seeding is a weather modification technique where scientists use aircraft to inject silver iodide or other chemical substances into atmosphere to induce rains. But, it works to get rains only when there is enough pre-existing clouds. China had successfully used cloud seeding technique for artificial rains to bring down pollution levels during the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008.

"The optimal performance of seeding can happen only when western disturbances pass over the NCR," said Tripathi, adding that the November-January period gets such weather conditions generally on three-four occasions when scientists can go ahead with cloud seeding.

The project could not see light of day last year despite the necessary push from the environment ministry. "We had got most of the clearances from DGCA and defence and home ministries for the project in 2018, but couldn't get an aircraft from ISRO. HAL can, however, provide such aircraft if the ministry goes ahead with the option this year," said an official.

India has, so far, only tested the cloud seeding technique on limited scale for research purposes, using two aircraft in 'rain shadow' regions. IIT Kanpur has also been keen on using it in rain deficient regions of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh.



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## Raze illegal temples, structures on Yamuna floodplain: Report to govt

Anuja.Jaiswal@timesgroup.com

**Agra:** All "unauthorised" structures on the Yamuna flood plain, including makeshift temples situated there, should be demolished for the revival of Vrindavan's historic ghats and beautification of Yamuna riverfronts, suggested noted environmentalist and professor emeritus in Delhi University, C R Babu, apart from making several other recommendations.

In a proposed action plan

report recently submitted to the Union ministry of housing and urban affairs, Babu has also suggested that all the solid waste dumps, sewer pipes and plastic dumps should be removed from the flood plain. Babu was requested by the ministry to give his expert opinion on how to bring Yamuna to the Vrindavan ghats, prepare an action plan for the revival of the 400-500-year-old ghats and beautification of the riverfront under the Heritage Ci-

ty Development and Augmentation Yojana.

Rao also said that sewage must be tapped before it passes through the flood plain and should be treated by constructing wetlands. He said that as per the NGT's orders, the municipal commissioner of Mathura-Vrindavan should initiate demarcation of the flood plain and start imposing fines for dumping solid waste and puja waste.

► Continued on P 15

## Set up renovated ghats, says expert

► Continued from P 1

Prof C R Babu visited the entire stretch of the Yamuna that passes along the bathing ghats on August 14 this year, along with Braj Foundation officials and the municipal corporation's chief engineer and his team members, and then submitted a report.

For the revival of Vrindavan's ancient ghats, Prof Babu also recommended "removal of encroachment on the filled-up channel and its desilting to ensure flow of water to old bathing ghats". He also recommended that to set up renovated ghats for immediate use, a culvert with a regulator can be made across the bund on the upstream of ghats and the water from the river channel can be drawn through another drainage pipe of one-metre diameter.

**Environmentalist C R Babu also recommended that effluents from Kosi industrial town should be treated before being discharged into the Yamuna**

This, he said, would allow the water into the river channel through a culvert across the road at the downstream of the ghats.

His also recommended that effluents from Kosi industrial town should be treated before being discharged into the river.

In January this year, the NGT directed the UP government to remove all construction material from the Yamuna riverbed in Vrindavan and debarred it from carrying out any further work without its approval.

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# 7-fold surge in Indians at risk due to rising sea level

Mumbai, Kolkata To Be Among Worst Hit: Study

Vaishnavi Chandrashekar

An alarming 36 million Indians may be at risk from flooding and inundation due to sea level rise by 2050, according to a new study published this week.

That projection is a seven-fold rise from a previous estimate of 5 million for the country, and the impact is likely to be concentrated in Mumbai, Kolkata, Odisha, coastal Gujarat, as well as Chennai and Kochi, the study shows.

According to the study, 300 million people globally live on land that will flood at least once a year by 2050 due to sea level rise — three times more than previous projections. Roughly 75% of those affected live in six countries: China, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Bangladesh.

## 300m FACE THREAT GLOBALLY

➤ 300m people globally live on land that will **flood at least once a year** by 2050 due to sea level rise

➤ 75% of those likely to be affected live in **6 Asian countries**: China, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Bangladesh



➤ 200m more live on land that may be **completely submerged by 2100**

➤ In India, the impact is likely to be concentrated in **Mumbai, Kolkata, Odisha, coastal Gujarat, as well as Kochi and Chennai**

Source: US-based institute Climate Central

Another 200 million live on land that may be completely submerged by 2100, said the study by scientists at Climate Central, a US-based institute.

The vulnerability of Asi-

« SEE FLAP OPPOSITE »

an coastal cities to global warming has been highlighted before, including in the most recent IPCC report which warned of a one metre rise in sea level by 2100. But the new study provides an interactive

map that allows one to see the potential impact under different scenarios.

“Now that we better understand the height of the ground beneath our feet, we can see that coastal communities in India and around the world are far more vulnerable to rising seas than we could have known,” said Scott Kulp, senior computational scientist at Climate Central and lead author of the study.

● Full report on [toi.in](http://toi.in)



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## FACT CHECK, GROUND REALITY

# RIISING SEAS IN INDIA & WORLD: THREAT FRESHLY ASSESSED, WHAT CHANGES

AMITABH SINHA  
PUNE, OCTOBER 30

TE-21

THE NUMBER of people in India threatened by rising sea-levels is at least seven times more than previously estimated, a new research has revealed. The research, published in *Nature Communications*, has found large areas on the eastern as well as western coastlines under threat of rising sea levels, including Mumbai on the west and Kolkata on the east.

It says 36 million people along the Indian coastlines currently live on land that will fall below the annual flood level by 2050, exposing them to risks of flooding, damage to infrastructure, loss of livelihood, or permanent displacement. The previous estimate was of five million people in these areas being exposed to these risks.

## How the study was done

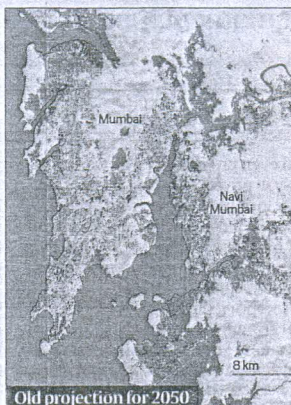
Researchers Scott Kulp and Benjamin Strauss of Climate Central, an independent organisation of climate scientists, have reported that they have developed a new tool that measures elevation of land from mean sea levels with much greater accuracy than earlier models. Their study claims that previous methods to measure land elevation suffered from large errors in most of the world apart from the US, Australia and parts of Europe. Land elevation data in most of these other areas came from satellite measurements done by a NASA project called Shuttle Radar Topography Mission, or SRTM.

The study says the error in the measurements came from the fact that often the tops of trees or buildings were taken to be the protrusions of earth. Thus, SRTM measurements even in the coastal cities of the US often overestimated land elevations by as much as 15.5 feet on an average. Their new tool, called CoastalDEM (or Coastal Digital Elevation Model), which uses artificial intelligence and machine learning on 51 million data samples, brought down this error to less than 2.5 inches on an average, it says.

## The threat projection

The study claims to remove over-estimations in the assessment of land elevations in coastal areas. As a result, it finds that much larger areas of land were threatened by rising sea levels because of climate change. Consequently, a significantly higher population group was at risk.

The study found that 300 million people, and not 80 million as estimated earlier, across the globe were currently living in areas that were below the annual coastal flood line. By the turn of this cen-



Old projection for 2050



New projection for 2050

A map of Mumbai based on the new study, and prepared by *The New York Times*, shows a much higher threat projection than earlier. NYT

China alone accounted for 43 million.

## Vulnerable areas in India

The new tool has found that in particular, the western coastline near Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Surat, Bharuch and Mumbai are much more susceptible to rising sea levels than earlier assessments. On the eastern side, almost the entire coastline of West Bengal and Odisha have been found under threat. Except for some areas near Kakinada, the threats to the coastlines of the southern states have not been affected by the new measurements.

The study has serious prediction for India for 2050. "By that year, projected



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**Millennium Post, Delhi**

**Thursday, 31st October 2019; Page: 8**

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# Livelihood at stake

*A recent algal bloom in the Gulf of Mannar due to pollution highlights how fragile our coral reefs are and how they affect livelihoods*



V SUNDARARAJU

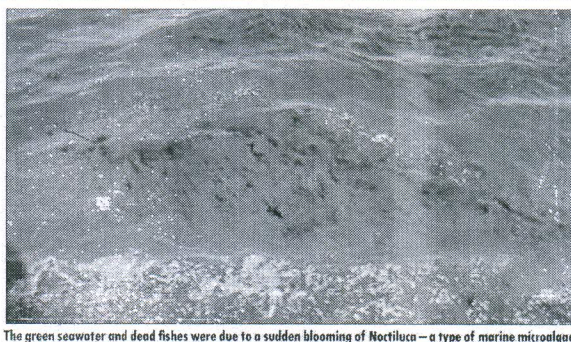
**Scientists have said that the marine microalgae bloomed suddenly due to the discharge of ballast water possibly from the Lankan coast, subsequently causing the fish to die-off and the seawater turning green**

Tamil Nadu is blessed with the second-longest coastline in India — 1,076 kilometres stretching from Pazhaverkadu in Thiruvallur district to Ezhudesam in Kanyakumari district. Sixty per cent of the state's population lives within 100 kilometres of the coast. The rivers which originate from the Western and Eastern Ghats, join the sea in the state. About 26 towns and 2,390 villages are located along the coast. About a million fishers in Tamil Nadu, who live in 608 fishing villages, depend on fisheries for their livelihood. The livelihood of the fishers is threatened due to depletion of natural resources owing to habitat destruction, pollution, and other factors.

In September 2019, the fishing community in Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu, was shocked as the seawater turned green and fish died in the thousands. Scientists from the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in Kochi visited the spot, carried out a study and came to the conclusion that the incidents had taken place due to the sudden blooming of *Noctiluca*, a type of marine microalgae.

The cause of the fish deaths was assessed to be oxygen depletion caused by the sudden blooming of the microalgae. Fishers were advised not to worry as the algae would dissipate with a downpour and strong currents in the sea.

Scientists from the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Mandapam, have said that the *Noctiluca scintillans* algae bloomed suddenly due to the discharge of ballast water, subsequently causing the fish to die-off and the seawater turning green. Blooming of the algae took place between the Gulf of Mannar and Mannar areas off the Sri Lankan coast. It could be possible that the discharge of the ballast water was



The green seawater and dead fishes were due to a sudden blooming of *Noctiluca* — a type of marine microalgae

from the Lankan coast.

According to forest department sources, it has been confirmed that while coral reefs were found dead at Shingle island near Rameswaram after blooming of the algae, no such activity was noticed in Krusadai Island, south of Pamban. The Reef Research Team of the Suganthi Devadasan Marine Research Institute (SDMRI) has reaffirmed that algal blooming had killed about 180 coral reef colonies in Shingle Island.

## Of corals and algae

The Ramanathapuram incident is just one example of how anthropogenic activity can cause great damage to the fragile marine ecosystem. Algal bloom caused by nutrient pollution (nitrogen and phosphorus) can cause great harm to aquatic life due to the toxic content which they possess. While some algae can make animals sick, other creatures can die off in large quantities and deplete oxygen during the process of decomposition. Climate change also plays a major role in algal blooming.

When the algal bloom blocks the

sunlight from reaching the algae within the coral, they cannot photosynthesise and create food for corals. Besides, the depletion of oxygen due to algal decay also can have an adverse impact on the coral.

As the coral reefs are damaged, they are not able to provide food and shelter to fish and other aquatic life. As a result, the livelihood of millions of people who depend upon marine resources is jeopardised.

The harmful effects of algal blooming on coral reefs may be devastating and emergent attention should be paid to minimise our contributions to climate change and nutrient pollution in order to give the coral reefs a new lease of life.

The anthropogenic factors which are responsible for destruction of the marine environment are sewage, the plastic menace, sedimentation, industrial pollution, thermal pollution, salt pans, oil pollution, destructive fishing practices such as overfishing, dynamite fishing, poison killing, trap fishing, bottom trawling, coral mining, etc.

The following environmental laws

have been implemented for conserving the marine environment: The Indian Fisheries Act (1897), The Wild Life Protection Act (1972), The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1974), The Environment (Protection) Act (1986), The Coast Guard Act (1950) and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification (1991).

The Government of India has signed and ratified several international conventions relating to oceans and related activities namely the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1982, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973-1978, the London Dumping Convention in 1972, the Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage in 1969 and the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992.

MARPOL strives to protect the marine environment through elimination of discharges of oil and other harmful substances. MARPOL has recognised GoM as a 'Special Area' where discharges are especially restricted.

The issue of algal blooming due to the release of ballast water from the ships off the coast of Sri Lanka is to be taken up with the government of Sri Lanka to prevent further damage to the marine environment on the Tamil Nadu side.

The pollution control board, the forest department and other connected agencies are to be geared up to monitor, regulate and control the harmful algal blooming caused by the release of pollutants from the salt manufacturing industries, aquaculture firms, chemical industries, etc, by implementing the related laws effectively.

DOWN TO EARTH  
V Sundararaju is President, the Society for Conservation of Nature, Trichy, Tamil Nadu



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**HANS INDIA** ✓

# Hydel power stations break records

Generates 3,211 MUs power till October, 2019

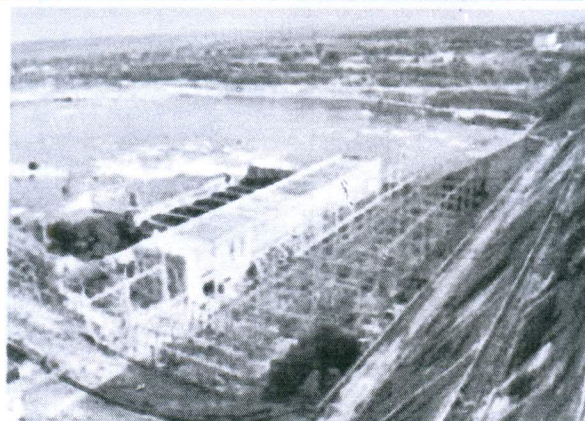
- ▶ **TS Genco generates 3,211 MU power through 11 hydel power generation units**
- ▶ **Most of the generation has taken place in Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaillam projects**
- ▶ **Officials are hoping to generate 1,000 MUs more power through the hydel stations in the next five months**
- ▶ **Hope to achieve an all-time record of more than 4,000 MU through hydel stations**

**HANS NEWS SERVICE**

**Hyderabad:** The Power Generation Corporation has broken its own record in generating power through hydel projects as it recorded a generation of 3,211 MUs of power till October 29 in this financial year.

In the past seven months, the TS Genco has generated 3,211 MU of power through 11 hydel power generation units. Most of the generation has taken place in Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaillam projects.

The officials are hoping to generate 1,000 MUs more power through the hydel stations in the next five months and achieve an all-time record of more than 4,000 MU through hydel stations.



The Genco has produced 3,128 MU power in 2014-15. But between 2015 and 2019 the generation had gone down drastically. In 2015-16 the generation was just 285 MUs, 1,300 MUs in 2016-17, 1,517 MUs 2017-18 and 1,751 MUs in 2018-19.

Director of hydel power generation units Ch Venkata Rajam told The Hans India that with continuous rains in the State and with flood in the upper stream areas of Krishna River, the record hydel power generation was possible.

He said that the hydel power generation has saved lot of coal to the Genco. He said that with the continuous run of the hydel stations for days together, the Genco was benefitted by Rs 200 crore to Rs 300 crore. This would rise as the dams have good storage levels.

The Hydel power stations have an installed capacity of 2,400 MWs and with this about more than 52 MUs power could be produced. Due to heavy rains since Au-

gust the officials have run the hydel stations to the full capacity. The hydel stations have been producing more than 50 MU per day.

Out of the total generation from April 1 to October 29, 1,365 MUs have been generated in Srisaillam, and 1,161 MUs at Nagarjuna Sagar and rest in the other hydel stations.

As Krishna River has received flood even in October month, the hydel power generation is continued uninterrupted till October 30. They have been meeting 30 per cent of the power requirement of the State. Officials are hoping to continue higher generation in November also.

The officials at Genco have reduced the power generation in the thermal power stations and are using the opportunity to overhaul them and to reduce the use of coal. The State recorded a power consumption of about 145 MUs on an average in two weeks. The consumption in the domestic sector has gone down due to cold climate.

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**HANS INDIA**

Thu, 31 October 2019

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## अरब सागर में उठे तूफान के असर से गुजरात में जोरदार बेमौसमी वर्षा

P-31/10

गांधीनगर, (वार्ता): गुजरात से मानसून की वापसी के बाद भी अब दो प्रतिशत से अधिक बारिश हो चुकी है तथा पिछले 24 घंटे के दौरान भी जोरदार वर्षा हुई है और राज्य के कुल 33 में से 29 जिलों के 137 तालुका में बरसात गिरी है। आणंद में सबसे अधिक 113 मिलीमीटर वर्षा हुई है। सुदूर पूर्व मध्य अरब सागर में उठे अति तीव्र तूफान क्यार के प्रभाव से हो रही इस वर्षा का सिलसिला आने वाले कुछ दिनों तक भी जारी रहने का अनुमान मौसम विभाग ने जताया है। इस साल सामान्य से 10 दिन की देरी से 25 जून को राज्य में पहुंचा मानसून 14 अक्टूबर तक यहां से पूरी तरह विदा ले चुका था और तब तक 141.98 प्रतिशत वर्षा हुई थी।

उसके बाद से अब तक बेमौसम की 2 प्रतिशत से अधिक वर्षा हो चुकी है और कुल प्रतिशत 144.01 तक पहुंच गया है। पिछले 24 घंटे में ही 1.39 प्रतिशत वर्षा हुई है। मजेदार बात यह है कि इस साल मानसून के राज्य में आगमन से पहले भी अरब सागर में उठे एक अन्य तूफान वायु, जो कि क्यार तूफान की तरह की गुजरात तट से

● राज्य के कुल 33 में से 29 जिलों के 137 तालुका में बरसात गिरी है

● पिछले 24 घंटों दो जिलों के अन्दर 102 मिमी बारिश हुई

दूर चला गया था, के प्रभाव से जून के तीसरे सप्ताह में पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक वर्षा दर्ज की गयी थी। इस तरह से इन दो तूफान के असर से ही मानसून से इतर राज्य में सात प्रतिशत से अधिक वर्षा हुई है। पिछले 24 घंटे में सुरेन्द्रनगर के वडवाण में 102 मिमी, लखतर में 73 मिमी वर्षा हुई है। कुल 14 तालुका में 50 मिमी या अधिक तथा 45 में 25 मिमी या अधिक वर्षा हुई है। इस साल वर्षा का आंकड़ा 2013 के बाद से सर्वाधिक है।

उस साल राज्य में लगभग 148 प्रतिशत वर्षा हुई थी। हालांकि अधिक वर्षा से राज्य में पीने के पानी की समस्या तो दूर हुई है पर खेती बाड़ी को खासा नुकसान पहुंचा है।

## पानी नहीं बचाया गया तो जल विहीन कैपटाउन जैसे बन जाएंगे

P-31/10

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने बुधवार को आगाह किया कि अगर लोग पानी बचाने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझेंगे तो भारत की आबादी का बड़ा हिस्सा बुरी तरह प्रभावित होगा और 'चेन्नई, बेंगलुरु केपटाउन बन जाएंगे।' दक्षिण अफ्रीका की राजधानी केपटाउन में वर्ष 2017-18 में जल संकट गहरा



गया था। इस दौरान यहां पानी पूरी तरह खत्म हो गया। इसके बाद जीरो डे का विचार आया। 'जीरो डे' का अर्थ उस दिन से है जब शहर के सभी नलों से पानी की आपूर्ति बंद कर सभी को जल प्रबंधन को लेकर सचेत किया जाता है। तेजी से शहरीकरण, बढ़ती आबादी और खराब जल प्रबंधन के कारण बेंगलुरु में नलकूप सूखने, भूजल स्तर गिरने और झीलें जहरीली होने लगी हैं। बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के पास नल वाला पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है और वे पानी के टैंकरों पर निर्भर हैं। देश के एक और महानगर, चेन्नई में स्थिति बेहतर नहीं है। शेखावत ने कहा कि प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता आजादी के समय 5,000 घन मीटर से घटकर 1,540 घन मीटर रह गई है।



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## कैसे निर्मल होगी गंगा

H-31/10

गंगा कह रही है पानी दे दो, सरकार कह रही है पैसा ले लो, सहमति बनने का इंतजार है। सीधा सा गणित है, पर सरकारें समझना ही नहीं चाहती। आप पानी से पैसा बना सकते हैं, लेकिन पैसे से पानी नहीं बना सकते, चाहे पैसा पानी की तरह ही क्यों न बहा दिया जाए।

नमामि गंगे के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने पहले पांच साल के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट बनाया था। आपको अगर आंकड़ों की भाषा पसंद नहीं, तो सिर्फ यह जान लीजिए कि सरकार बनने के छह साल बाद भी नमामि गंगे अपने बजट का पच्चीस फीसदी भी खर्च नहीं कर पाया। दरअसल, मंत्रियों के सामने बड़ी समस्या यह है कि पैसा कहाँ खर्च करें और कैसे करें? क्योंकि अगर पैसे से गंगा साफ होनी होती, तो उसे राजीव गांधी ही कर चुके होते। सरकार अब मुक्तिधाम, घाट और नदी तटों के सौंदर्यीकरण पर धन खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन यह सब तो इंसानी जरूरतें हैं, इनमें नदी की जरूरत कहाँ है? उसकी जरूरत सिर्फ पानी है, उसके हक का पानी, जो हम देना नहीं चाहते।

गंगा सफाई की दिशा में धन की कोई समस्या नहीं है, कभी थी ही नहीं। उसे पानी जरूर चाहिए, लेकिन ई-प्लो नोटिफिकेशन अब तक लागू नहीं किया जा सका है, क्योंकि बांध कंपनियाँ उस पर विरोध जता रही हैं।

दिल्ली में अभय मिश्रा

**आप पानी से पैसा बना सकते हैं, पैसे से पानी नहीं बना सकते, चाहे पैसा पानी की तरह ही क्यों न बहा दें।**

## ‘प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता कम’

H-31/10

**नई दिल्ली।** केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने बुधवार को कहा कि आजादी के समय प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता 5000 घन मीटर थी।

जो इन सात दशकों में घटकर प्रति व्यक्ति 1540 घन मीटर रह गई है। अगर इसी तरह से गिरावट जारी रही और आबादी बढ़ती रही तो देश की आबादी का बड़ा हिस्सा प्रभावित होगा। वह इंडिया हेबीटेड सेंटर (आईएचसी) में आयोजित एक वाटर कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित कर रहे थे। केंद्रीय मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने जल संरक्षण के लिए आम लोगों से आगे आने की अपील करते हुए कहा कि देश के आम लोगों को भी जल संरक्षण के लिए अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी होगी। इस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं समझेंगे, तो चैनई की स्थिति के पट्टाउन की तरह हो जाएगी।



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NBT-31/16

## '2050 तक बाढ़ में डूब सकते हैं मुंबई-कोलकाता'



■ **न्यू यॉर्क :** अमेरिका की एक एजेंसी ने ऐसा दावा किया है कि भारत के मुंबई और कोलकाता जैसे शहर बाढ़ की चपेट में आ सकते हैं। एजेंसी ने दावा किया है कि अगर कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड (CO<sub>2</sub>) के उत्सर्जन में कटौती नहीं की गई तो भारत में 2050 तक कोलकाता, मुंबई, नवी मुंबई जैसे शहर जलमग्न हो सकते हैं। यूएस की क्लाइमेट सेंटर ने ये रिपोर्ट जारी की है। स्टडी के मुताबिक, 50 लाख के बजाय 3.5 करोड़ लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 2050 तक ग्लोबल स्तर पर 30 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। सबसे अधिक इसका प्रभाव एशिया पर पड़ेगा। (एनबीटी)

**...तो 'जीरो डे' जैसे हालात हो जाएंगे**

■ **भाषा, नई दिल्ली :** केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेरखवत ने बुधवार को आगाह किया कि अगर पानी नहीं बचाया गया तो भारत की बड़ी आबादी बुरी तरह प्रभावित होगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चेन्नै, बंगलुरु का हाल साउथ अफ्रीका के शहर केपटाउन जैसा हो जाएगा। बता दें कि साल 2017-18 में केपटाउन में जल संकट गहरा गया था। वहां पानी पूरी तरह खत्म हो गया। इसे 'जीरो डे' कहा गया। यानी वह दिन, जब शहर के सभी नलों से पानी आना बंद हो गया।



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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

## छठ पूजा में एक दिन शेष, यमुना नदी का जल स्तर काफी कम और बदबूदार

दिल्ली विधानसभा में नेता विपक्ष विजेंद्र गुप्ता ने बुधवार को कहा कि छठ पूजा में मात्र एक दिन शेष है और दिल्ली सरकार की ढिलाई के चलते अभी तक यमुना नदी का स्तर काफी कम है तथा उसका जल गंदगी से काला पड़ा हुआ है। जल इतना बदबूदार है कि पास यमुना के किनारे खड़े रहना भी मुश्किल है। इतना ही नहीं लाखों पूर्वांचलियों के



श्रद्धा के केन्द्र यमुना घाट अभी तक गंदगी और मलबे से घटे पड़े हैं। शनिवार और रविवार को लाखों श्रद्धालु यमुना के किनारे पूजा के लिए एकत्रित होंगे। और इतने कम समय में श्रद्धालुओं की भावनाओं और आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पूजा की तैयारी होना मुश्किल है। दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा बनाये जा रहे घाटों की स्थिति बदतर है। बड़ी संख्या में घाट अधूरे पड़े हैं। श्रद्धालुओं की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने और उनको होने वाली असुविधाओं के लिये सीधे तौर पर केजरीवाल सरकार जिम्मेदार होगी। गुप्ता ने बुधवार को अनेक घाटों का दौरा कर दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा

की गई व्यवस्थाओं का जायजा लिया। उन्होंने पाया कि कुदसिया घाट से लेकर आईटीओ तक मुख्य घाट पड़ते हैं परंतु ये घाट अभी तक गंदे पड़े हैं। घाटों पर गंदगी का आलम यह है कि यहां वहां अभी तक खंडित मूर्तियां बिखरी पड़ी हैं। पौराणिक कुदसिया घाट पर कूड़े के ढेर पड़े हैं। जगह-जगह मलबा पड़ा है पूर्वांचल के लोग दिल्ली सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण स्वयं यमुना किनारे बने छठ घाटों पर आवश्यकता के अनुसार जुगाड़ व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

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