

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: 04.09.2019

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।

मंगल
4/9/2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक
04/09/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुनीत कुमार
04-09-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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

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



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 04.09.2019 in the following newspaper

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

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Monsoon Watch

Parts of Odisha and Goa experienced heavy rainfall

Parts of West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura received heavy showers

Rainfall in East and Northeast India stood at a deficit of **19.5%** since June 1

Coastal Karnataka and Kerala continued to see heavy rainfall

The South Peninsula region received **98.1%** above average rainfall for September

CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST

Chhattisgarh and Odisha will continue to receive heavy rainfall

Rainfall is expected to moderate over Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Andaman and Nicobar islands likely to experience heavy showers

Heavy rainfall is likely to continue over Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

Most parts of Kerala and Karnataka will receive heavy showers

Women to be at forefront of Centre's water mission

Sunetra Choudhury
letters@hindustantimes.com

HT-4
NEW DELHI: A key role has been chalked out for women members of gram panchayats in the ambitious Jal Jeevan Mission — which aims at increasing the piped water network in India — announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech last month from the ramparts of the Red Fort.

Modi said in his August 15 speech that around ₹3.5 lakh crore will be spent under the scheme, which is one of the biggest and most crucial objectives of the newly created Jal Shakti ministry at a time when several parts of the country do not get adequate potable water.

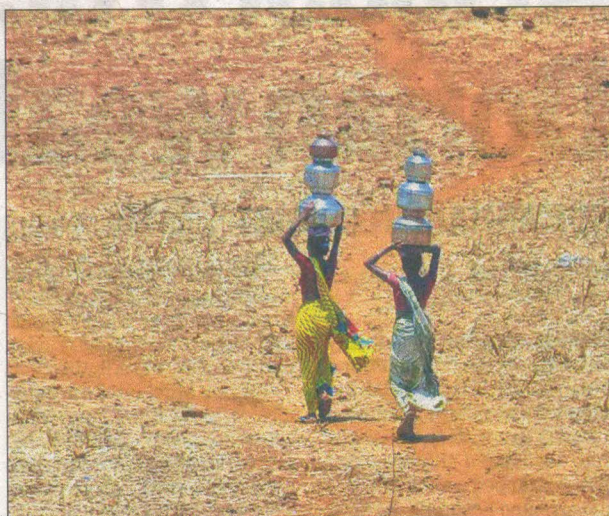
As part of the scheme, women in panchayats, and other anganwadi and grassroots workers, are being trained to carry out water quality monitoring and surveillance (WQMS) in 256 water-stressed districts that have been identified for the mission's first phase, according to a top official familiar with the matter.

"As we know, in rural areas, women play a critical role in managing health, hygiene and sanitation of their family members, and therefore, investing on them in training, and empowering them to test the quality of water, will reduce incidence of water-borne diseases and improve the health as well as socio-economic conditions of their families," Bharat Lal, the additional secretary in the Jal Shakti ministry, told HT.

About 2% of the ₹3.5 lakh crore promised for the water mission has been set aside for maintaining water quality, another senior official said.

According to data from the Jal Shakti ministry, 530,000 chemical water testing and about 120 million bacteriological water testing kits have already been procured through the states.

These kits, which cost between ₹1,500 and ₹1,800 each, are being funded by the central government but distributed by the states. Depending on the quality of water in the area, different types of kits are distrib-



■ Women walk home after collecting drinking water from a well in Maharashtra's Thane.

AP FILE

➤ In rural areas, women play a critical role in managing health, hygiene and sanitation... therefore, investing on them will reduce incidence of water-borne diseases and improve the health....

BHARAT LAL, additional secretary in the Jal Shakti ministry

uted. For instance, the chemical kits test for fluoride and iron, and are ideal for places such as Jharkhand where the water may have these chemicals.

And while there are state- and district-level testing labs, the emphasis is on making 3.6 million village-level workers being trained by the government to be responsible for water surveillance. This works out to roughly five panchayat members, mostly women, in each of the 750,000 villages across the country.

A "pani samiti", or water and sanitation committee, is being created in every village, said Lal. While the contours are still being figured out, water ministry officials said the committee will be responsible for taking decisions on what each household should be charged for piped

water, and what kind of infrastructure support they need from the government.

Latest figures by the Jal Shakti Ministry say that 53% of villages in India are lacking in either quantity or quality of water, which means that they get less than 1,545 cubic metres of water per person in a year. Over 1,700 cubic metres would make it adequate water supply.

"Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the endeavour is to enable every village community to manage its water sources in such a manner that they are able to function like a local public utility and ensure long-term water security, which means they are able to plan, manage, implement, operate and maintain their drinking-water supply. They are to be empowered so much that they are able to appreciate water quality issues and carry out basic tests to determine the potability of water," Lal said.

Himanshu Thakkar, coordinator, South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People, said while this initiative is effective in raising awareness, the real work required from the government will be on sustainable water sources and how to recharge them. "One has to come up with ways to have sustainable water supply in villages and I am waiting to see that from the ministry," he said.

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Karnataka, Maharashtra oppose A.P. demand on Krishna water

CMs meet, challenge plea for reallocation after creation of Telangana

H-4

SHARAD VYAS
MUMBAI

Maharashtra and Karnataka have jointly decided to oppose Andhra Pradesh's application for a redistribution of water allocation from the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal's order, given the bifurcation of the State and creation of Telangana.

Both the States took a firm stand that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana should take water from their allotted share, senior officials said, following a meeting between Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa and his Maharashtra counterpart Devendra Fadnavis on Tuesday.

The two States have also decided to form a high-level committee for better dam management to avoid floods.

The Tribunal had adjudicated on the quantum of wa-



Taking stock: Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa with his Maharashtra counterpart Devendra Fadnavis in Mumbai.

ter sharing between the three States. However, after the creation of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh had demanded redistribution of the quantum and filed a petition in this regard.

Earlier, the Karnataka CM paid respects during Ganesh Darshan at Mr. Fadnavis' residence along with Karnataka Deputy Chief Minister Dr C.N. Ashwathnarayan.

Maharashtra Water Resources Minister Girish Mahajan and Energy Minister Chandrashekhar Bawankule were also present at the meeting.

The two Chief Ministers met in the wake of unprecedented floods in the region and raging dispute over the water-for-water agreement. Maharashtra has refused to sign the deal until it gets

back over six thousand million cubic feet (6 tmcft) of pending supply from Karnataka, which had returned only 0.078 tmcft of the total 6.787 tmcft diverted to it since 2016.

In the past, the Water Resources ministers of the two States have traded charges, blaming each other for the faltering deal. Former Karnataka Water Resources Minister D.K. Shivakumar had termed the Maharashtra decision to cancel the MoU as "shocking", while Mr. Mahajan had claimed the Karnataka's claims were false.

The two States then sparred over signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to exchange 4 tmcft of water on each side of the border on condition that Karnataka returns 10.787 tmcft at the end of the agreement period, officials said.

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 Pioneer Delhi ☐
 Rashtriya Sahara ☐

Deccan Herald ☐
 Deccan Chronicle ☐
 The Economic Times ☐
 Business Standard ☐
 Tribune ☒
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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

SC gives 4 more months to break SYL deadlock

Punjab, Haryana, Centre told to find amicable solution

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE PA

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 3

The Supreme Court on Tuesday gave four more months to Punjab, Haryana and the Centre to find an amicable solution to break the deadlock between the two states over the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal.

A Bench headed by Justice Arun Mishra extended the timeframe for talks after Attorney General KK Venugopal asked for three months for discussions towards an amicable solution.

However, the Bench said it was ready to give four more months for talks. "When next time you appear, come with some solution," the Bench said.

The Haryana Government counsel wanted the court to fix a timeframe for concluding the talks, saying it can't go on indefinitely. On the eve of the Supreme Court hearing on the SYL issue, Punjab CM Capt Amarinder Singh had on Monday called on Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

The ministry has already convened several meetings, attended by chief secretaries of the two states, which remained inconclusive. Punjab has been demanding a negotiated settle-



JCBs dig up the Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal near Ropar in Punjab. FILE

ROOT OF THE FOUR-DECADE-OLD IMBROGLIO

1981: Water-sharing pact is signed for effective allocation of water through SYL canal; Haryana constructs its portion of canal, but Punjab stops work after initial phase

2002: SC decrees Haryana's suit and orders Punjab to honour its commitments on water-sharing pact

2004: Punjab Congress govt approves Termination of

Agreement Act to cancel the 1981 pact and all other agreements relating to sharing of Ravi and Beas water

2016: SC declares as unconstitutional the law passed by Punjab to end water pacts

2017: Punjab returns land on which canal was to be constructed to landowners, further complicating the issue

THEIR ARGUMENTS BEFORE APEX COURT

PUNJAB: SC decree was premised on the fact that there was enough water in the Sutlej, but now there is not much water flow, making it impossible to share it

HARYANA: Carved out of Punjab in 1966, the state must get its share of water from the Sutlej, as directed by the SC in 2002

ment between the two states with the help of the Centre.

The Supreme Court had earlier told the Centre, Punjab and Haryana to conclude their

talks on the construction of SYL canal "as soon as it can be", saying also that it would decide the matter if negotiations remained unresolved.

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CM seeks fresh tribunal on river waters, writes to Modi

SYL CANAL Says groundwater scarce, canals state's lifeline

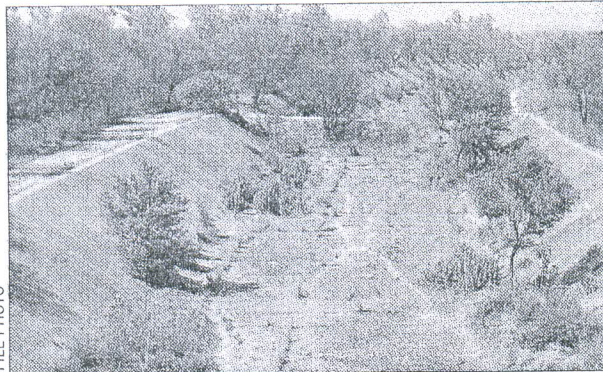
RAJMEET SINGH
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, SEPTEMBER 3

Even as Punjab got temporary relief today when the Supreme Court gave four more months to Punjab, Haryana and the Centre to find an amicable solution to break the deadlock between the two states over the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal, the state government has made a fresh bid before the Centre for a reassessment of the volume of river waters.

Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh has written to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, seeking a fresh tribunal for reassessment of river waters in Punjab. While giving a background of the sensitive issue, the CM, in his two-page letter, has also touched the law and order implications on the sensitive issue.

The CM is reported to have



The SC has given 4 months to Punjab, Haryana to resolve issue.

also raised the issue at today's meeting with Union Home Minister Amit Shah, though there was no official statement on this.

Punjab has been contesting that the availability of surface water has drastically changed over the years and the state is facing a severe shortage of groundwater due to its over exploitation.

Demanding that a tribunal be set up for a reassessment of river water in Punjab, including the Ravi-Beas basin, Punjab has stated that it has been 30 years since the assessment of Ravi-Beas waters was done by the Eradi Tribunal (set up in 1986). The amount of water coming in the basin has fallen drastically, hence the need for its reassessment. Initially esti-

mated at 17 MAF (million acre feet), the Eradi Tribunal had put its estimates at 19 MAF. Now, the flow in the rivers has come down from 17.17 MAF to 14.34 MAF.

The state has stated that in case the canal was constructed, 10 lakh hectares of agricultural land in Punjab would turn into a desert. Total agricultural land in Punjab is 105 lakh acres, compared to 80 lakh acres in Haryana.

Besides, the state, at its meeting with the officials of Haryana and the Centre, has staked its claim to Yamuna waters. Punjab argues that if Haryana stakes claim to water on the plea that it was also a part of Punjab before reorganisation in 1966, then Haryana should also share Yamuna waters. As Haryana draws 4.65 MAF through the Yamuna, 60 per cent of it should be shared with Punjab, says the state.

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No water storage projects in Tibet, says China

'One hydro power plant has been built & two others are under construction on Yarlung Zangbo River'

AMIT BARUAH
BEIJING

China has built one and is constructing two more run-of-the-river hydro power plants on the Yarlung Zangbo River, which is known as the Brahmaputra in India, a top Chinese official told a group of visiting Indian journalists recently.

"There is no storage involved in these projects," Yu Xingjun, Consul in the Chinese Water Resources Ministry, said in response to a specific question from *The Hindu*. There have been unverified media reports from time to time that the Chinese government was building some major dam projects on the Yarlung Zangbo in Tibet.

According to him, one 510



China says it is using less than 1% of the Yarlung Zangbo [Brahmaputra] as an upper riparian State. ■ GETTYIMAGES/ISTOCK

MW hydro power plant had been built and two others were under construction. The generating capacity of the two under-construction plant was not immediately available, said Mr. Yu.

The top Chinese official dealing with India on water

issues was at pains to emphasise that China was using less than 1% of the Yarlung Zangbo as an upper riparian state. "There is enough water to sustain the lower riparian states. The outbound quality of the water is also excellent," Mr. Yu claimed.

However, the Tibetan people had a basic right to use their water resources.

Information sharing

According to the official, China was sticking to a bilateral agreement with India to supply data on water flow levels at a time of possible floods. As of now, this information sharing on flood information was confined to two rivers – the Yarlung Zangbo and the Sutlej.

Mr. Yu added that, like India, the Chinese government had plans to divert river waters to those provinces that were suffering from scarcity. This was part and parcel of China's transition from "high speed to high quality development".

Asked whether a large country like China had issues between provinces when it came to water sharing, he replied in the affirmative. China faced water-sharing issues especially in regard to the Yellow River, Mr. Yu said. "These provinces [along the Yellow River] would like to have more water for themselves."

There were, he said, seven commissions to manage water basins in China, which were also responsible for allocating individual share for the provinces as well. "They [the commissions] will allocate the quota for every province," Mr. Yu added.

(This writer was in China at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry)

Agriculture's 'liquidity' problem

Why recent initiatives to reduce water consumption in agriculture are likely to have limited impact

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI &
SANJEEB MUKHERJEE

Part-1 **BS-4**

Two initiatives by states to save water in agriculture have had mixed results, suggesting gaps in the broader policy architecture of the National Democratic Alliance's water conservation efforts. One is the diversion of land towards growing maize, and the other is the promotion of drip irrigation in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Both plans are designed to encourage farmers to divert crops from water-intensive crops such as wheat, rice and sugar.

"Nearly 89 per cent of our water consumption is for agriculture. We have to address this biggest stakeholder to manage our demand for water," Minister of Jal Shakti, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat told *Business Standard*. The principal sticking point has been the question of designing incentives for farmers to comply with these new policies as well as aligning them to consumption patterns.

The preference for growing wheat and rice, for instance, is the result of the four-decade-old support price policy, an offshoot of the Green Revolution. This has encouraged even non-traditional areas, such as Punjab and Haryana, to growing rice — one of the heaviest water-guzzling crops. In north India, Haryana, along with Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh, produces almost 26 per cent of the country's rice production estimated to be over 100 million tonnes. Similarly, state-advised prices for sugarcane, which rise year on year, have resulted in non-traditional water-scarce areas of Maharashtra

turning to sugar cultivation.

The experience of Punjab and Haryana with maize cultivation is a good example of the disconnect between policies and markets. In Haryana, at 49,000 hectares more than half the land dedicated to growing non-basmati rice has shifted to maize according to latest data for the current kharif season. In fact, maize acreage is at a five-year high in Haryana.

Punjab has also seen a rise in acreage under maize (100,000 to 160,000 hectares) and cotton (268,000 to almost 400,000 hectares) alongside a decline in non-basmati rice cultivation.

The principal factor influencing this preference for maize in Haryana has been heavy incentives. Recently, Manohar Lal Khattar's government offered farmers a subsidy of ₹2,000 per acre along with the distribution of free maize seeds to farmers, and it has also agreed to bear the insurance premium of those farmers who shift from water-guzzling crops under the *Pradhan Mantri*

Fasal Bima Yojana. The state government has also assured farmers that it will buy all the produce from them.

In Punjab, a comprehensive policy to encourage a shift in cropping pattern in Punjab is expected to be announced by the end of this year.

The problem is this. Maize is not a primary consumption item in the daily diets of Indians. So though farmers may grow more of it and state agencies may buy all they produce, these moves are not aligned to the food consumption basket. "How much sweetcorn can a country consume?" one expert asked.

ha (about 43 per cent) of total gross cropped area of 198 million ha, consume almost 80 per cent of freshwater available for irrigation in the country

"Cropping water demand has to be studied. Data does not cover areas properly, as a result of which several over-exploited regions are not demarcated," said Harshvardhan Dhawan, project manager, Arghyam, an organisation focused on sustainable water use.

Farmers feel that the push to shift to other crops is a "trial and error" approach by the Narendra Modi government that carries big risks. "Farmers will bear the brunt of this approach. It is understandable if you have a game plan...But think about it: the rate of maize will drop when everyone starts to grow it. What then?" said V M Singh, general secretary of All India Kisan Sabha.

The starting point is working with farmers rather than imposing decisions from above. The community at the ground level has to be involved in budgeting its water resources and driving the movement for sustainable



CULTIVATING SOLUTIONS

- Nearly 89 per cent of our water consumption is for agriculture
- Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh produce almost 26% of India's rice production
- In Haryana, more than half the land dedicated to growing non-basmati rice has shifted to maize according to latest data for the current kharif season
- Punjab has seen a rise in acreage under maize from 100,000 to 160,000 hectares
- UP has enhanced the subsidy on drip irrigation components to up to 90% for some category of farmers
- Maharashtra has made drip irrigation compulsory for sugarcane farmers.

Indeed, the availability of cheap wheat, rice and sugar through the public distribution system (PDS) has made these commodities principal items of Indians' daily diet. No amount of conservation will solve the water crisis in agriculture as long as the contribution of water-guzzling crops remains high in Indian diets.

"The government has to look at alternative crops for people to consume. Through PDS, it successfully converted food habits. Now we need a marketing strategy. Ecologically sensitive practices have to be packaged and sold," said M V Ramachandrudu, director, Watershed Support Services and Activities Network.

The need to create markets for alternative crops also applies to drip irrigation projects. The UP government has enhanced the subsidy on drip irrigation components to up to 90 per cent for

some category of farmers, and Maharashtra has made drip irrigation compulsory for sugarcane farmers.

Farmers suggest that the state needs to extend viable incentives if they are to grow, say, pulses instead of sugarcane. That apart, drip irrigation requires a steady supply of power. "There is no power supply for drip irrigation," said farmer leader Raju Shetti, head of Maharashtra's Swabhimani Shetkari Sanghatana. The issue is emotive enough for Shetti to say "we will not sit quiet if they make drip irrigation compulsory."

So what's the solution? Ramachandrudu points to a "combination of some ten solutions," not all of them water-related.

According to a 2018 study by NABARD and ICRIER, rice, wheat and sugarcane, which together are spread over 85 million

agriculture. "A community resource person has to understand what it means. He has to participate. And these practices have to be transferred to generations," Dhawan said.

Drip irrigation is a case in point. Despite its manifest efficacy in water-scarce regions (such as in Gujarat), drip irrigation accounts for just 4 per cent of gross irrigated area, so knowledge of it is limited. "You have to educate your farmer. They don't know what drip irrigation is or how it is done," Singh said.

A report by the Punjab Farmers Commission called for capping the acreage under water-guzzling paddy to 4 hectares for each farmer and lowering the power subsidy on large farmers to ensure diversification towards other crops. While the report is yet to be formally accepted by the state government, farmers are wary of such changes. "A whole generation of farmers does not even know how to cultivate other crops that were being sown before 1960s when the PDS started," Ramachandrudu said.

TAKE
TWO
ANALYSIS BEHIND
THE HEADLINES

Part-2

More water discharged from Pune dams

Over 2,000 cusecs released from Khadakwasla, Varasgaon and Panshet sepi-A

SHOUMAJIT BANERJEE
PUNE

Weekend showers in catchment areas have prompted another round of water discharge by the Irrigation Department from three of the four major dams supplying water to Pune district.

More than 1,700 cusecs was released from Khadakwasla and Varasgaon each, while around 500 cusecs was discharged from Panshet into the Mutha River after all three dams filled to the brim on Monday, said Ir-

rigation
officials.

According to authorities, the cumulative water stock in the four dams now stood at 28.68 thousand million cubic feet (tmcft) of their combined capacity of 29.15 tmcft.

"The present collective storage of 28.68 tmcft, which is 98.3% of the total capacity of the dams, is nearly 1 tmc more than what it was at the same time last year (27.79 tmcft)," said an official.

The catchment area of

Department

Khadakwasla dam, Pune city's potable water lifeline, has recorded over 1000 mm rainfall this time, almost double than last year during this period.

Authorities hope that with more showers expected in this month, the cumulative rainfall will help take care of the city's ever-increasing water requirements for a year while addressing the irrigation needs of the outlying areas.

Rains have also prompted discharge of waters from the

Koyna dam in western Maharashtra, leading to a rise in the level of Panchganga river in Kolhapur district, which has yet to fully recover from the recent deluge.

The India Meteorological Department has forecast heavy showers for the next two days in the ghat areas of the State, especially in Nashik (north Maharashtra) and Pune, Satara and Kolhapur in the western part, all of which have been battered by incessant rain and heavy floods recently.

Excess water from Pong Dam to be released sepi-A

SHIMLA, 3 SEPTEMBER

Authorities have decided to release excess water from the Pong Dam located on the Beas River in Himachal Pradesh's Kangra district by opening its spillways from Wednesday, an official said.

The release of excess water from Pong Dam may create a flood-like situation in parts of Punjab, some areas of which are already facing floods after release of excess water a few days ago.

Authorities have decided to release a total of about 26,000 cusecs water from the Pong reservoir by opening its spillways from September 4 in place of 12,000 cusecs being presently released through turbines, Additional Superintending Engineer, Water Regulation, Bhakra Beas Management Board, Beas Dam (BBMB), Talwara Township said.

Authorities in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have been conveyed the decision and have been asked to give suitable instructions to irrigation, drainage and civil authorities to take necessary action accordingly.

PTI

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 04.09.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.



Administrative and police officials inspect the Sutlej bundh in Jalandhar on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

Sutlej breach plugged, but water still flowing into fields

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

JALANDHAR, SEPTEMBER 3

A day after the district administration claimed to have plugged the biggest 500-ft breach in the Sutlej at Janian village, the river water overflowed again across the embankment causing panic among residents of adjoining villages.

The district administration had yesterday issued a release thanking the Indian Army, drainage officials, organisations and volunteers for helping achieve the target. But it

“We have got more sandbags and raised the level. The re-plugging was done again on Tuesday.

Kulwant Singh, ADC

was two hours past midnight that water began overflowing the bundh at the same site.

“We have got more sandbags and raised the level. The re-plugging was done again today,” said ADC Kulwant Singh.

Environmentalist Balbir

Singh Seechewal, who too was at the site, said, “In the early hours today, the level of water along 25-ft of the ring bundh began to rise.

“Owing to pressure of water, some bags on the top layer got washed away. We need to raise the height of the ring bundh that has been erected. Since an announcement was made that plugging is over, the movement of sand bags got stopped. A continuous effort is required here. Till the time a bundh of considerable height is not built, the flow of water will not stop.”

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 04.09.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Boost to efforts on water conservation

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

ROPAR, SEPTEMBER 3

To give boost to efforts being made to protect environment, the state government will rope in 11 renowned research institutes to work in partnership. This was stated by Punjab science and technology principal secretary Rakesh Kumar Verma here today.

Verma, who was here to sign an MoU with IIT, Ropar, Director Sarit K Das in this regard, said with collaboration of these research institutes state specific programmes would be undertaken for improvement of environment in general and water quality in particular.

Soon the MoUs are likely to be signed with these institutes, including National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Indian Institute of Science Education and

“To mitigate the looming water crisis in the state, Ropar IIT will help implement water conservation interventions. Rakesh

Kumar Verma, PRINCIPAL SECY

Research (IISER) and Institute of Microbial Technology (IMTECH), he said.

“Collaboration with IIT, Ropar, will also help regulate and control groundwater usage in the industrial sector and make recharge, recycle and reuse mandatory to optimise the growing freshwater requirement,” he added.

Prof Das said the institute was already working on several research projects related to water resources, waterlogging, deteriorating water quality, floods, drought, siltation in rivers and changing rainfall patterns.

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

मौसम के रौद्र रूप से जमीन बर्बाद

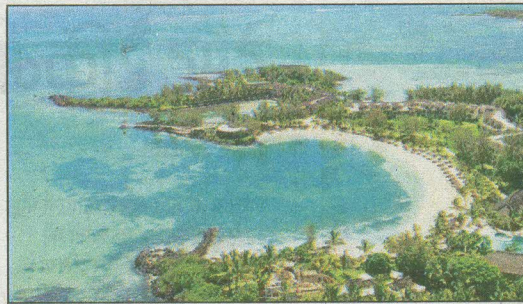


नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

भूमि के क्षरण के चार बड़े कारणों में से एक मौसम की अतिवादी घटनाएं हैं। इनमें सूखा, बाढ़, कम समय में ज्यादा बारिश और अन्य मौसमी घटनाएं शामिल हैं।

भूमि के बंजर होने के उपायों की रोकथाम के लिए यहां चल रही संयुक्त राष्ट्र की कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ पार्टिज (कॉप-14) की बैठक में पेश एक शोध रिपोर्ट में यह दावा किया गया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा विश्व भर से जुटाए गए आंकड़ों पर आधारित रिपोर्ट 'लैंड डिग्रेशन न्यूट्रिलिटी टारगेट सेटिंग' के अनुसार भूमि की बर्बादी के चार बड़े कारण हैं। इनमें पहला कारण वनों का अंधाधुंध कटान है।

दूसरा कारण आबादी में इजाफा और संरचनात्मक ढांचे में बदलाव आना है। तीसरा कारण कृषि भूमि का सही प्रबंधन नहीं होना और खेती के पुराने-तरीके हैं। चौथा कारण मौसम की अतिवादी घटनाएं हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों के कारण मौसम ने पूरी दुनिया



11-4/3
दुनिया की 40 फीसदी भूमि बंजर

विश्व के 52 से 75 फीसदी देशों में भूमि के क्षरण के लिए उपरोक्त चार कारण सर्वाधिक जिम्मेदार पाए गए हैं। बता दें कि विश्व में करीब 40 फीसदी भूमि बंजर हो चुकी है। इसमें छह फीसदी घोषित रेगिस्तान को छोड़ दिया जाए तो 34 फीसदी भूमि मानवीय क्रियाकलापों से बर्बाद हुई है। आगे भी यह खतरा लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। जमीन के खराब होने से इस पर निर्भर लोगों के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। अभी करीब 50 करोड़ लोगों पर खतरा मंडरा रहा है।

मॉरीशस में समुद्र का जलस्तर बढ़ने से खतरा बढ़ा : विष्णु तेजू

नई दिल्ली। मॉरीशस में जलवायु परिवर्तन का खतरा गंभीर रूप धारण कर रहा है। समुद्र के बढ़ते जल स्तर ने चुनौती पैदा कर दी है और यही सबसे बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहा है। कॉप-14 बैठक में हिस्सा लेने आए मॉरीशस के वन संरक्षक विष्णु तेजू ने हिन्दुस्तान से बातचीत में कहा कि हमारा देश एक छोटा द्वीपीय देश है। भारतीय मूल के तेजू के वंशज बिहार से थे, जो करीब पचास साल पूर्व मॉरीशस में जाकर बस गए थे। वह

कई बार बिहार भी आ चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम जलवायु परिवर्तन से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। हमारे देश में समुद्र का स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है और समुद्र का जल अंदरूनी इलाकों में आ जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां करीब 50 हजार हेक्टेयर में जंगल फैले हुए हैं, जो मॉरीशस के कुल क्षेत्रफल का करीब एक चौथाई है, लेकिन जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से बढ़ रहे तापमान के कारण हमारे कुछ वनाच्छिन्न क्षेत्र समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से सूखे का खतरा

मॉरीशस और आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर सूखे का खतरा मंडरा रहा है। जंगलों में ज्यादातर देवदार के पेड़ हैं और इनके सूखने का मतलब है कि इनमें आसानी से आग लगेगी। इसका असर अन्य इलाकों पर भी पड़ेगा। वहीं, मॉरीशस में भूमि के बंजरीकरण को रोकने के लिए चल रहे उपायों के बारे में बताते हुए तेजू ने कहा कि हमारे देश में जमीन के रूपांतरण की एक योजना हाल ही में शुरू की गई है। इसका लक्ष्य 2030 तक देश को बंजर भूमि से मुक्त करना है।

में रौद्र रूप धारण किया है, जिसका असर जमीन पर दिख रहा है।

एकत्र किए दो तरह के आंकड़े : रिपोर्ट में दो तरह के आंकड़े एकत्र किए

गए हैं। एक आंकड़े राष्ट्रीय स्तर की स्थिति दर्शाते हैं, जबकि दूसरे किस्म के आंकड़े ऐसे हॉट स्पॉट को दर्शाते हैं जहां उपरोक्त कारणों के चलते जमीन

का क्षरण हुआ है। ऐसे हॉटस्पॉट तेजी से विकसित हो रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में छोटे-बड़े कुल 16 कारणों को भूमि के क्षरण के लिए जिम्मेदार माना गया है।

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

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राजमार्गों के किनारे जल संचयन होगा

11-4/19

योजना

नई दिल्ली | अरविंद सिंह

केंद्र सरकार गिरते भूमिगत जल स्तर को बढ़ाने पर जोर दे रही है। इसके तहत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे बारिश के पानी के संचयन को कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण ढांचा खड़ा किया जाएगा।

देश में प्रत्येक एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर यह व्यवस्था लागू होगी। नई सड़क परियोजनाओं में ठेकेदार और निर्माण कंपनियां बाकायदा डिटेल् प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) में इसका प्रावधान करेंगी। कंपनियों को कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण ढांचे की मरम्मत व रख रखाव भी करना होगा।

सड़क परिवहन व राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सचिव संजीव रंजन ने तीन सितंबर को सभी राज्यों के प्रमुख सचिवों,

एक दशक से लागू नहीं हो सकी व्यवस्था

वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने आठ अक्टूबर 2009 को अधिसूचना जारी करते हुए सभी सरकारी विभागों से बारिश के पानी के संचयन व कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण ढांचे बनाने के लिए कहा था। लेकिन अफसरशाही के चलते पिछले एक दशक से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्षेत्र में इसे लागू नहीं किया जा सका है। तेजी से गिरते भूजल स्तर के चलते केंद्र सरकार ने इसे सख्ती से लागू करने का निर्देश दिया है।

पीडब्ल्यूडी, एनएचआई आदि अधिकारियों को इस संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के ड्रेनेज सिस्टम में बारिश के पानी के संचयन करने और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए ढांचों का निर्माण करना होगा। यह व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे प्रत्येक एक किलोमीटर पर करनी होगी।

इसमें एक अध्ययन का हवाला देते हुए कहा गया है कि इससे प्रति किलोमीटर लगभग 60 लाख लीटर से अधिक

बारिश के पानी का संचयन कर सकेंगे। राजमार्ग निर्माण कंपनियां सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वॉटर बोर्ड के मानकों के अनुसार उक्त ढांचे का डिजाइन व स्थल तय करेंगी। निर्देश में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा सभी टोल प्लाजा, सड़क यात्री सुविधा स्थलों के भूवनों, ग्रेड सेपरेटर ढांचे आदि में जल संचयन व कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण ढांचे बनाने होंगे। निर्माण कंपनियों व ठेकेदारों को समयबद्ध तरीके से इनकी सफाई व सालाना रखरखाव करना होगा।

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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उत्तर कर्नाटक में फिर बाढ़ का खतरा

RP-419

**महाराष्ट्र में बारिश से
जलाशयों में पानी का
अंतर्वाह बढ़ा**

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

बेंगलुरु. महाराष्ट्र के कोयना जलाशय के ऊपरी हिस्सों में भारी बारिश होने से पिछले माह कृष्णा नदी में आई बाढ़ से त्रस्त उत्तर कर्नाटक के जिलों में फिर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। लगातार हो रही बारिश से सोमवार रात से ही ऊपरी हिस्से के जलाशयों से 25 हजार क्यूसेक पानी कृष्णा नदी में छोड़ा जा रहा है।

पिछले माह कृष्णा नदी में अप्रत्याशित रूप से आई बाढ़ के कारण राज्य में हजारों एकड़ में फसलों को नुकसान हुआ और लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए।

भारतीय मौसम विभाग के सूत्रों का कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र में बारिश का यह दौर 8 सितम्बर तक जारी रह सकता है और कृष्णा में छोड़े जा रहे पानी की मात्रा बढ़ सकती है।



लिहाजा कृष्णा नदी के किनारों पर आबाद बस्तियों के लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर चले जाने को कह दिया गया है। बाढ़ से विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास कार्य में जुटे अधिकारियों के प्रयासों को गंभीर झटका लगा है। उत्तर कर्नाटक के बेलगावी, बागलकोट तथा रायचूर जिलों की स्थिति गंभीर है, यहां बाढ़ प्रभावित लोग राहत केन्द्र छोड़कर अपने गांव लौटना तो चाहते हैं,

लेकिन अधिकांश घर मलबे के ढेर में तब्दील हो गए हैं।

राज्य सरकार प्रदेश के 22 जिलों के 103 तालुक को बाढ़ प्रभावित घोषित कर चुकी है। बाढ़ के कारण विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण इलाकों में बिजली के खंभे गिर गए और ट्रांसफार्मर खराब हो गए हैं। बेस्काम ने बिजली आपूर्ति बहाल करने के लिए 500 कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया है।

PUNJAB KESARI- 4.9.2019

बंद पड़े ट्यूबवेल, हैंड पम्प और बोरवैलों को शुरू करने की पहल

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नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): देश के प्रत्येक परिवार को 2024 तक 'नल से जल' मुहैया कराने के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाते हुए सरकार बंद पड़े तथा पुराने एवं लम्बे समय से उपयोग नहीं किये जा रहे ट्यूबवेल, हैंड पम्प या बोरवेल के उपयोग की संभावना तलाश रही है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि हाल ही में जल शक्ति अभियान की प्रगति से जुड़ी समीक्षा बैठक में इस आशय का सुझाव आया। अधिकारी ने बताया कि बैठक में अनेकों स्थानों पर काफी संख्या में बंद पड़े या पुराने ट्यूबवेल, हैंड पम्प और बोरवेल के भूजल रिचार्ज के उपायों की संभावना तलाशी गयी।

मंत्रालय का मानना है कि रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग एवं अन्य माध्यमों से जल संचय तथा भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने में कम लागत के उपाय तलाश जा सकते हैं।

ऐसी जल संरचनाओं को दुरुस्त एवं बहाल करके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मंत्रालय का हालांकि यह भी कहना है कि इन कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाते हुए भूजल प्रदूषण को रोकने पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। गौरतलब है कि बजट पेश करते हुए सीतारमण ने कहा था, 'भारत में पानी की सुरक्षा और सभी भारतीयों को साफ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना प्राथमिकता है।

<input type="checkbox"/> Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/> Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/> Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/> Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/> Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/> The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/> Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/> Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/> Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/> Dainik Bhaskar		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

वर्षाजल की बर्बादी

आखिरकार लम्बे इंतजार के बाद प्रदेश के जलाशय लबालब हो गए हैं, जिन्हें देखकर सभी का मन प्रसन्न है। सुकाल से किसान, व्यापारी, नौकरीपेशा सहित हर वर्ग को सुकून मिला है। इसके विपरीत मानसून दगा कर जाता तो पेयजल संकट खड़ा हो सकता था मगर पानी का मोल किसी को समझ ही नहीं आ रहा है। यह स्थिति हमें निरंतर विकराल जल संकट की ओर धकेल रही है। वर्षा जल का संचय किए बगैर बेहतर कल की उम्मीद बेकार है। दुनिया भर में सतही जल औद्योगिकीकरण एवं आबादी क्षेत्र से उत्सर्जित पानी के कारण दूषित हो चुका है, वहीं जल संचय के अभाव में भूजल के अंधाधुंध दोहन से पानी रसातल में चला गया है। प्रदेश में वर्षाजल के संचय के मामले में लम्बे समय से उदासीनता बनी हुई है। यही कारण है कि दक्षिण राजस्थान के मानसी-वाकल एवं माही बेसिन का बड़ी मात्रा में पानी बगैर उपयोग के पुनः समुद्र में समा जाता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि इसको संग्रहित करने की परियोजना नहीं बनी या उन पर विचार नहीं हुआ मगर प्रबल राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति के अभाव में ये परियोजनाएं मूर्त रूप नहीं ले पाई। करीब 40 वर्ष पूर्व विभिन्न चरणों में चार बांध बनाए जाने की योजना सामने आई थी। द्वितीय चरण के बांध को उपयुक्त नहीं माना गया। ऐसे में तीन बांध बनाने पर विचार किया गया। 1987 में वेबकांस को सर्वे का काम सौंपा गया। रिपोर्ट 1990 में तैयार हुई। प्रथम चरण का गौराणा बांध तो बना दिया गया, लेकिन बिरोठी व लंगोटिया भाटा के बांध अधरझूल हैं। बिरोठी के पास 2566 एमसीएफटी क्षमता का बांध बनाना था, लेकिन यह तैयार नहीं हो पाया है। चतुर्थ चरण में खांचन पुलिया के पास बांध बनाया जाना था, जिसका पानी 66 किलोमीटर की टनल से जयसमंद झील में पहुंचाया जाना था। इससे 1223 एमसीएफटी पानी उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद है। इसी तरह माही बेसिन की जाखम, सोम व अनास नदी का बड़ी मात्रा में पानी व्यर्थ बह कर गुजरात होते हुए अरब सागर में गिर जाता है। अगर इस पानी को सहेजा जाए तो करीब 10 लाख हैक्टियेटर में सिंचाई सुविधा के साथ ही पेयजल संकट का समाधान हो सकता है।