

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: 17.10.2019

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।

अंश
17.10.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

निवेदन
17/10/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

उप निदेशक
17-10-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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



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S-W Monsoon withdraws from India

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI, 16 OCTOBER

The Southwest Monsoon withdrew from the entire country on Wednesday, the India Meteorological Department announced, eight days after it started receding from northwest India.

This is also perhaps the fastest withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon.

The IMD also announced onset of Northeast Monsoon that brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh,

Northeast Monsoon sets in over south India: The much-awaited northeast Monsoon, which brings the bulk of rainfall to Tamil Nadu set in across south India on Wednesday, the regional weather office said. The northeast Monsoon accounts for about 48 percent of Tamil Nadu's annual rainfall of around 945 mm and stretches till December. PTI

Karnataka and Kerala.

"The Southwest Monsoon has withdrawn from the entire country and simulta-

neously Northeast Monsoon rains have commenced over Tamil Nadu and adjoining areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala," the IMD said in a statement.

A cyclonic circulation lies over east-central Arabian Sea off south Karnataka coast at lower levels. A trough runs from north Sri Lanka coast to above cyclonic circulation at lower levels. A trough in easterlies runs from southwest Bay of Bengal off south Tamil Nadu coast to west-central Bay of Bengal at lower levels, it added.

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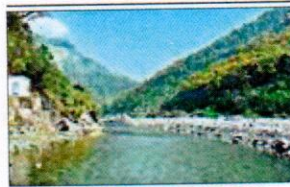
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Millennium Post, ✓

Jamrani dam in U'khand gets environmental clearance



OUR CORRESPONDENT

DEHRADUN: The proposed Jamrani dam project of Uttarakhand, which has been hanging fire for over 40 years, has finally got environmental clearance from the Centre, Chief Minister Trivendra Singh Rawat said on Wednesday.

He said environmental clearance to the long-awaited project paves the way for its speedy implementation.

Attributing the progress towards implementation of the project to the joint efforts of the state government and the Centre, Rawat said it will fulfil a long cherished dream of the residents of Bhabar area, a region south of the lower Himalayas and the Shivalik hills. "People of Terai-Bhabar region will get gravity water from the project which will also irrigate over 5000 hectares of land in Uttarakhand," the chief minister told reporters.

The Rs 2,584-crore project proposed in the 1970s will provide water to people of Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar districts in Uttarakhand for both drinking and irrigation purposes besides producing 14 mw of power, he said.

Located on the Gola river in Nainital district, the dam will be nine-km-long, 130-metre-wide and 485-metre-high.

The project got technical clearance from the Central Water Commission in February this year. The forest department has already given 351.49 hectares of land for the project and the state government has sanctioned an initial sum of Rs 89 crore for the project. The project is considered the life-

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Millennium Post,

Building bridges that last

Though the recent agreements signal increased cooperation, New Delhi needs to address longstanding issues with Dhaka before they turn sour, writes Shubha Singh

There are several pending issues between India and Bangladesh such as the huge trade deficit and sharing of Teesta river waters. Dhaka has been remarkably patient over New Delhi's problems in agreeing to a resolution on sharing of river waters

Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina returned to Dhaka from a successful four-day visit to India last week having concluded seven agreements. But the agreements have caused unease among many in Bangladesh. Critics have panned the agreements as mainly advantageous to India and of little benefit to Bangladesh. Other commentators have called on the government to publish full details of the agreements.

India and Bangladesh signed seven agreements and MoUs on October 5, 2019, and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) agreement for the transportation of goods. The agreements include a pact for the supply of LNG as well as water from Feni River to India and for transportation of Indian goods through Chittagong and Mongla ports in Bangladesh to Tripura.

A Bangladeshi media report claimed that there was little information available in the public domain about the agreements. In a caustic comment, it said that while details of the lavish meals prepared for the Bangladeshi leader were enthusiastically reported on by the Bangladeshi media, there was no information on the nature of the agreements.

The agreements to provide connectivity were described as regional connectivity but one critic termed them bilateral connectivity as they served



The sharing of Teesta river remains the biggest bone of contention between neighbours

Indian interests and had scant benefit for Bangladesh. "India certainly stands to benefit but Bangladesh is yet to make a tangible assessment of its gains," it said.

India's smaller South Asian neighbours have often perceived New Delhi as exploitative for using its clout to negotiate one-sided agreements advantageous to India while ignoring its neighbours' interests.

Sheikh Hasina defended her government's decision to supply 1.82 cusecs of water from the Feni river to India for drinking water purposes by calling it a very small amount of water.

"If someone asks for drinking water, how can we deny it?" she said.

Regarding the agreement to supply of LPG, she added that it was not CNG that Bangladesh would be selling to India but LPG, which was a byproduct in the refining of oil. In 2001, the possibility of selling natural gas

to India had become a major controversy in Bangladesh with Sheikh Hasina's Awami League party objecting to the sale of a scarce resource.

The agreement to supply Feni river water has rankled as there has been no movement on finding a resolution on the sharing of Teesta River waters. The criticism acquired a serious turn with the murder of a second-year student of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology by fellow students for criticising Sheikh Hasina and the agreements in a Facebook post. The students were allegedly members of the Chhata League, the youth wing of the ruling Awami League party.

India's ties with Bangladesh are at their peak, among the best of India's relations with its South Asian neighbours. But the criticism of the agreements with India is evoking memories old irritations and suspicions.

There are several pending issues between India and Ban-

gladesh such as the huge trade deficit and sharing of Teesta river waters. Dhaka has been remarkably patient over New Delhi's problems in agreeing to a resolution on sharing of the river waters.

Sheikh Hasina's government has accepted Prime Minister Modi's assurance that he would work towards a satisfactory resolution to the ticklish issue. The main impediment on the Teesta issue is the stance of the Mamata Bannerjee-led West Bengal government.

The National Register of Citizens exercise in Assam with identification of illegal migrants has raised grave concern in Bangladesh. Sheikh Hasina has accepted for now the Indian stance that it is an internal matter of India. But comments by Indian leaders about pushing out the foreigners have their ripples in Bangladesh which facile assurances do not alleviate.

Building trust between the

two neighbours has been a slow and steady process that involved wiping away the mistrust and suspicion that that had plagued relations for long. The resolution of the sharing of the Ganga waters removed a major irritant in the ties.

Sometime later, Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's assurance that Bangladesh territory would not be used for anti-India activities and its effective implementation became the first major step in building the trust. The resolution of the Land Boundary Agreement for demarcating the border was the second positive factor in generating trust and confidence. It created the environment for closer cooperation between the two countries. Both Dhaka and New Delhi have used this environment to construct a cooperative relationship.

New Delhi can easily lose that goodwill if the sentiment that India is uncaring and lackadaisical about issues of interest to Bangladesh begins to gain ground in Dhaka. New Delhi needs to be more sensitive to Dhaka's concerns. It should speed up tackling the long pending issues before they build up into a major grievance in Bangladesh, which could make it difficult to implement already concluded agreements.

Shubha Singh is a foreign policy and strategic affairs commentator. Views expressed are strictly personal)

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Business Line, ✓

Damn intriguing

Economy needs more than Sardar Sarovar waters

YOGINDER K ALAGH

Sometimes nothing happens. Then it rains news. So, the Sardar Sarovar Dam is almost filled up and may actually spill over. I remember the battles fought. They would not let 1,200 Megawatts of hydro turbines. They would not want a 40,000 cusecs main canal. It was something new.

Babus like to tread the beaten path. I dug in my toes. But it is unproven technology. Well, so was the proposed PSLV rocket being developed by ISRO.

Serving well

A young Frenchman had designed the next biggest canal in Morocco, with a computer controlled delivery system. It halved distribution losses. Today, the biggest canal in the world will carry drinking water to areas which had delayed kharif sowing and fill their tanks, ponds and beels. The free power bonus will help an energy-starved region, supporting jobs for its youngsters and saving energy.

I remember visiting the areas where the proposed canal was to reach, in a village close to the border. An old lady with torn clothes gave me a very tasty meal and saying 'Saheb, Deem Joeayy' (we want a dam). The Gandhian Chunni kaka helped in rehabilitation. In the Adivasi area Anil Patel and Sudarshan Iyengar in Arch Vahini did model rehabilitation projects.

Similarly in the Bahl, the depression between mainland North Gujarat and Saurashtra, Ushaben Mehta at Gundi near Lothal made me eat a wheat laadu, saying you must give us more water. Now their families must be getting more water.

Chandrababu Naidu and his son under house arrest. With its Kashmir policy, the GOI has started a new 'normal'. If somebody is going to start a political agitation, put them under house arrest.

Of course the TDP, when it gets a chance, will not be a saintly party. Remember what it did to its founder.

It is easy to change democratic traditions. It is difficult to go back to the earlier state. In Karnataka, with stronger local democratic traditions from the days of Devraj Urs, the chief minister expressed mild disapproval on incarcerating an opposition leader.

'Stimulus' needed

Meanwhile we are at it again. The experts around the Prime Minister and the former prime minister are busy grinding out counterfactuals to the falling GDP rates. Manmohan Singh wants more re-

form. But business wants a 'stimulus' desperately. My favourite growth economist, Paul Krugman, also does and predicted a hard landing otherwise with rising unemployment.

This means sacrifice. Resources will have to be raised and infrastructure outlays really increased, instead of exhortations to public sector undertakings to spend their own money. As a PSU chief said to me, "Sir, if I do it without diligence, the PAC will send me to jail, but if I get money and a directive from the GOI, I am protected."

When you are in a trough and need to get out, use your powers. Corporate India is waiting.

The writer is a former union



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Bhandara: Clean water on voters' minds, missing in poll campaign

SRINATH RAO

BHANDARA, OCTOBER 16

RESIDENTS in Maharashtra's Bhandara Assembly segment have a word for the water that sometimes flows out of their taps during the monsoon — "Coca Cola". This blackish fluid pouring out of old pipelines has fuelled an exponential demand for RO (reverse osmosis) water in the area over the past four years.

Nearly 30 privately-run RO plants dot this city with a population of nearly a lakh. They sell 20-litre water jars for Rs 5 and charge Rs 25-Rs 30 for the same volume of cold water.

Kiran Chopekar, who runs one such plant, says the capital investment is not huge. His shop comprises two large tanks — one processing water at room temperature and the other cold water — and a series of pipes. Residents line up at the shop daily with plastic jars. When the shop shuts, those in need of water get it from the water ATM fitted beside the door.

Atul Algave, who runs a granite store at Nagour Naka, says there is no option but to use treated water. "The water supplied by the municipal council is not fit to drink or bathe in. Before customers step into my shop, they always ask if I have RO water inside," he says.

Over the past five years, Bhandara has been pushed into using RO systems as the water in Wainganga river, on whose banks it is situated, is highly polluted. Toxic industrial effluents and

EXPLAINED



Groundwater level sees a dip

THE MUSHROOMING of RO plants has resulted in a gradual dip in the groundwater level at Bhandara. The district administration, which now has to dig steadily deeper for borewells, admits that local supply could dry up unless those operating RO plants return excess water back into the ground.

sewage flow down the Nag river in Nagpur, which then joins the Wainganga.

While the Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC) has proposed to undertake a massive operation to clean up the Nag river, those living on the banks of the Wainganga have been demanding a swift solution to the crisis.

Local residents have seized the business opportunity provided by the demand for clean

water. Each of Bhandara's 33 administrative wards has at least three privately-run RO plants, says Surender Makode. The 40-year-old, who runs four plants, says, "In Bhandara, we are now so used to drinking RO water that we cannot drink any other kind. If we do, we immediately catch a cold."

The issue, however, has not been addressed by any of the candidates in the fray for the Bhandara Assembly seat. "No candidate has spoken about resolving the issue. Had a water supply problem of this magnitude taken place in any other city, people would have come out on the streets in protest," says Makode.

The municipal council has opened RO plants and set up water treatment plants. It has also started building new underground pipelines. "These pipelines were built during the British rule. When a crack develops in any pipe, water mixes with the earth and dirty water pours out," says Prashant Ganveer, Junior Engineer with the city water supply department.

Zilla parishad member and BJP candidate Arvind Bhaladhare says people in every locality he visited during canvassing have demanded a solution to the water crisis. "People need to understand that a project of this scale takes time to execute," he says. A key opponent to Bhaladhare is Narendra Bhondekar, who quit the Shiv Sena after being denied a ticket and is now contesting as an Independent.

Sitting MLA, BJP's Ramchandra Avsare, did not get a ticket this time.

'Innovative' model of idol immersion in Delhi that avoids the Yamuna. But are we still in murky waters?

Sanjib Pohit

17-10-19



Breaking away from the age-old tradition of immersing idols in rivers such as Yamuna, this year set a new trend in Delhi. Following the directive of the National Green Tribunal-appointed committee, idol immersion in the Yamuna this Dussehra was largely avoided, albeit reluctantly, by the ritual loving public. Instead, the idols were immersed in artificially created ponds/pits at various pre-designated locations.

The logic behind this move is that idol immersion adds to pollution of river water as heavy metals used in idol decoration and colouring are harmful for various aquatic species. Moreover, it is argued that if the same polluted river water is used for irrigating the vegetables cultivated on Yamuna's flood plains, heavy metals could well enter our food chain. Now that would be double jeopardy which naturally called for action.

Deliverance seemed to come for Delhiites in the form of the NGT diktat widely lauded as an innovative solution which helped

the devout retain their ritual, without polluting the rivers. So one could well conclude that with this move, religion and policy happily co-exist and all is well for citizens of Delhi.

Now it would be interesting to see how this solution offered by NGT holds up if one were to introduce logic into this mix. It is well known that alternate water bodies have been temporarily created and no efforts made to ensure that the harmful chemicals released from the idols after immersion do not percolate underground. By the same logic, one could infer that this too could have larger, more serious implications. Instead of water pollution affecting the river Yamuna, ground water of entire Delhi may

Consider the approach that Kolkata Municipal Corporation has been following. The idols are immersed in a captive area of the river and cranes then move in to take away the idol debris



become contaminated!

Moreover, decentralisation of idol immersion to multiple water bodies necessitates redoubling of efforts to monitor ground pollution level post immersion days, which is manpower intensive. But do we have the requisite resources for this? The answer is evidently no. Consequently, there is a distinct possibility that ground water pollution may rise.

If one were to take a holistic view, Yamuna is almost a dead river year-round, regardless of idol immersion. If polluting factors for Yamuna were to be measured in a year, the share of idol immersion would hardly amount to 5%. Discharge by untreated sewerage and industrial

effluents are the primary cause for the river's sorry state in Delhi. It is estimated that 130 mgd of untreated effluent sewage flows into the Yamuna at present, including three major drains which carry more than 70% of NCR's raw sewage into its main water body. For this reason even during monsoons the quality of water in the Yamuna is still unsuitable for bathing or drinking.

Inadequate waste management, poor implementation of environmental regulation and unregulated construction on the flood plains are the principal issues plaguing the Yamuna. Despite this alarming scenario, for 340 days of the year, we remain apathetic when untreated sewage

or construction material continues to be dumped into the Yamuna. Only for 20 days during idol immersion, our eco-consciousness comes to the fore and intellectual discourses abound on how to avoid polluting the river.

A somewhat centralised approach is advocated for monitoring the pollutant load due to immersion, which is next to impossible in the decentralised model. For instance, consider the approach that Kolkata Municipal Corporation has been following. Most of the decorative items including flowers etc. are not dumped in the river, but put in a vat placed for that purpose. The idols are immersed in a captive area of the river and cranes then move in to take away the idol debris thereby minimising the pollutant load. This is certainly an approach worth emulating.

So before a potent brew of heavy metals and toxic ingredients percolates Delhi's ground water table, let us adopt sensible measures and proven practices to stop this insidious problem from becoming a full blown crisis. Our gods and goddesses too will be pleased!

The writer is Professor, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)

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Focus News

सिन्धु के पानी का पूरा इस्तेमाल कर सकता है भारत, जानिए क्या प्लान



भारत सिन्धु के अपने अधिकार के जल के पूरे उपयोग को लेकर प्रतिबद्ध है और सिन्धु जल संधि का जिम्मेदार हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है। ये बात सिन्धु जल आयुक्त पीके सक्सेना ने कही है। सक्सेना का ये बयान प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के उस बयान के एक दिन बाद आया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान को नदी का पानी रोक देंगे। सिन्धु जल आयुक्त ने इंडिया टुडे को बताया, "जल शक्ति मंत्रालय सिन्धु के अपने अधिकार के पूरे जल का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और भारत सिन्धु जल संधि (आईडब्ल्यूटी) का जिम्मेदार हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है।" सक्सेना ने कहा, "भारत एक जिम्मेदार देश है जो संधि के प्रावधानों को लेकर प्रतिबद्ध है। हम पश्चिमी नदियों और पूर्वी नदियों के पानी पर अपने अधिकार की बात कर रहे हैं। ये सब संधि में निहित है।" पीएम मोदी ने मंगलवार को हरियाणा के चरखी दादरी में चुनावी सभा में कहा था, "बीते 70 साल से जो पानी भारत और हरियाणा के किसानों का था, वो पाकिस्तान बह कर जा रहा था। मोदी इसे (पाकिस्तान पानी जाने को) रोकेंगे और आपके घरों तक लाएंगे।" सक्सेना ने कहा, "हमने 2016 से इस पर फास्ट ट्रैक पर काम करना शुरू किया। हमने इस प्लान के तहत रावी नदी पर केंद्रीय सहायता से शाहपुरकंडी बांध का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है। ये 2021 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। हम अन्य प्रोजेक्टों के लिए भी प्लान कर रहे हैं और उम्मीद करते हैं कि शीघ्र ही

उन पर काम शुरू करेगा। ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट पर कुछ वक्त लगता है क्योंकि इनके लिए समुचित प्लानिंग की जरूरत होती है।" सिंधु जल आयुक्त ने कहा, "पूर्वी नदियां जैसे कि रावी, ब्यास और सतलुज पूर्ण रूप से हमारी हैं, वहीं झेलम, चेनाब और सिंधु पाकिस्तान की हैं लेकिन सिन्धु जल संधि के तहत उन पर भी हमारा कुछ हक है।"

क्या-क्या है सिन्धु जल संधि में?
: जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने संधि और भारत के इसमें अधिकारों को समझाने के लिए एक प्रेजेंटेशन वीडियो तैयार किया है। इसके मुताबिक, 59 साल पहले भारत और पाकिस्तान ने सिंधु जल संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए। सिन्धु बेसिन में तीन पश्चिमी नदियां (सिन्धु, चेनाब, झेलम) और तीन पूर्वी नदियां (रावी, ब्यास, सतलुज) हैं। विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान की तरफ बहने वाली इन नदियों का नियंत्रण भारत में रहा। सिन्धु जल को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच विवाद शुरू होने पर 1954 में विश्व बैंक ने मध्यस्थता की पेशकश की। छह साल के विमर्श के बाद 19 सितंबर 1960 को सिन्धु जल संधि पर दोनों देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किए। संधि के तहत पाकिस्तान को पश्चिमी नदियों का अधिकार दिया गया और भारत को पूर्वी नदियों के जल पर पूर्ण अधिकार दिया गया। निर्धारित शर्तों के मुताबिक भारत सिंचाई, बिजली उत्पादन, पेय जल आपूर्ति, जल परिवहन के लिए पश्चिमी नदियों का इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। भारत पूर्वी नदियों के जल

का पूरा इस्तेमाल भाखड़ा नांगल बांध, रंजीतसागर बांध, पोंग बांध और लंबे नहरों के नेटवर्क के जरिए कर रहा है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय सिन्धु जल के अपने हिस्से के पूरे इस्तेमाल के लिए भी प्रयास कर रहा है। पंजाब में रावी नदी पर शाहपुरकंडी बांध के निर्माण को केंद्रीय सहायता के तहत दोबारा शुरू किया गया है और ये 2021-22 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इससे सिंचाई और बिजली को लेकर पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर को लाभ मिलेगा। जलशक्ति मंत्रालय की ओर से रावी पर उझ बांध की कार्ययोजना और दूसरे रावी-ब्यास लिंक की प्लानिंग अग्रिम चरण पर हैं। इन प्रोजेक्टों से भारत को अपने हिस्से के पानी का पूरा उपयोग करने में मदद मिलेगी। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख में सिंचाई योजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करा रहा है। तमाम कानूनी अड़चनों के बावजूद किशनगंगा प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा किया गया। इसका उद्घाटन मई 2018 में हुआ। यहां अब 330 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की ओर से चेनाब पर भी कई हाइड्रोपावर प्रोजेक्ट को फास्ट ट्रैक मंजूरी दी गई।

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हंगरी के बुडापेस्ट में विश्व जल सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री ने रखा भारत का पक्ष

17 देशों में पेयजल समस्या गंभीर, भारत में जल महत्व समझते हैं इसलिए तालाबों की पूजा होती है : शेखावत

RP-17/10

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जोधपुर. भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्रसिंह शेखावत ने कहा कि भारत सहित पूरे विश्व में जल संकट की स्थिति है। भारत सहित 17 देशों में स्थिति विकट है। ऐसे में जल को बचाने के लिए दुनिया को एक प्लेटफार्म पर आना होगा। उन्होंने हंगरी के बुडापेस्ट में विश्व जल सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन सत्र में यह विचार रखे।

हंगरी सरकार की ओर से आयोजित इस विश्व जल सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय मंत्री शेखावत का सम्मान किया गया। इससे पहले



हंगरी पहुंचने पर हंगरी के राजदूत ने अधिकारियों के साथ शेखावत की अगवानी की। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया में पर्यावरण में बदलाव हो रहा है कहीं पर जल प्लावन की

स्थिति है, तो कहीं पर वर्षा की कमी होने से जल संकट गहराता जा रहा है। भारतवासियों के लिए प्रकृति सब कुछ है। आदि काल से हमारी सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति नदियों के

किनारे ही विकसित हुई। हमारे यहां पर नदियों व तालाबों को पूजा जाता है इसलिए हमारे लिए जल ही जीवन है।

उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के जल संरक्षण और जल के संवर्द्धन मिशन के बारे में जानकारी दी राजस्थान की मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन योजना, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के जल सम्मेलनों व गुजरात सरकार के नदियों के जोड़ने संबंधी कार्यों की सराहना की। भारत सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष 2024 तक हर गांव ढाणी के हर घर में नल से जल पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

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जल संकट : सीबीएसई ने स्कूलों को अगले तीन वर्ष में जल सक्षम बनने को कहा

नयी दिल्ली, देश में अनेक क्षेत्रों में जल संकट गहराने के बीच केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने स्कूलों से अगले तीन वर्ष में अनिवार्य रूप से जल सक्षम बनने को कहा है और इस संबंध में जल प्रबंधन नीति लागू करने तथा नियमित रूप से जल आडिट कराने को कहा है। बोर्ड की ओर से तैयार जल संरक्षण दिशानिर्देश में कहा गया है कि स्कूलों को जल से



जुड़ी पुरानी सुविधाओं, उपकरणों को दुरुस्त बनाना चाहिए तथा सेंसर युक्त आटोमेटिक नल, व्यवस्थित टैंक स्थापित करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही नियमित रूप से लीकेज की जांच करानी चाहिए एवं उनके रखरखाव की ठोस व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सीबीएसई का यह दिशानिर्देश ऐसे समय में सामने आया है जब नीति आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली, बेगलूरु, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद सहित 21 शहरों में 2020 तक भूजल की स्थिति काफी गंभीर हो जायेगी। बोर्ड के एक अधिकारी ने बताया, "स्कूलों के लिये जल सक्षम बनने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इसलिये स्कूलों के लिये जरूरी है कि वे अगले

तीन वर्षों में जल सक्षम बने।" उन्होंने कहा कि स्कूलों में प्रतिदिन काफी मात्रा में पानी की खपत होती है जो पीने के उद्देश्य के साथ कैंटीन, प्रयोगशाला, खेलों, मैदान, आदि में उपयोग में लाई जाती है। ऐसे में स्कूलों को जल संरक्षण के महत्व को समझने की जरूरत है। बोर्ड ने स्कूलों से कहा है कि जल सक्षम स्कूल 'संस्थागत जवाबदेही' है, ऐसे में उन्हें स्कूल जल प्रबंधन समिति का भी गठन करना चाहिए जिसमें प्रशासक, शिक्षक, छात्र, कर्मचारी, अभिभावक और समुदाय के लोगों को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। समिति को जल के उपयोग पर नजर रखनी चाहिए और समय समय पर इसकी समीक्षा करनी चाहिए।