

पानी बचाने की सीख देने वाला विभाग खुद कठघरे में

15 साल से बह रहा 10 करोड़ लीटर शुद्ध पानी

राजस्थान पत्रिका

स्कैन

जलदाय विभाग से ठीक नहीं हुए मुख्य पाइप लाइन के लीकेज बर्बाद हो रहे पानी को बचा लें तो दूर हो जाए शहर का जलसंकट

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पानी बचाने की सीख देने वाला विभाग खुद पानी की बर्बादी को नहीं रोक रहा है। शहर में एक ही पाइप लाइन के रिसावों से बर्बाद हो रहे शुद्ध पानी को बचा लिया जाए तो पूरे शहर में जल संकट दूर हो सकता है। शहर के मुख्य जल उत्पादन केन्द्र (अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स) से निकल रही इस 1100 एमएम की पाइप लाइन के 4 किमी के हिस्से में ही रोजाना 10 करोड़ लीटर पानी लीकेज के चलते जमीन में समा रहा है। विभाग के जेईएन से लेकर मंत्री तक को इसकी जानकारी है, लेकिन 15 साल में पाइप लाइन नहीं बदली गई। अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स में शहर के लोगों के लिए 25 करोड़ लीटर पानी का उत्पादन हो रहा है, जिसमें से 10 करोड़ लीटर तो अकेले इसी पाइप लाइन से व्यर्थ बह जाता है। करीब दो वर्ष पहले इस पाइप लाइन को बदलने का कार्य भी शुरू हो चुका है, लेकिन करीब दो माह से बंद पड़ा है।

वर्ष 2000 से मात्र प्रयास

अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स से निकलकर दशहरा मैदान व आरपीएस पंप हाउस तक आ रही इस पाइप लाइन को वर्ष 1984 में बिछाया गया था। यह पाइप लाइन प्री स्टेट सीमेंट-कांक्रिट (पीएससीसी) की है। वर्ष 1998 में ही इस पाइप लाइन में रिसाव शुरू हो गए। रिसाव बढ़ने पर जलदाय विभाग ने वर्ष 2000 में



फाइल फोटो

अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स से जुड़े शहर में जल संकट

सकतपुरा में गिनी अकेलगढ़ बनने के बाद अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स की जलापूर्ति से आधा शहर अलग हो गया। अब नया व पुराना शहर (परकोटे में बसा शहर), डीसीएम क्षेत्र आदि ही इस प्लांट की जलापूर्ति से जुड़े हैं। इसके बाद भी इससे जुड़े टेल क्षेत्रों में पानी का संकट बना हुआ है। नए कोटा शहर की ब्यास के

क्षेत्राधिकार वाली 14 कॉलोनियों में लोगों को नाम मात्र का पानी मिल रहा है। इससे उन्हें भारी परेशानी हो रही है। डीसीएम क्षेत्र में करीब आधा दर्जन कॉलोनियों में पानी लोगों के घरों की दहलीज भी पार नहीं कर रहा। ऐसे में उन्हें घरों के बाहर बूस्टर लगाकर पानी खींचना पड़ रहा है। आए दिन लोग धरने प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

शीघ्र पूरा करवाएंगे काम

पाइप लाइन कुछ स्थान पर आरएसी तथा यूआईटी की सीमा से होकर निकलनी है। वहां दोनों विभागों से रोड कटिंग की अनुमति नहीं मिली। इससे पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम रोका हुआ है। इसे शीघ्र पूरा करवाया जाएगा।

गोविन्द प्रसाद शर्मा,
एक्सईएन, जलदाय विभाग

फैक्ट फाइल

10 लाख शहर की आबादी
25 करोड़ लीटर अकेलगढ़ हैडवर्क्स में उत्पादन
10 करोड़ लीटर अकेले 1100 एमएम की पाइप लाइन में रिसाव से बर्बाद
04 किमी 1100 एमएम की पाइप लाइन की लंबाई
15 साल से 1100 एमएम की पाइप लाइन में रिसाव
1.28 लाख शहर में नल कनेक्शन
70 हजार अकेलगढ़

उत्तराखण्ड विधान सभा 2000 में
रिसावों का सर्वे करवाया। सर्वेयर

उत्तम मल्लिकार्जुन को प्रयास 1994
लेकिन सफलता नहीं मिली।

हैडवर्क्स से नल कनेक्शन

Interlinking rivers

THREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE SUPREME COURT ISSUED THE MANDAMUS. THE PROJECT STILL REMAINS TO BE IMPLEMENTED. HAD THE ORDER BEEN CARRIED OUT, NINE CRORE ACRES OF UNCULTIVATED LAND WOULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION WITH ASSURED SUPPLY OF WATER TO RAISE TWO OR THREE CROPS IN A YEAR

A three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court headed by Chief Justice SH Kapadia, the other two being Justices AK Patnaik and Swarant Kumar, issued a writ of mandamus under Article 141 of the Constitution on 27 February 2012 to the Union and State governments concerned to "forthwith constitute" a Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers. The apex court was constrained to pass such an order because of the inaction of the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance government voted to power in 2004, even though the project was initiated by the National Democratic Alliance government of Atal Behari Vajpayee in 2002.

The late VR Krishna Iyer, venerable retired judge of the Supreme Court, pointed out then that what the Supreme Court decided was final not because it was infallible; it was infallible because it was constitutionally final and structurally supreme. He, however, conceded that judges, "merely because they wear robes," cannot decide on the course of rivers, whether they should be linked or not. That was the realm of the Executive.

Writing the judgment, Justice Kumar pointed out that the delay (in implementing the interlinking of rivers) had adversely affected the financial benefits that could have accrued to the parties concerned and the people at large, and in fact was putting a financial strain on all concerned. "This is a matter of national benefit and progress. We see no reason why any State should lag behind in contributing its bit to bring the interlinking river programme to a success, thus saving the people living in drought-prone zones from hunger and people living in flood-prone areas from the destruction caused by floods," the court said.

The committee constituted under this order, the judgment said, shall be responsible for carrying out the interlinking programme and its decisions shall take precedence over all administrative bodies created under orders of the Supreme Court and the Amicus Curiae, Ranjit Kumar, was granted the liberty to file contempt petition in the event of default or non-compliance of this order.

Three years and seven months have passed since the Supreme Court issued the mandamus. The project still remains to be implemented. Had the order been carried out, nine crore acres of uncultivated land would have been brought under cultivation with assured supply of water to raise two or three crops in a year. Food production of the country would have trebled from 200 million tonnes a year to 600 million tonnes. India could have become the granary of the world. The north-eastern States would have been spared the agony of recurring floods. It would have also put an end to suicide by farmers all over the country. The pro-

colony. After independence, Kanuri Lakshmana Rao, a former Union minister for irrigation who was responsible for the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Dam, described by Prime Minister Nehru as 'temple' of modern India, advocated interlinking of rivers at the national level. Capt Dastur followed it up with his 'Garland Canal' project linking the Ganga and the Cauvery. The plan was kept alive by Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi. The Rajiv Gandhi government established the National Water Development Agency in 1982, but nothing concrete emerged. The nation had to wait another two decades to see any action on the subject. Vajpayee, the first BJP Prime Minister, not only revived the idea but also appointed a Task Force for interlinking of rivers with Suresh Prabhu, present Railway minister, as chairman, in 2002. The Task Force held more than 5,000 meetings all over the country and succeeded in convincing almost all Chief Ministers about the importance of the project, and submitted a comprehensive report to the government in 2004. Unfortunately, the UPA government of Manmohan Singh, which assumed office in 2004, lacked the enthusiasm of the Vajpayee government in implementing the dream project. President Abdul Kalam, in his addresses to the nation on Republic Day and Independence Day kept on emphasizing the importance of interlinking of rivers. It fell on deaf governmental ears.



SAM RAJAPPA

The report of the Task Force recommended two divisions for the project, one for the Himalayan component and another for the peninsular component with a total of 30 links. The Himalayan component envisages building storage reservoirs on the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their main tributaries in order to conserve waters during the monsoon for irrigation and generation of hydro power, besides checking floods. The peninsular component envisages a southern water grid with 16 linkages. It included diversion of surplus waters of the Mahanadi and the Godavari to the Pennar, Krishna, Cauvery and the Vaigai. According to a study by Prof PM Natarajan, well known hydrologist, and Sambhu Kallollikar, secretary to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, the annual surface water resources are 68,969 tmcft out of which 8,814 tmcft only gets utilised. The remaining water flows into the sea. Paddy or pulses raised by utilising one tmcft water yields income of roughly Rs. 32.5 crore. The economic benefit of utilising available surface water fully is mind boggling. The Task Force chaired by Prabhu had set up a committee of experts on finance and bankers led by KV Kamath, then chairman of ICICI Bank, to work out modalities of financing the interlinking of rivers. The committee was confident of raising Rs. 560,000 crore, the estimated cost of the project in 2004. Kasturi Rangan, then chairman of ISRO, offered to provide images collected from remote sensing and satellites to help implement the project.

The Manmohan Singh government escaped contempt of court pointing to the lack of statutory clearances under the Environment Protection Act and the Forest Conservation Act for non-implementation of the Supreme Court mandamus. Meanwhile, self-seeking and sponsored NGOs launched a motivated campaign against the project warning the people of ecological and environmental Armageddon if the natural flow of rivers was altered to conserve water. The



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ject would help generate 40,000 MW clean and green energy. Two months of flood waters of the Brahmaputra alone would have doubled the flow in all the rivers south of the Vindhyas and drought in peninsular India would have been a thing of the past. These waters could be moved by gravitation except for one place in the Godavari near Pochampalli where some lifting is involved which could have been overcome by tunneling. A contour canal along the Sahyadri parallel to the Konkan Railway will augment waters in all south Indian rivers instead of flowing into the Arabian Sea. The multiplier effect of the National Water Grid will be phenomenal. All along the waterways new settlements can come up with assured housing for every family. The waterways can provide a transport system to move goods and relieve pressure on the highways and the railways. Dependence on monsoons by farmers would cease and there would be no more inter-State river waters dispute.

Interlinking rivers in India was mooted first by the British visionary Arthur Cotton who had tamed the Godavari and the Krishna in the 19th century, but the British rulers did not want to invest so much capital in the

Periyar originating on the Western Ghats and flowing through hills and dales, including a tiger reserve in Kerala, before it empties into the Arabian Sea, was diverted to flow eastwards and linked to the Vaigai in Tamil Nadu 120 years ago. Ever since, Kerala has been spared recurring floods caused by the Periyar and tigers are flourishing in the Thekkady Reserve. Farmers on the Tamil Nadu side have been able to grow more food, much of it is consumed by the people of Kerala. There is no empirical evidence of any ecological or environmental disaster the NGOs are talking about because of the linking of these two rivers. Piecemeal linking like the Ken and the Betwa in Madhya Pradesh or the Godavari-Krishna in Andhra Pradesh will not suffice. The Supreme Court has given a complete road map of the National River Linking Project. Once implemented, Narendra Modi's *Swachh Bharat* will become a reality with *swacch* water in every farm, every home and every village 24 hours a day.

THE WRITER IS A VETERAN JOURNALIST AND FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE STATESMAN PRINT JOURNALISM SCHOOL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Heavy rain claims four lives in TN

CHENNAI: Heavy rain that has continued to batter Tamil Nadu since Sunday night has claimed four lives, including a woman and a 12-year-old girl, even as the Met department forecasts rains for the next 48 hours.

More than 20 districts have been receiving heavy rain in the last 48 hours under the influence of the southwest monsoon, which is active over interior Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

"Due to convective activity over entire State, isolated heavy rain may occur over Tamil Nadu northern part of the region during the next 48 hours," a senior Met official said.

According to a weather bulletin on Tuesday evening, fishermen from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry were warned not to venture into sea as strong winds from the Southwesterly direction gusting 45-55 kmph is likely along and off the states' coastline.

Meanwhile, rain claimed four lives in the state including, a woman and a girl. Salamal (60) and her 12-year old grand daughter Sathya died when they touched a snapped live wire at their paddy field at Kariyamangalam in Virudhunagar district.

Two persons—Diliraj (19) from Gopichettypallayam in Erode district and Kanakaraj (25) in Kancheepuram district—died when portion of wall collapsed over them.



Two motorcyclists ride in the rain in Chennai on Tuesday.

DH PHOTO

Sankaridurg in Salem district received 9 CM rains in the last 24 hours, followed by Polur in Tiruvannamalai which received 8 CM downpour.

Heavy rain in neighbouring Karnataka have brought good inflow to Mettur's Stanley reservoir, which remains the lifeline for farmers in the delta districts. Water levels in the reservoir reached about 90 feet.

"The inflow is about 11,000 cusecs and the outflow for Samba crop cultivation is about 10,000 cusecs," a senior PWD official said.

Reservoirs close to or on the Western Ghats including Mullaperiyar, Vaigai, Sholayar and Aliyar continue to receive healthy inflow of water, while Manimuthar across Tamirabarani river also received good inflow.

Dams in southern region like Bhavanisagar, Papanasam, Sholayar and Parambikulam have been getting good water in the last couple of days.

DH News Service

What's a lake, NGT asks Haryana govt

ANEESHA MATHUR

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 7

THE NATIONAL Green Tribunal (NGT) pulled up the Haryana government on Wednesday after the latter claimed that the Najafgarh lake was "not a lake but a low-lying area where rainwater and overflow from the Sahibi river collected".

"What else is a lake," asked the NGT bench headed by Justice Swatanter Kumar.

The submission was made on a petition filed by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural heritage (INTACH) seeking orders to preserve the lake, believed to have been one of the largest water bodies in Delhi once.

INTACH has alleged that the large-scale

construction work done in the floodplain of the Najafgarh nallah and the lake itself had drained the area.

The Haryana government — which has allowed the carving out of some sectors in the areas adjacent to the lake — claimed that there is no naturally occurring lake there, and only a "low-lying area" is left.

INTACH, through its counsel advocate Jayant Tripathi, submitted pictures showing that the water body still existed in the area, but recent construction would destroy it.

The photographs indicate a large number of aquatic plants in the "lake" area.

The bench has now directed officials from the Delhi government, the Haryana government and the Groundwater Authority of India to inspect the site on Saturday and file

a report on Monday.

"If there is water in the non-rainy season, then it is a water body. If there is water, then preserve it," observed the bench. The NGT has also indicated that it may instruct authorities to stop construction in the area if the water body is there.

"It's a low-lying area that gets water...just prohibit construction and the water body will be revived," observed the bench.

The NGT bench added that it will issue directions after the inspection report is filed on Monday.

INTACH has claimed that sectors 106, 107, 108 of Gurgaon are being constructed in the "high flood level" area of the lake, while there is some construction going on in the Delhi side of the lake.

Several parts of State receive moderate rains

BENGALURU: Several parts of the State received moderate rains on Tuesday.

Belagavi and surrounding villages received rains for about an hour while there was light shower in Ramdurg, Saundatti and Raibag for the sixth consecutive day.

Since last Thursday, city and parts of the district have been receiving rain constantly. However, there was no rain in other parts of the district.

Chitradurga, Davangere

Intermittent moderate rains continued to lash several parts of Davangere and Chitradurga district for the third day.

Harihar, Channagiri, Honnali, Jagalur and Harapanahalli in Davangere district received heavy rains. Standing paddy crop on 40 acres was destroyed in Ukkadagatri of Harihar taluk. The road connecting Kadakola and Kesarahalli in Harapanahalli taluk was submerged, affecting movement of vehicles.

Holalkere, Hosadurga, Hiriyur and Chitradurga taluks received moderate rains. Rains accompanied by thunder and



TORRENTIAL: A girl braves rain at Sambhaji Circle in Belagavi on Tuesday. DH PHOTO

lightning lashed Holalkere.

Ballari

Around 30 houses have partially collapsed in Ballari due to the incessant rains over the past two days. Standing crops have been washed away at many places.

Shivamogga

Moderate to heavy rains continued to lash several parts of the district on Tuesday.

Shivamogga, Sagar, Thirthahalli, Hosanagar, Shikaripur, Bhadravathi taluks received good spell of rains. Intermittent rains lashed Hosanagar taluk.

Sagar received heavy rains towards evening. Similarly, skies opened up in Shivamogga in the noon. Water level in Linganamakki dam rose to 1792.70 feet against the maximum level of 1,819 feet.

Mangaluru

The rain that lashed across

Dakshina Kannada district on Monday night receded on Tuesday. The sky remained overcast throughout the day.

In the last 24 hours, DK district received 47.1 mm rainfall. Bantwal recorded 83.3 mm of rainfall followed by Mangaluru—81 mm, Belthangady—30.4 mm, Puttur—21.9 mm and Sulia—18.8 mm.

Rains also receded in Malnad and plains of Chikkamagaluru.

DH News Service

दशहरे के बाद मौसम होगा कूल

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में दशहरा के बाद तापमान गिर सकता है। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है कि दशहरा के बाद मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर में 4 से 5 डिग्री की गिरावट आ सकती है। अभी अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान में 12 डिग्री सेल्सियस से ज्यादा का फर्क आ रहा है। 22-23 अक्टूबर के बाद से दिल्ली में दिन का तापमान भी कम होना शुरू हो जाएगा। वहीं लोगों को उमस भी नहीं तंग करेगी। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों का है कि 22 अक्टूबर के बाद मिनिमम टेंपरेचर भी थोड़ा कम हो जाएगा।

दिल्ली में बीते दो से तीन दिनों से रात और दिन के मौसम में काफी ज्यादा फर्क दर्ज हो रहा है। रात को तापमान कम दर्ज हो रहा है और दोपहर में लोगों को उमस भरी गर्मी महसूस हो रही है। अक्टूबर

महीने में मौसम का पैटर्न चेंज होना शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन दोपहर में अभी भी गर्मी बरकरार है। वैज्ञानिकों ने उम्मीद जताई है कि 22 अक्टूबर से लोगों को उमस भरी गर्मी ज्यादा तंग नहीं करेगी क्योंकि अधिकतम तापमान भी गिरने लगेगा।

बुधवार को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से एक डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 34.5 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। वहीं मिनिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से एक डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 22.7 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। साथ ही ह्यूमिडिटी का अधिकतम लेवल 88 पर्सेंट तक दर्ज हुआ। लोगों को दोपहर के वक्त लगातार दो से तीन दिनों से काफी ज्यादा उमस भरी गर्मी महसूस हो रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि दिल्ली में अभी

ड्राई हवा चल रही है। पहले पूर्वी दिशा से भी हवाएं दिल्ली की तरफ आ रही थीं, लेकिन अब पश्चिमी दिशा से हवाएं चल रही हैं। साथ ही ह्यूमिडिटी के मैक्सिमम लेवल के ज्यादा दर्ज होने के साथ

22

अक्टूबर के बाद टेंपरेचर में 4-5 डिग्री की आ सकती है गिरावट

इसका मिनिमम लेवल भी ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। बुधवार को ह्यूमिडिटी का मिनिमम लेवल 56 पर्सेंट दर्ज हुआ, मौसम विभाग ने कहा कि गुरुवार को सुबह हल्की धुंध छा सकती है।

मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 36 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 22 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान है। वहीं स्काईमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत ने कहा कि लोगों को उमस भरी गर्मी भी दिन में ज्यादा नहीं सताएंगी।

7th August 2015

বিজ্ঞপ্তি (১) নিম্নলিখিত সংবাদ পত্র ও প্রকাশিত পত্রিকা/ আলোচনী সংবাদ পত্র

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 The Times of India (Mumbai)
 The Telegraph (Kolkata)
 দি টেলিগ্রাফ (কলকাতা)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
 The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
 Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Relief to flood victims sought

GUWAHATI, Oct 5: The Janajati Smriti Jagaran Samiti Assam has submitted a memorandum to Governor PB Acharya, demanding immediate relief to the flood-affected people of the State.

The Samiti also called for proper assessment of the flood-hit and demanded that the affected people be provided free ration for a year, besides free crop seeds to farmers, a press release said. — Staff Reporter

The Times of India

Title : Monsoon withdrawal begins in state

Author :

Location :

Mumbai

Article Date : 10/07/2015

Monsoon withdrawal has begun in Maharashtra, said weather bureau officials on Tuesday .

But the thundershowers and gusty winds Mumbai witnessed on Monday caused minimum temperatures to drop on Tuesday . The Santacruz observatory recorded a minimum temperature of 23.8 degrees Celsius--0.7 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature recorded in Colaba was 24.8 degrees Celsius--0.3 degrees below normal. Mumbaikars, however, continued to reel under the scorching heat with maximum temperatures increasing. After isolated rain showers over the last weekend, maximum temperatures had dropped to around 32 degrees Celsius. But on Tuesday , Santacruz recorded a maximum temperature of 35 degrees Celsius.

On Tuesday , no rainfall was recorded till 5.30pm and the humidity levels were 68% and 67% at Colaba and Santacruz respectively . The weather department has forecast light showers or thundershowers on Wednesday .

नालों का पानी शोधित कर साफ होगी हिंडन

गाजियाबाद | सुनील पाण्डेय

बदहाल हिंडन नदी को साफ करने की कवायद शुरू हो गई है। हिंडन में गिरने वाले नालों का पानी शोधित किया जाएगा। सहारनपुर से गाजियाबाद तक 68 नालों के लिए संयंत्र लगाए जाएंगे जिससे उनका पानी साफ किया जाएगा।

जल निगम ने इसके लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव बनाकर शासन को भेज दिया है। इसे लेकर 10 अक्टूबर को लखनऊ में बैठक होनी है। जल

निगम ने पहले चरण में हिंडन में गिर रहे नालों को साफ करने की बात कही है। नदी के उद्गम स्थल सहारनपुर से लेकर गाजियाबाद तक नदी में गिरने वाले नालों का पानी साफ किया जाए। पानी को शोधित करके नदी में पानी डाला जाएगा। इसके लिए 2000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे। जल निगम ने 68 नालों को चिह्नित किया है। जल निगम ने प्रस्ताव बनाकर शासन को भेज दिया है। उम्मीद है कि केंद्र सरकार इसके लिए नमामि गंगे योजना के तहत फंड देगा।



सिक्का भी दिखता था

पहले हिंडन का पानी इतना साफ था कि अगर सिक्का भी गिर जाए तो साफ-साफ दिखाई देता था। लोगों की दिनचर्या ही इस नदी से जुड़ी होती थी।

1740 में हिंडन नदी की वजह से ही गाजीउद्दीन ने यहां गाजियाबाद शहर बसाया था।

● लोग स्नान-ध्यान कर इस पानी का आचमन करते थे