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The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 17/9/10 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
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M.P. Chronicle
A. A. (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Kal Dunya (Hindi)
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Indus waters talks end in stalemate

PTI

WASHINGTON, 16 SEPTEMBER

The latest round of talks between India and Pakistan on the Indus Waters Treaty have ended without any agreement, the World Bank has said, while asserting that it will continue to work with complete impartiality to resolve the issues in an amicable manner.

Amid a chill in bilateral ties, the second round of discussions between India and Pakistan on Rattle and Kishanganga hydroelectric projects, over which Islamabad has raised objections, took place at the World Bank headquarters here on Friday and Saturday under the aegis of the World Bank.

The Indian delegation was led by the Union Water Resources Secretary Amarjit Singh. It also included India's Indus Water Commissioner and representatives from the ministry of external affairs, power, and Central Water Commission.

The Pakistani delegation was led by Secretary Water Resources Division Arif Ahmed Khan along with Secretary of Water and Power Yousuf Naseem Khokhar, High Commissioner of Indus Waters Treaty Mirza Asif Baig and Joint Secretary of Water Syed Mehar Ali Shah.

"While an agreement has not been reached at the conclusion of the meetings, the World Bank will continue to work with both countries to resolve the issues in an amicable manner and in line with the Treaty provisions," the World Bank said in a statement. "Both countries and the World Bank appre-



ciated the discussions and reconfirmed their commitment to the preservation of the Treaty," it said after the conclusion of the Secretary-level discussions between the two countries on the technical issues of the Kishenganga and Rattle hydroelectric power plants within the framework of the Indus Waters Treaty.

The World Bank remains committed to act in good faith and with "complete impartiality and transparency" in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Treaty, while continuing to assist the countries, it said in its statement.

The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 after nine years of negotiations between India and Pakistan with the help of the World Bank, which is also a signatory.

The World Bank's role in relation to the "differences" and "disputes" is limited to the designation of people to fulfil certain roles when requested by either or both of the parties. The last round of talks were held on August 1, which the World Bank said were held in a spirit of goodwill and cooperation.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 16/9/12 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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Indian Express

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Kal Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (U)

Elite

and documented at Bhupirath (English) & Publicity Section, GWC

IS AHEAD OF KEY INAUGURATION

Narmada water starts people exodus

Neeraj Santoshi

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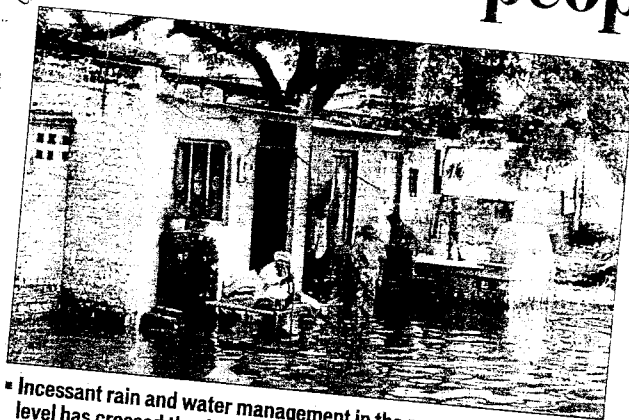
BHOPAL: The moment they had been dreading for the last three decades has finally arrived. Narmada water has started inundating villages in Sardar Sarovar Dam Project (SSP) submergence, forcing affected people to start vacating their homes.

Due to incessant rainfall in the catchment of Narmada over the past few weeks and water management in the reservoirs on Narmada, the water level has crossed much beyond the danger mark of 123.2 metres at Rajghat in Barwani district.

The water level, which was 123.6m on August 30, has now reached 128.5m. This has led to inundation of water into the farms and inhabited areas closer to the Narmada banks, especially in Dhar district. The swelled

waters have submerged Nisarpur (Dhar) and Rajghat (Barwani) bridges that act as boundary between the two districts.

Local sources said that many affected families in Dhar's Nisarpur, Dharmrai, Kasrana and Chikhalda have started vacating their houses, relocating to safer places, ferrying their belongings in tractors, autos and other vehicles. Many others are still waiting, hoping the water may recede.



■ Incessant rain and water management in the reservoirs, the water level has crossed the danger mark of 123.2m in Barwani. HT PHOTO

Well ahead of the prime minister's inauguration of SSP gates on September 17, the authorities had closed its sluice gates on June 17, paving way for rise in water level in the 214 km stretch upstream of Narmada. Following closure of the gates, the height of the dam was increased to 138m from the earlier 121.92m.

District officials, police and NDRF are on high alert in Dhar and Barwani, keeping a tab on the developments and making appeals to project affected people to vacate their homes in time.

Rajneesh Vaish, vice-chairman, Narmada Valley Development Authority, said water level is decided by the Narmada Control Authority. "In the next few days, the NCA's requirement is to have a water level of 130m. So water will further rise," he said.

(With inputs from Chotu Shastri from Dhar district)

SING-INDIA BOR

News item/letter/article/editorial published on

16/5/12

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Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

Centre not releasing funds for Swan river project: Virbhadra

I am tired, but not defeated, says Himachal Chief Minister

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
SHIMLA

Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Virbhadra Singh on Friday alleged that work on the Swan river channelisation project had been hit as the Centre was not releasing funds.

The work on the ₹922-crore project for channelising the Swan river and its 73 tributaries is still in progress, but there has been "inordinate" delay due to shortage of funds, he said at a public meeting at Amb in Una district.

"The funds are yet to be released by the Centre despite several requests. In the first phase, the State's contribution was ₹99 crore against an estimated cost of ₹330 crore.

"The balance was to be given by Union Ministry for



Virbhadra Singh

Water Resources. However, just ₹189 crore and another small amount has been released since the project was commissioned," Mr. Singh said.

On his court cases, the Chief Minister said: "A lot has been said about the cases in which I have been falsely implicated. But I am a person who will not be cowed down by villainous moves."

He said that it was true

that he was "tired" but he will fight the nefarious designs of the BJP, and oppose its every move.

"I am tired, but not defeated. The BJP should forget about defeating me," Mr. Singh said, adding that he hoped that he would be acquitted in all the cases "fabricated by his opponents".

The propaganda unleashed by the BJP is a bundle of lies and as the elections are round the corner, it is trying to indulge in character assassination, the Chief Minister alleged. "Their modus operandi is to attack Congress leaders they fear the most. They are forgetting that the Congress was a party of soldiers and there was no dearth of good leaders," he said.

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Greenpeace condemns inauguration of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada river

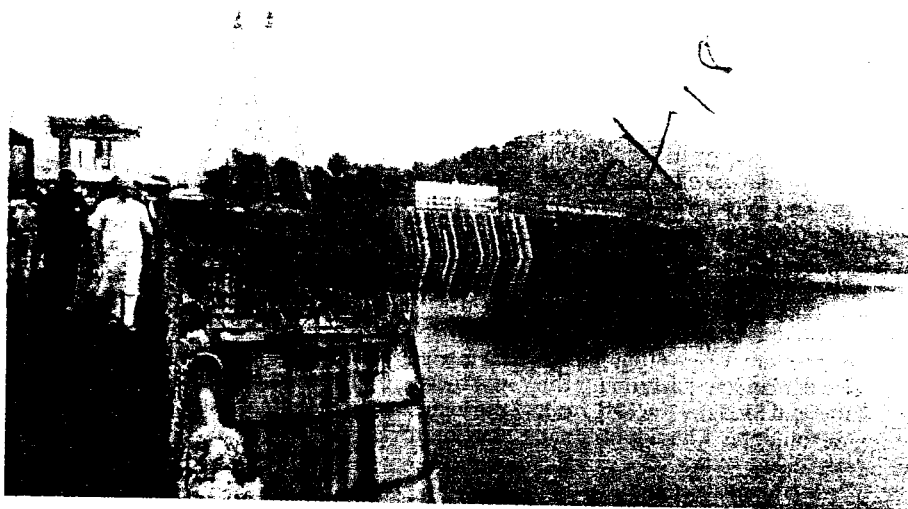
PTI

NEW DELHI, 17 SEPTEMBER

Greenpeace India today condemned the inauguration of Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada river, saying it signals "ruin" and not development of 10,000 hapless and poor farmers.

The NGO said the Sardar Sarovar Project, which was dedicated to the nation by Prime Minister Narendra Modi today, would not bring any development for advasis in the absence of a just and fair rehabilitation programme.

Greenpeace India's executive director Ravi Chellam said as part of civil society, they condemned the inauguration of the Sardar Sarovar Dam and stood in solidarity with the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) which "displayed incredible courage and resilience, even now as they refuse to leave their homes by protesting peacefully in



Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurates Sardar Sarovar dam on river Narmada in Gujarat on Sunday.

APF

'Jal Satyagrah'.

"This is tragically so despite a long struggle by civil society and activists, and the Supreme Court orders passed in favour of those likely to be affected," it added.

It said the "so-called

development project" comes at an immeasurable cost when considered in terms of the dislocation and debasement caused to countless men, women and children, their hearths and homes, besides the destruction of forests, biodiversi-

ty and ecosystems.

The project "signals ruin not development for tens of thousands of unsuspecting, hapless and poor farmers and Advasis, in the absence of a just, genuine and fair rehabilitation programme", it said.

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Parched Prakasam district desperate for Krishna water

Faces peculiar situation of excess rainfall and dry tanks

S. MURALI
ONGOLE

Drinking water shortage has turned acute in the fluoride-affected Prakasam district as 232 notified tanks in the district and the two summer storage tanks in the city which depend upon replenishment from the River Krishna have dried up.

Denizens are being supplied drinking water once in seven days by drawing from the dead storage of the summer storage tank-I with the help of electric motors and by tapping 35 open wells.

'Completely dry'

"While the storage in tank-I is only 200 million litres as against its capacity of 1,950, the tank-II, which can retain 3,850 million litres, has dried up completely," say the Ongole municipal corporation officials.



Tough situation: The summer storage tank-II in Ongole, which is almost dry. • KOMMURI SRINIVAS

Currently, the Ongole Municipal Corporation is drawing 5 to 6 million litres from the Gundalakamma reservoir and another 1.2 million litres from open bore wells as the dams across the Krishna in the State have not received inflows even in the second week of September from the upper riparian States, says Municipal Commissioner S. Venkatakrishna.

"We will not be able to continue drinking water

supply if replenishment from River Krishna is not ensured from the Nagarjunasagar reservoir in the next 10 to 15 days," says Municipal Engineer D. Sundarama Reddy.

The district, with 48 of the 56 mandals fluoride-affected, has been experiencing a peculiar situation with all the notified and non-notified drinking water tanks becoming almost empty, even as the district experienced excess rainfall.

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Etc

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2011

Lakhs Of Farm Hands Head For Cities As Poor Water Mgmt Creates Scarcity, Leaves Land Dry

River of migration through Telangana

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It's a blazing afternoon on the edge of the Red Corridor. Buses plying through Sivannagudem and neighbouring villages in Nalgonda are running almost empty; the place is virtually deserted except for a few elderly residents and some children.

A local barber, Satyanarayana, says, "The monsoon failed, everyone was forced to leave in search of employment in big cities."

Across Telangana, the story repeats itself. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak, they are all afflicted by acute water shortage—despite the presence of two major rivers. Mahbubnagar is where Krishna enters Telangana. Tungabhadra also passes through here. Nalgonda, in fact, hosts Asia's biggest masonry dam—Nagarjunasagar—and Medak is graced by Manjira, a tributary of the Godavari, besides several streams and rivulets which are in spate during monsoon.

This year, too, there's been no reduction in annual mean rainfall in Telangana (850-900 mm) but lack of watershed management has created scarcity. Impounding of Krishna and Godavari's inflows by Maharashtra and Karnataka did not help matters either.

Migration, though steady for three decades, has increased at the same pace as the water table has depleted.

Farm hands make up the exodus, Mahbubnagar sending the biggest contingent in south India, most heading to construction sites. Karimnagar accounts for maximum labourers to the Gulf.

Activists blame lack of water conservation for the perennial drought. "At least now the state has embarked on a plan to conserve rain and river water in mega ponds here," says environment activist S Srinivas.

Dependence on groundwater has told even on the health of the local population. Around 1,000 villages in Nalgonda are battling effects of high fluoride content. The WHO limit for fluoride in drinking water is one mg per litre, but it's up to 10 times more in some places here. Many suffer from fluorosis, a disease that affects several parts of the body. Those with congenital fluorosis have stunted growth.

Deprived of potable water and sources to irrigate farmlands seems an irony for a district traversed by the Krishna and its tributaries. "Every family here has more than one victim. Those who can afford have migrated," says K Subhash, who leads an effort to create awareness about fluorosis.

The formation of Telangana state has now raised hopes of a shift in the narrative. A government project to dredge lakes and ponds and divert river waters when they overflow is underway.

IN MAOIST COUNTRY, LABOURERS IN FLIGHT

NO PLACE TO STORE WATER FOR IRRIGATION

60% of Krishna, Godavari basins in Telangana under cultivation

3.6% of the basins for lakes, ponds & irrigation tanks

KRISHNA

840 tmc feet of Krishna water earmarked for AP and Telangana, but they don't get even 100 tmc feet most years

76% fall in flow in six decades

Total length 1,300km—85km in Telangana

Basin in Telangana 38,000 sqkm

300km common boundary with AP

HEIGHT PROBLEM

In Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, land is at higher elevation than Krishna. Thus, river water does not flow into irrigation canals; water has to be lifted with powerful pumps into the canal. Not every farmer can afford

GODAVARI

In Telangana, Godavari mostly depends on inflows from Maharashtra, but water is impounded upstream in reservoir at Babil in Nanded district. Thus, the river is mostly dry in this region even during monsoon

14% drop in Godavari flow in last 60 years

Total length 1,465km—550km in Telangana

Godavari basin in Telangana 42,000sqkm



The last time Nagarjunasagar dam reached its capacity was in 2009

FLUOROSIS SPEEDS UP EXODUS

1,000 villages in Nalgonda district affected by high fluoride content in groundwater

10 times more fluoride content in groundwater of some areas than permissible limit

Nalgonda people who suffer from broken or damaged teeth

97%

50% have skeletal fluorosis

Every family here has more than one victim. Many have died, others are crippled. Those who can have migrated out

K Subhash | SOCIAL ACTIVIST

NEW LAW COMING?

Spiritual guru Sadhguru has expressed hope that a new legislation on saving rivers may be in place in the next eight months to a year. As part of his pan-India Rally for Rivers, Sadhguru addressed public events in Hyderabad on Thursday and Friday. He suggested that the Centre come up with an action plan to ensure all sewage is treated well before it is let out into water bodies. Governor E S L Narasimha pledged support to the movement and called upon corporates to adopt at least 10 water bodies each. After the events, Sadhguru left for Mumbai.

RALLY FOR RIVERS
GIVE A MISSED CALL
80009 80009

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THE TIMES OF INDIA
In partnership with
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Sustaining Prosperity in Communities & Countries

Alien fish eat into Krishna fishermen's catch

Syed.Akbar@timesgroup.com

When Venkat Ramana, a fisherman from Tadepalli in Amaravati along the Krishna, netted a big catch recently, the joy did not last long—his net was damaged.

Later, he heard others too complaining of the problem. The culprit turned out to be an alien variety of fish with sharp teeth and spikes.

Ramana and many others in the Vijayawada-Amaravati belt, whose livelihood is fishing, are discovering a new variety identified as sailfin catfish. Of no commercial value, this species is believed to have made its way into Krishna from the Godavari through the Polavaram canal which was built to link the two rivers.

Besides damaging nets, the fish preys on commercially viable varieties, affecting overall catch and livelihood of fishermen.

Invasion of such alien species is emerging as a major ecological challenge for the state, which built the interlinking canal two years ago to divert excess floodwater from Godavari to Krishna.

Researchers had then warned of collateral damage. "Invasion of non-native species will cause extinction of native species. Krishna's unique fish biodiversity will be lost due to interlinking," said an expert from

Acharya Nagarjuna University.

Interlinking has also increased turbidity and mineral content of Krishna water, a study by MVR College of Engineering and Technology, near Vijayawada, found.

"River linking is fraught with environmental dangers. It should be tackled by building reservoirs en route the link canal with sieves to hold back any alien species," says environmentalist V Satyanarayana.

Sardar Sarovar gets grand opening

INDIA'S LARGEST DAM Modi says World Bank refused funds for project, but dam got built despite obstacles

Hiral Dave

• letters@hindustantimes.com

DABHOI (GUJARAT): Gujarat's temples gave money when the World Bank refused funds for the Sardar Sarovar project, PM Narendra Modi said on Sunday, attacking a "list of people" who allegedly tried to stall the world's second-largest concrete dam.

The dam is the centrepiece of the multi-billion dollar Narmada Valley development project, one of India's largest development schemes that is expected to provide water and power to people in four states. It is also crucial to the BJP's campaign plans in Modi's home state which goes to the polls this year, with chief minister Vijay Rupani terming as "Gujarat's lifeline" the second biggest dam after the Grand Coulee Dam in the United States.

"I have a list of people who came in way of Sardar Sarovar dam but I won't politicise the matter...we were determined that the project will continue," Modi told a public rally after inaugurating the dam, whose foundation was laid by the country's first PM, Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1961.

"A massive misinformation campaign was launched against the project. The World Bank which had earlier agreed to fund the project, refused to give loan for it raising environmental concerns. But, with or without the World Bank, we completed the massive project on our own," he told a public rally about 55 kms from the dam site in Dabhoi town of Vadodara district.

He said the World Bank was later "compelled" to give the Green Award to Gujarat for its environment-friendly rehabilitation work in earthquake-affected Kutch.

The inauguration of the dam coincided with Modi's 67th birthday and also the day dedicated to Vishwakarma, the Hindu god of engineering.

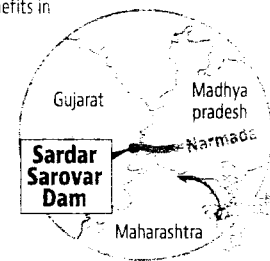


■ Prime Minister Narendra Modi offers prayers to Narmada River during the inauguration of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on Sunday.

PTI

SARDAR SAROVAR FACTFILE

- Construction of the project began in 1987
- The dam is the second largest in the world after the Grand Coulee Dam in the United States
- The height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam was recently increased to 138.68 metres, taking the water storage capacity to 4.73 million acre feet
- It is expected to benefit Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
- According to the Gujarat government, drinking water would be supplied to 8,221 villages, 159 towns and eight cities across the state through the dam
- The hydro power project at Narmada dam produces 1,450 MW of power too
- A total of 17.92 lakh hectares of land across 3,125 villages would be irrigated with Narmada dam waters, with flood control benefits in 30,000 hectares
- Overall, 10 lakh farmers would get irrigation benefits and four crore people would benefit from drinking water supply



Modi did not name anybody but said the scheme progressed when "people who keep (the) country above party were in power and slowed down when those who keep party above the country ruled".

The PM went on to say that Sardar Patel did not get the credit he deserved after Independence for some reasons but his government was committed to ensure that the Iron Man's "name, works and inspiration" remain eternal.

Modi also appeared to woo the tribals whose "struggle has made us realise the dream".

Ravi Chellam, executive director at Greenpeace India, said in a statement, "Today is a very sad day for India, and for one of our biggest peoples' movements and struggle - the Narmada Bachao Andolan."

(With inputs from AP and AFP)

Shah compares Modi to Patel, Ambedkar on his 67th birthday

Press Trust of India

• letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: BJP president Amit Shah on Sunday included Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the same bracket as Sardar Patel and BR Ambedkar, saying he started India's economic integration after Patel and Ambedkar achieved territorial and social unification.

Lavishing praise on Modi on his 67th birthday, Shah said the PM's life in many ways was a "personification of the spirit of India" and claimed his sensitivity towards the aspirations of the poor had led to "historic poverty

alleviation initiatives taking shape at a scale unheard of in the history" of India.

Under the Modi government, Shah said, honest taxpayers, a majority of whom belonged to the middle class, felt they were valued following crackdowns against black money and corruption through various measures, including demonetisation and the Benami law. "India remembers Sardar Patel for the territorial integration of our nation and we recall the role of Babasaheb Ambedkar in our social integration. Through initiatives starting from the Jan Dhan Yojana to the GST, Narendra Modi has set the

ball rolling for the economic integration of India," Shah said in a blog. Targeting the PM's critics, he said Modi had ruffled several feathers by his action against the corrupt.

Recalling his decades-long association with Modi, he said the PM had never celebrated his birthday and added that service or 'sewa' was the best way to mark the occasion. Modi's heart, he said, "beats for the poor, down-trodden, marginalised and the farmers of India". Shah added that the PM's deep concern for their welfare had motivated him to immerse himself in nation-building from a very young age.

Patkar calls off Jal Satyagrah for Narmada families

Ranjan and Neeraj Santoshi

• letters@hindustantimes.com

BHOPAL: Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) leader Medha Patkar and 36 Sardar Sarovar Dam affected people ended their Jal Satyagrah on Sunday, within hours of Prime Minister Narendra Modi dedicating the dam in Gujarat to the nation.

Patkar and her supporters, who started the protest at Chhota Barda Ghat on Friday evening, ended the satyagrah at about 6pm on Sunday but said they would continue their agitation for proper rehabilitation.

"We wish to convey that our struggle will continue. Prime Minister may want to close the chapter, but it is not, since the people of Narmada Valley have not received their full entitlement and not all is lost," said an NBA release to the media.

The organisation said, "The drama of dedication of Sardar Sarovar Project to the nation on Prime Minister's birthday was a complete failure. This was evident by the fact that except for Gujarat chief minister Vijay Rupani, no other BJP ruled state's CM turned up unlike the announcement. About 2,000 priests from Varanasi didn't turn up either to perform aarti despite the announcement. We believe this is a victory of our struggle."

Activists also took to social media to express their anguish. Activist Sachin Kumar Jain tweeted, "Life of about 40,000 families of Madhya Pradesh is being annihilated in the name of development." One Bhupesh Patidar tweeted, "Birthday of one man caused life in risk for 40,000 families."

State Congress president Arun Yadav also attacked the Prime Minister on the issue.

सरदार सरोवर बांध के उद्घाटन के मौके पर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा-सरदार पटेल और अंबेडकर का सपना पूरा हुआ

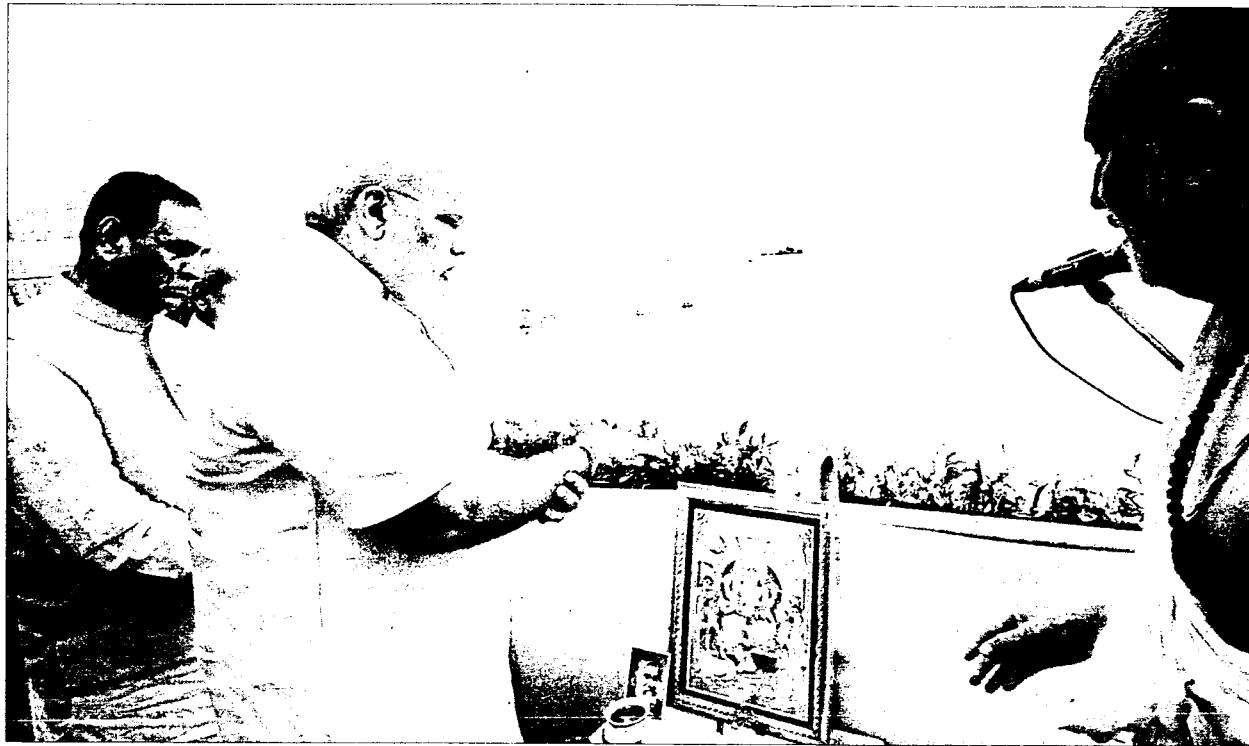
देश को 56 साल बाद सबसे बड़ा बांध मिला

केवड़िया (गुजरात) | एजेसी

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने नर्मदा नदी पर बने सरदार सरोवर बांध को रविवार को देश को समर्पित किया। आधारशिला रखे जाने के करीब 56 साल बाद यह बांध देश को समर्पित किया गया।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस परियोजना के लिए वह सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल और बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर के आभारी हैं। सरदार पटेल ने एक दिव्यदृष्टि की तरह इस गुजरात क्षेत्र में सिंचाई और जलसंकट को देखते हुए नर्मदा पर बांध की परिकल्पना की थी। मोदी ने कहा कि अंबेडकर ने मंत्री परिषद में रहते हुए देश के विकास के लिए कई योजनाओं की परिकल्पना की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर ये दोनों महापुरुष और समय तक जीवित रहते तो देश को उनकी प्रतिभा का और भी लाभ मिलता।

नर्मदा बांध का उल्लेख करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि यह आधुनिक इंजीनियरिंग विशेषज्ञों के लिए अत्यंत अहम विषय होगा। साथ ही यह देश की ताकत का प्रतीक भी बनेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बांध परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के करोड़ों किसानों का भाग्य बदलेगा।



गुजरात के केवड़िया में रविवार को सरदार सरोवर बांध का शुभारंभ करने के दौरान विश्वकर्मा पूजा करते प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी। • फोटो



पानी

3137 गांवों को फायदा होगा गुजरात में

18.45 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई होगी

9000 गांवों में सिंचाई नहरों के जरिए

• राजस्थान को सिर्फ पानी मिलेगा



बिजली

6000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी बांध से

57% हिस्सा बिजली मध्य प्रदेश को

27% हिस्सा बिजली का महाराष्ट्र को

16% हिस्सा बिजली का गुजरात को

सरदार सरोवर बांध पूरा होने से एक सपना सच हुआ। इसके लिए चारों राज्य सरकारों को बधाई - रामनाथ कोविंद, राष्ट्रपति

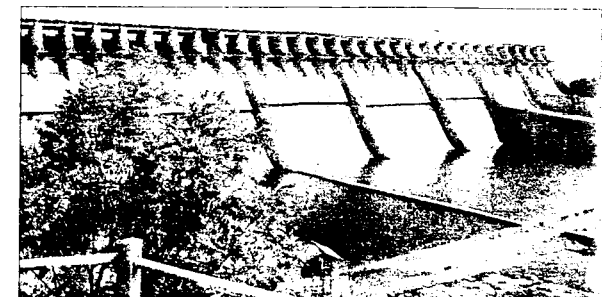
सरदार सरोवर बांध

इतना कंक्रीट की चांद तक बन जाए सड़क

86.2 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर कंक्रीट से सरदार सरोवर बांध बनकर तैयार हुआ है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक इतने कंक्रीट से चंद्रमा तक सड़क बन सकती है।

138.68 मीटर

• उलखांड का दिहरी बांध 260 मीटर ऊंचा, हिमाचल प्रदेश का भाखड़ा बांध



चार राज्यों को लाभ देने वाली 'पारस' परियोजना

चार राज्यों गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र को लाभ देने वाली 'पारस' परियोजना आजादी के बाद से ही एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना रही है। लेकिन तमाम कारणों से सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध परियोजना काम बार-बार बाधित होता रहा है। इस परियोजना के सफर पर एक नजर:

- लौह पुरुष सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल ने गुजरात में सिंचाई के संकट को देखते हुए नर्मदा पर बांध बनवाने की परिकल्पना की थी तथा आजादी के पहले ही 1946 में उन्होंने अंतरिम सरकार में आने के बाद इस परियोजना के लिए अध्ययन करवाया।
- 1959 में बांध के लिए औपचारिक प्रस्ताव बना।
- 5 अप्रैल 1961 को तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इसकी आधारशिला रखी।
- राज्यों के बीच विवाद होने पर गुजरात एवं मध्य प्रदेश के बीच नवंबर 1963 में समझौता हुआ तथा सितंबर 1964 में डा. ए.एन. खोसला ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपी।
- जुलाई 1968 में गुजरात ने अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद कानून के तहत पंचाट गठित कराने की मांग की।
- अक्टूबर 1969 में नर्मदा जल विवाद पंचाट बना।
- 12 जुलाई 1974 को गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र एवं गुजरात के बीच बांध को लेकर समझौता।
- 12 सितंबर 1979 को पंचाट का अंतिम निर्णय।
- अप्रैल 1987 को बांध निर्माण का ठेका दिया गया।
- 1995 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बांध की ऊंचाई 80.3 मीटर से अधिक करने पर रोक लगाई।
- 1998-99 में बांध को 85 मीटर तक ऊंचा बनाने की अनुमति दी गई।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अक्टूबर 2000 में परियोजना के चरणबद्ध तरीके से तेजी से निर्माण की अनुमति दी।
- वर्ष 2001 में बांध की ऊंचाई 90 मीटर कर दी गई।
- जून 2004 तक बांध की ऊंचाई 110.4 मीटर की गई।
- 8 मार्च 2006 को नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण (एनसीए) ने बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाकर 121.92 मीटर करने की अनुमति दी।
- मार्च 2008 में बांध से निकलने वाली मुख्य नहर राजस्थान तक पहुंची।
- 12 जून 2014 को नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण (एनसीए) ने बांध को पूरी ऊंचाई तक बनाने एवं गेट लगाने की अनुमति दी।
- 10 जुलाई 2017 को बांध के सभी 30 गेट लगाए गए।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 8 फरवरी 2017 को परियोजना से प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वास एवं पुनः स्थापना के काम को तीन माह में पूरा करने का निर्देश दिया।
- 17 सितंबर 2017 को प्रधानमंत्री नरेद्र मोदी द्वारा सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध परियोजना का लोकार्पण।

अमेरिका का ग्रेड कुली विश्व का सबसे बड़ा बांध

कंक्रीट के इस्तेमाल के लिहाज से दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा बांध है। पहले नंबर पर अमेरिका का ग्रेड कुली बांध है। कोलंबिया नदी पर इसका निर्माण 1933-42 में हुआ था। ग्रेड कुली की ऊंचाई 168 मीटर और लंबाई 1272 मीटर है। इस बांध से 6465 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता है। इस बांध से 5 लाख एकड़ से अधिक भूमि को पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है।

