

Central Water Commission  
Technical Documentation Directorate  
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section  
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R K Puram, New Delhi - 66.

Dated 22.01.2018

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

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.

*S. Mahram*  
22.1.2018  
SPA (Publicity)

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Deputy Director (Publication)

*X*  
22/1/18

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,  
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*O/C*



**Bellandur blaze:** A repeat story—lake on fire and blame game in air

# Govt agency vs govt agency as lake's condition worsens

Bosky Khanna

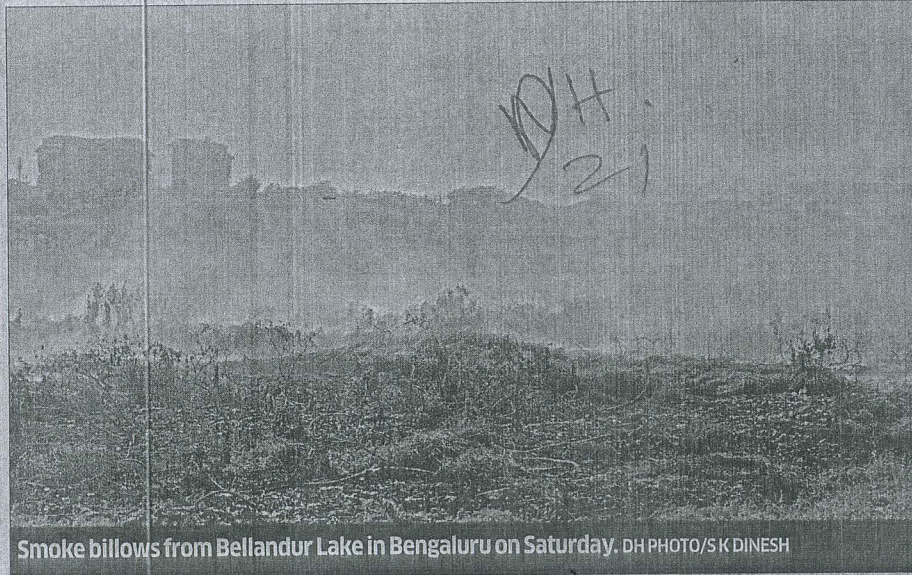
**BENGALURU, DHNS:** With growing outrage over the massive fire at Bellandur Lake, government agencies are pointing fingers at one another.

The pollution control authorities are slapping notices on two agencies for the conflagration, and are being asked, in turn, to fund the protection and rejuvenation of the lake.

Lakshman, chairman of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, told *DH* the notices were going out on Monday to the Bangalore Development Authority and the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

## Saturday's meeting

Lake stakeholders, including the BDA, BWSSB, KSPCB and the Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority, met on Saturday.



Smoke billows from Bellandur Lake in Bengaluru on Saturday. *DH* PHOTO/S K DINESH

Additional chief secretary Mahendra Jain chaired the meeting.

"The BDA and BWSSB have 15 days to reply to our notice. We will ask them to submit a status report on the short- and

medium-term measures they have taken," Lakshman said.

The smoke and the stench clearly indicate the presence of methane in the atmosphere. The lake is full of garbage and pollutants, he said.

Water and air quality

The notice is being served under the Water Act, and also because the level of particulate matter has increased 10-fold following the fire on Friday and Saturday, Lakshman said.

We are struggling to know the cause of the fire. We will request the Pollution Control Board and the Centre to help us out financially. We will also form watch-and-ward groups for 100% vigil, and deploy security guards

**Rakesh Singh,**  
BDA commissioner

The lake is full of sewage. Cameras and boards warning of a Rs 5,000 penalty serve no purpose

**Sandeep Sudarshan,**  
resident of Varthur

Lake water is at its worst. The government has not implemented any of the measures recommended by our committee

**T V Ramachandra,** Centre  
of Ecological Sciences,  
IISc, & lake expert  
committee member

## Centre refused funds for lake clean-up: George

**BENGALURU, DHNS:** A day after a massive fire erupted in Bellandur Lake, Bengaluru Development Minister K J George accused the Centre of refusing funds for rejuvenating the city's largest waterbody.

Speaking to reporters on Saturday, he said the Centre had "categorically turned down" the state government's requests for funds for cleaning Bellandur and other lakes in the city. "The Opposition claims the state government failed to clean the lake in spite of the Centre sanctioning funds for the purpose. This is a blatant lie. The truth is that the Centre didn't respond to the state's requests for funds. It categorically said it cannot sanction separate funds for this purpose," he added.

George said he had urged

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah to sanction separate funds for the development of lakes in the state's budget for 2018-19.

He insisted that the state government had taken adequate steps to clean the lake as directed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT). The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) issued notices to the owners of buildings releasing wastewater into the lake as per the NGT orders, he added.

The minister further said the police had been ordered to establish the cause of the fire. He, however, said the fire was unlikely to have originated in the lake. "The marshy area around the lake is full of grass and weeds. It's the breeding ground for ammonium gases that cause the fire," he added.



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## CGWA asked to mull plea on groundwater

NGT tells agency to clear matter in 1 month

STAFF REPORTER  
NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) on January 18 directed the Central Groundwater Authority (CGWA) to consider the application made by the Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS) for extracting groundwater.

The CGWA has been asked to consider and dispose the matter within a month. A Bench headed by NGT acting chairperson U.D. Salvi has also asked the institute to identify a room which shall be designated for the storage of solid waste.

### Waste room

"The institute is further directed to take decision in the matter of seeking approval to the room identified for storage of general waste within a week and start operating the said room as per

the recommendations within a fortnight of this order" the Bench said.

The directions came after the institute informed the green panel that it had identified a room for the storage of general solid waste separate from the bio-medical waste storage room and was awaiting the approval from the concerned authorities.

The green tribunal was hearing a plea where Delhi resident Balbir Singh had alleged that the premier institute was burning garbage in the open which was leading to air pollution.

Further, it was alleged that the bio-medical waste was not being disposed in a scientific manner.

However, an inspection report submitted by the Central Pollution Control Board had said that the hospital was complying with the relevant bio-medical waste management rules.



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## Deep-rooted trees more likely to die in drought

AATHIRA PERINCHERY

Droughts can kill, but you would imagine that deep-rooted forest trees - whose roots tap into more permanent water resources - would be the least affected. But a study now finds that droughts killed tree species that access deeper water much more.

Tree deaths due to droughts are a major threat in both temperate and tropical ecosystems. This could further aggravate with climate change, with droughts predicted to increase in many parts of the world.

In a deciduous forest, where water is scarce especially in summers, how do different tree species with varying root depths deal with such water stresses? An inter-disciplinary team from institutes including Bengaluru's Indian Institute of Science (IISc) studied how different species partition underground water resources up to a depth of 30 metres (just above the groundwater table) in Tamil Nadu's Mudumalai National Park. In a 50-hectare forest plot, the scientists measured how much 7,677 trees belonging to 12 common tree species grew and how many others died between 1992 and 2012, which also saw an intense drought (2000 to 2003). The team collected local hydrological data including daily rainfall and water-holding capacities of local soils to estimate how much water is available across varying soil depths. Devising a novel eco-hydrological model to quantify

the depths from which trees took up water, the scientists find that while species like teak that absorbed water from near the surface may be adapted to droughts by surviving on scanty rainfall across the year, others like axlewood (*Anogeissus*) and laurel (*Terminalia*) took water from the deeper depths composed of weathered rocks. Their study, published in the *Journal of Ecology*, shows that though species that access deep water experience fewer droughts, they are more vulnerable to protracted droughts.

### Water uptake

"The deepest water compartments that dried up during the drought took longer to recharge," says lead author Rutuja Chitra-Tarak, then doctoral researcher at IISc. "We found that co-existing tree species diverged in water uptake depths, species using deep-water experienced drought more intensely, and thus died more - the first study to demonstrate this."

Climate change - droughts could kill such species, says Chitra-Tarak. "At large scales, this can even lead to lesser water being recycled into the atmosphere, worsening droughts," she says.

This novel hydrological modelling approach can help scientists model the impacts of increasing droughts on forests and their feedbacks on climate change. Chitra-Tarak is currently testing this across forest types and climates across the world.



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## NGT orders survey of rivers in western U.P.

Order comes on a plea by NGO claiming 50 deaths due to cancer

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered an "intensive survey" of the Kali, Krishna and the Hindon rivers in western Uttar Pradesh and directed an inspection of 316 industries that are allegedly polluting the water bodies.

The order comes after a plea filed by an NGO alleged that 50 villagers have died of cancer in western U.P.

A Bench headed by acting chairperson Justice U.D. Salvi constituted a committee comprising officials from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board, U.P. Jal Nigam to jointly inspect and carry out survey of the rivers and groundwater in six districts in the western part of the State.

"They shall collect samples, cause analysis to be made of such samples at the CPCB Laboratory," the Bench said in its order.

### Joint inspection

"They shall carry out joint inspections of 316 industries... as well to give answers to the queries already made and ascertain contribution of each of the industries in terms of the contaminants generated by them," the order stated.

The NGT was hearing a petition filed by NGO Doaba Paryavaran Samiti head C.V. Singh, a retired scientist of the Haryana Pollution Control Board, who has alleged that due to the consumption of contaminated groundwater, more than 50 villagers have died of cancer in western U.P. It was alleged by the

petitioner that groundwater in Saharanpur, Muzaffargarh, Shamli, Meerut, Baghpat and Ghaziabad districts was getting polluted as a result of effluents being released underground by reverse boring by the industries.

### Report in two months

The green panel said that the Central and State Pollution Control Boards will bear the expenses of the inspection and a report will be submitted within two months.

"The CPCB shall be the convenor of the team. In case of any difficulty, necessary police protection shall be given to the joint inspection team and its members for the purposes of execution of this order," the order stated.

Advocate Gaurav Kumar Bansal, appearing for the pe-

titioner, contended that the people were suffering due to the failure of the authorities.

The matter will be now heard on March 19. The Bench had earlier observed that it was the fundamental duty of the State government to look after the health and the environment of the villagers.

### NGT's ire

Earlier, the U.P. Jal Nigam had faced the NGT's ire for its failure to comply with a 2015 order directing it to seal all hand pumps which were releasing contaminated groundwater in six districts.

It had earlier directed the State government and its officials to provide potable drinking water to the villagers of the six districts through GPS installed vehicles.



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PAPER  
CLIP

FLAGGING INTERESTING  
RESEARCH

SEISMOLOGY  
BUSTING A MYTH

Published in Seismological Research  
Letters, January 17, 2018

AUTHORS: Susan E Hough

## No, earthquakes and full moons aren't linked.

THE 2004 Sumatra earthquake and tsunami that killed nearly 230,000 people in 14 countries, the Chile earthquake of 2010, and the Great Alaskan Earthquake of 1964, all happened during a full moon. Connections have long been made in popular culture between large quakes and the bright light of the Moon. But that's nothing but folklore, a new study has now established based on empirical data.

To analyze the supposed link, Susan Hough of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) scrutinised 204 earthquakes of magnitude 8 or greater over the past four centuries. She then matched those earthquakes to the lunar calendar and found that no more occurred during a full or new moon than on any other day of the lunar cycle.



The Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami that killed nearly 230,000 people happened during a full moon.

"The lore that the big earthquakes happen during the full moon — there's no support for that in the catalogue," Dr Hough said.

There is, indeed, some science connecting Earth's temblors and the Moon. That's because during full and new moons, the Earth, the Sun and the Moon fall along a nearly straight line. This celestial alignment tugs at our planet, raising tides in the oceans and in the solid earth.

That effect is far too weak to cause an earthquake on its own. But should the Moon's gravitational pull tug at a fault that is dangerously close to rupture, a temblor is not impossible. "It's not some wild crazy idea," Dr Hough said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES



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## Rain expected on Tuesday, dense fog on R-Day

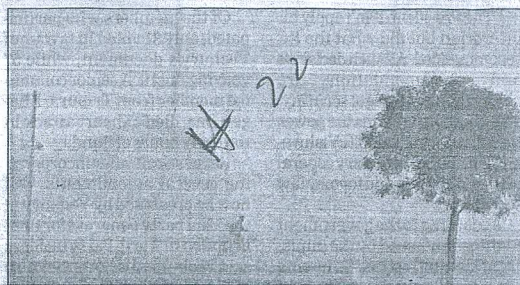
HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** A spell of light rain or thundershower is likely over Delhi and its nearby areas on January 23 evening and night and dense fog is expected on January 26 morning, the weather department has said.

The Met department said an active western disturbance is likely to affect in the form of an upper air trough over Northwest India from January 22 to 24 with peak activity on January 23.

"In association with this system, an induced cyclonic circulation is likely to form over west Rajasthan and the neighbourhood. Moisture incursion will take place over the region from Arabian Sea. This will result in scattered to fairly widespread rainfall or snowfall over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on January 23 and isolated on 24,"



28 trains were running late, 12 rescheduled and 21 cancelled due to low visibility in Delhi and other places on Sunday. There was no disruption in flights in the early hours due to fog, SANCHIT KHANNA/HT FILE

the Met said.

"On Republic Day morning, visibility is expected to go down to 200m. It will, however, clear out at 10am. The rain on January 23 will ensure that maximum temperature goes down a little bit," Kuldeep Srivastava, a senior scientist of the Regional Weather Forecasting Centre (RWFC), said.

On Sunday, the maximum temperature was recorded at 25.8, five degrees above normal. The minimum was 5 degree Celsius, three notches below normal. It was also the coldest January 21 since 2013. "On this date in 2012, the minimum temperature was 5 degree Celsius, in 2013 6, 2014 10 degree Celsius, 10 again in 2015

On Republic Day morning, visibility is expected to go down to 200m. It will, however, clear out at 10am. The rain on January 23 will ensure that maximum temperature goes down a little bit.

KULDEEP SRIVASTAVA, scientist

and 7 degree Celsius in 2016 and 2017," a Met official said.

There was moderate fog in the early hours with visibility going down to 300m at 5.30am in Safdarjung and 600m at Palam. As the day progressed, the visibility improved.

Railway officials said 28 trains were running late, 12 resched-

uled and 21 cancelled due to low visibility in Delhi and other places in North India on Sunday. There was no disruption in flight movement in the early hours due to fog, Delhi International Airport Limited officials said.

On Monday, a partly cloudy sky is expected with moderate fog in the morning hours. The maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to be 26 and 6 degree Celsius, respectively.

The air quality worsened in Delhi on Sunday. The air quality index, which was 323 on Saturday in "very poor" category, reached 274, in "poor" level.

According to the CPCB real-time monitoring, at 6am on Sunday, the concentrations of PM2.5 and PM10 were 164.1ug/m3 and 294.7ug/m3 respectively. The particulate matters kept decreasing throughout the day and on Sunday at 6pm the concentrations of PM2.5 and PM10 were 142.1ug/m3 and 262.6ug/m3.



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www.deccanherald.com

# Bellandur Lake fire so big it rages overnight

## Smoke continues to billow from water body

Bosky Khanna & Meghana Choukkar

**BENGALURU:** The worst-ever fire at Bellandur Lake continued for a second day on Saturday.

Beginning Friday, the bright orange flames raged through all day and night, with eruptions that refused to die down, and clouds of black smoke drifting into the acrid air.

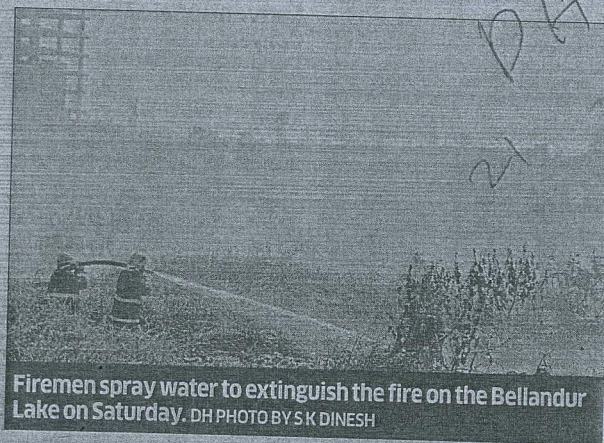
By Saturday afternoon, firemen had extinguished the fire, but smoke continued to billow.

C. Basavanna, chief fire officer, Bengaluru East, said the flare-ups had been difficult to douse.

"Small fires were starting again and again. That is because of the garbage and chemicals under the vegetation," he told *DH*.

He estimated 50 acres of the lake's 910-acre extent had been on fire on Friday. People living in the vicinity of the lake said they noticed a big flare-up at daybreak on Saturday.

Later in the day, stench from the lake, coupled with the pungent smell of smoke,



Firemen spray water to extinguish the fire on the Bellandur Lake on Saturday. *DH* PHOTO BY SK DINESH

hung heavily in the air as firemen waded into the water and clambered on to boats, carrying hose pipes all the time.

The 12 fire tenders parked around could do little as they could not be taken into the marshy water.

"We are using two portable pumps. Using pipes, we are drawing water from the lake and spraying it on the fire. The idea is to reduce the smoke and cool the area," said K. U. Ramesh, director, fire and emergency services.

Firefighters were using

### Lake ravaged

- Biggest-ever fire at city's largest water body
- Firefighters battle flare-ups all night
- Fire tenders unable to enter marshy expanse
- Garbage and effluents aggravate fire

shovels, pickaxes and crowbars to clear the vegetation and prevent the lake from catching fire again.

The ASC Centre and College

continued to lend a helping hand to control the fire.

### Centre seeks report

The Centre on Saturday sought a detailed report on the fire at Bellandur lake.

Mahendra Jain, additional chief secretary, urban development, told *DH*, "The ministry of environment and forests has got in touch. I have asked the BDA to submit a detailed report."

Jain has also requested the Central ministry to send a team of experts to advise on measures to be taken.

"I have also requested financial assistance as it was spoken about in the past," Jain said.

He has directed the BDA to file a police complaint to find out who started the fire.

The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board will also file detailed ground reports, he said.

The question of who started the fire remains unanswered. "I have asked for camera details from the BBMP," Jain said.

Full story on page 3



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Union minister Prakash Javadekar visits Bellandur Lake on Saturday.

## BSY: govt failed to check lake pollution

**BENGALURU:** BJP state president B S Yeddyurappa on Saturday criticised the state government for "failing" to check the pollution in Bellandur Lake, which caught fire on Friday.

"The state government has been pulled up by the National Green Tribunal...but nothing seems to catch the attention of the government towards this grave disaster, (sic)" he wrote in a Facebook post. "The state government and its various administrative bodies have failed to act since the first fire incident occurred on May 16, 2015."

A large volume of sewage—260 million litres per day from Bengaluru—flows into Bellandur Lake, Yeddyurappa said and attributed the pollution to

the contamination of ground-water in the lake's surroundings. He blamed the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) for the mess.

The government has "failed" to form "an integrated agency with the statutory and financial autonomy to monitor natural resources," he stated. "The government must immediately stop dumping of construction and demolition wastes in rajakaluve and lake-beds. (sic)"

Union minister and BJP in-charge for Karnataka elections, Prakash Javadekar, visited the lake on Saturday along with Mahadevapura MLA Aravind Limbavali.

**DH News Service**



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## Army to take up lake issue with civic authorities

BANGALURU, DHNS: Lieutenant General Vipan Gupta, the commandant of the ASC Centre and college, assured that the situation at the Bellandur lake was under control and the fire had been doused. He added that the army would take up the issue



Firemen use a boat to reach the spot of the fire in Bellandur Lake on Saturday. DH PHOTO

with the civic authorities.

Addressing a press conference on Saturday morning, Lt Gen Gupta said that though there have been several instances of fire in the lake in the past, Friday's

blaze was of an unprecedented magnitude.

"Our worry is that the fire broke out in about three to four places. Our area was not affected by previous fires but for the first time, it spread towards

us. Now, we will take up the case of the lake with the civic authorities," Lt Gen Gupta said. Around 12.30 pm on Friday afternoon, one of their sentries noticed fumes rising from the lakeside. Once they were alerted, a team of about 800 army personnel along with reinforcements including three fire tenders were at the spot by 1 pm.

They also alerted civic authorities. The army worked on dousing the fire and had it under control by 3.30 pm. However, they kept watch on

the area and were on the spot when the fire broke out again around 7.30 pm.

"There have been many instances of fire in the past but this is the first time that it spread towards us. We were concerned that it would come into the camp area. The winds also made the fire spread to three-four places, even close to our Iblur firing range," Lt Gen Gupta said.

A total of about 5,000 men were at the spot, working in shifts of around 800 people. It was a joint effort of the army and civilian forces, he said.

In response to allegations that the fire had started from the defence area, Lt Gen Gupta said, "It is up to them to say these things but if you are on the ground, you can clearly see that the fire spread towards us from the Bellandur Lake side."

One army personnel was bitten by a snake during the operation. He was taken to the hospital immediately and is out of danger. Deputy Commandant Major General N S Rajpurohit said the heat from the fire caused reptiles in the marsh to come out of the lake.

Sentries from the ASC Centre will continue to keep an eye on the lake 24x7, Lt Gen Gupta said.



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नई दिल्ली. करोड़ों रुपए के स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर चौंकाने वाला खुलासा हुआ है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश की 56 फीसदी स्मार्ट सिटी बाढ़ के खतरे वाले जिलों में हैं। अब तक 99 शहरों का चयन स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए हो चुका है। केन्द्र सरकार इस सच को छिपाने के साथ ही इससे निपटने के उपाय तक अमल में नहीं ला रही। सेंटर फॉर रिसर्च ऑन द एपिडेमिओलॉजी ऑफ डिजास्टर्स की रिपोर्ट में इसका खुलासा हुआ। इसमें वर्ष 2000-2017 तक भारत, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश, म्यांमार पर विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है।

2000-2017

तक दक्षिण एशियाई देशों भारत, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश और म्यांमार में आने वाली बाढ़ के कारण और निवारण विषय पर विस्तृत अध्ययन किया



रेगिस्तान भी अछूता नहीं

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तड़ियों से मात्र कुछ मिलीमीटर वर्षा से गुजरा करने वाले राजस्थान के थार रेगिस्तान में बसे बाड़मेर जिले में सन 2000 से 2017 तक 13 बार बाढ़ आ चुकी है। इसी तरह अरावली से घिरा उदयपुर भी इस अवधि में इतनी ही बार बाढ़ का सामना कर चुका है। बीकानेर, सूरत, नवलपरासी, जयपुर, कोटा, जैसलमेर, हनुमानगढ़, जालोर, पाली समेत 13 जिले इस अवधि में 12 बार बाढ़ का वफादार साथी बन चुके हैं। मजे की बात ये कि राज्य के थार जिले भी इस अवधि में 11 बार बाढ़ के पानी का स्वाद चख चुके हैं। राजस्थान के स्मार्ट सिटी जयपुर, उदयपुर, कोटा भी स्मार्ट सिटी सूची में शामिल हैं।

## गुजरात में भी तबाही

इसी तरह गुजरात में भी सभी जिले 13 बार बाढ़ से जूझ चुके हैं। इनमें सूरत ऐसा शहर है जहाँ इस अवधि में 18 बार बाढ़ आ चुकी है। अमरेली, भावनगर, बड़ोदरा, बलसाड, नवसारी और राजकोट जिले के अधिकांश हिस्से में इस अवधि में 16 बार बाढ़ का पानी

तबाही मचा चुका है। इसी तरह अहमदाबाद में 15 बार, गांधीनगर में 14 बार, दाहोद में 13 बार बाढ़ का पानी घुस चुका है, जबकि गुजरात के गांधीनगर, अहमदाबाद, सूरत, बड़ोदरा, राजकोट और दाहोद स्मार्ट सिटी घोषित हो चुके हैं।

## मौसम की तरह आती है बाढ़

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत में दो हजार दो सौ से अधिक शहर एवं कस्बे उन जिलों में हैं जिनमें पिछले 18 वर्षों में कम से कम 11

बार बाढ़ आई। इसी तरह भारत के नियोजित स्मार्ट शहरों में से 56 प्रतिशत ऐसे जिलों में हैं जहाँ सालाना त्योंहार की तरह से बाढ़ आती है।

## मैदानी इलाके भी जद में

बाढ़ के मामले में तो असम और उत्तराखंड सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील हैं लेकिन अन्य हिस्सों विशेषकर मैदानी इलाकों में भी बाढ़ का खतरा पहाड़ी राज्यों से कम नहीं है।

## प्राकृतिक आपदा में 77% बाढ़

वैसे भी भारत बाढ़ और चक्रवात के लिहाज से बेहद संवेदनशील है और यहाँ सन 2000 से अब तक 215 बाढ़ आई। भारत में आने वाली प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में 77 प्रतिशत बाढ़ के मामले शामिल हैं।



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## केरल में बांध सुरक्षा पर सम्मेलन

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा) केरल के तिरुवनंतपुरम में 23 और 24 जनवरी को प्रथम अंतरराष्ट्रीय बांध सुरक्षा सम्मेलन 2018 का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस सम्मेलन में पुराने बांधों की सुरक्षा के लिये बेहतर तकनीक अपनाने और टिकाऊ बांध प्रबंधन से जुड़े विविध आयामों पर चर्चा होगी।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन केरल के मुख्यमंत्री पिनरायी विजयन करेंगे और उद्घाटन सत्र की अध्यक्षता केंद्रीय मंत्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल करेंगे। सम्मेलन के दौरान बांध पुनर्वास एवं सुधार परियोजना (डिप) के तहत बांध सुरक्षा संबंधी सात दिशानिर्देश

### ● बांधों एवं जलाशयों को सुरक्षित बनाने के संबंध में टिकाऊ प्रबंधन पर जोर

एवं मार्गदर्शिका जारी की जायेगी। इसके अलावा एक साफ्टवेयर कार्यक्रम बांध स्वास्थ्य एवं पुनर्वास निगरानी एप्लीकेशन (धर्म) पेश किया जायेगा जिसमें देश के बड़े बांधों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी एवं परिसम्पत्तियों का ब्यौरा होगा। अधिकारी ने बताया कि सम्मेलन के दौरान पुराने बांधों से जुड़े खतरों एवं सुरक्षा से जुड़े विविध आयामों को देखते हुए तकनीक में सतत सुधार पर चर्चा की जायेगी। इसके अलावा बांधों एवं जलाशयों

को सुरक्षित बनाने के संबंध में टिकाऊ प्रबंधन पर जोर दिया जायेगा। इस संबंध में बाढ़ एवं भूकंप से जुड़े विषयों पर भी दुनिया के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से आए विशेषज्ञ विचारों को साझा करेंगे।

सम्मेलन में स्विट्जरलैंड स्थित वृहद बांध पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष डा. एंटन जे शिलिस, आस्ट्रेलियाई जल गठजोड़ के कार्यकारी प्रमुख डा. निकोलाई शोफिल्ड, विश्व बैंक से जुड़े प्रमुख बांध विशेषज्ञ सातोरु उएडा, वैश्विक भूकंप विज्ञान विशेषज्ञ डा. मार्टिन विलैंड समेत दुनिया के 20 देशों से विशेषज्ञ शामिल होंगे। इसमें देश और विदेश के करीब 550 प्रतिनिधि शामिल हो रहे हैं।



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# हिमाचल की पहाड़ियों में इस सप्ताह बर्फबारी

शिमला, (आईएनएस)। अगर आप हिमाचल के पहाड़ी इलाकों में बर्फबारी का लुफ्त उठाना चाहते हैं तो कुछ दिन और इंतजार कर लीजिए क्योंकि मौसम विभाग ने रविवार को अपने पूर्वानुमान में लंबे अर्से बाद 23 जनवरी को बर्फबारी होने की संभावना जताई है।

वर्तमान में शुष्क मौसम के कारण राज्य में तापमान में थोड़ी वृद्धि देखने को मिल रही है। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने बताया, राज्य में 23 जनवरी को बारिश और बर्फबारी होने की संभावना है। उन्होंने कहा कि नारकंडा, कल्पा, मनाली और डलहौजी जैसे प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों पर हल्की बर्फबारी हो सकती है। धर्मशाला, पालमपुर, सोलन, नाहन, बिलासपुर, उना, हमीरपुर और मंडी जैसे निचले पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बौछारें पड़ सकती हैं, जिससे तापमान में गिरावट दर्ज हो सकती है। राज्य



● धर्मशाला, पालमपुर, सोलन, नाहन, बिलासपुर, उना, हमीरपुर और मंडी जैसे निचले पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बौछारें पड़ सकती हैं

की राजधानी शिमला में मौसम की पहली बर्फबारी होनी अभी बाकी है। शिमला से करीब 250 कि.मी. दूर खूबसूरत जगह मनाली में पिछले साल 11 दिसंबर को हल्की बर्फबारी हुई

थी और इसके बाद से कोई बर्फबारी नहीं हुई। लाहौल एवं स्पीति जिले में स्थित केलांग रविवार को सबसे ठंडा रहा, जहाँ तापमान शून्य से 6.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे दर्ज

हुआ। शिमला में न्यूनतम तापमान 7.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ, जो सामान्य से पांच डिग्री ज्यादा है। किन्नोर जिले के कल्पा में न्यूनतम तापमान तीन डिग्री, जबकि धर्मशाला में 6.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ। मनाली में तापमान शून्य से 0.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे और डलहौजी में 9.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ। हजारों लोग छुट्टियाँ मनाने के लिए शुक्रवार को गणतंत्र दिवस से लंबे सप्ताहांत के लिए हिमाचल का रुख कर सकते हैं। पर्यटकों, खासकर उत्तर भारत के मैदानी इलाकों के लोगों के लिए बर्फबारी आकर्षण का मुख्य केंद्र होती है। चंडीगढ़ के कॉर्पोरेट एक्जीक्यूटिव गगन गिल ने बताया, जैसा कि मौसम विभाग ने अपने पूर्वानुमान में कहा है, अगर बर्फबारी होती है तो हम निश्चित रूप से मनाली या आसपास की पहाड़ी इलाकों में ज्यादा दिन रुकेंगे।

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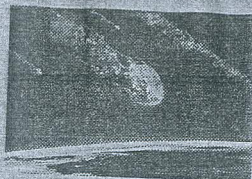
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पृथ्वी पर जल स्रोत रहे  
होंगे उत्कापिंड!



मैसाचुसेट्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ  
टेक्नोलॉजी के शोधकर्ताओं के  
मुताबिक सौरमंडल की उत्पत्ति  
के बाद शुरुआती 20 लाख  
वर्षों में पृथ्वी पर जल उत्पत्ति  
के स्रोत उत्कापिंड रहे होंगे।  
शोधार्थी एडम साराफिया ने  
बताया कि उनकी टीम जितने  
संभव हों उतने उत्कापिंडों के  
मूल स्वरूप की जांच कर रही  
है ताकि पता लगाया जा सके  
शुरुआती सौरमंडल में कहाँ थे,  
उनके पास कितना पानी था।  
शोध टीम को पता चला कि मूल  
उत्कापिंडों में संभवतः पृथ्वी के  
मौजूदा जल भंडार का 20  
प्रतिशत हिस्सा था। संभव है कि  
उत्पत्ति से पूर्व ही पृथ्वी पर पानी  
जमा होना शुरू हो गया था।

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# निजात पानी होगी बांटने की नीति से

पत्रिका-२२-१-१८

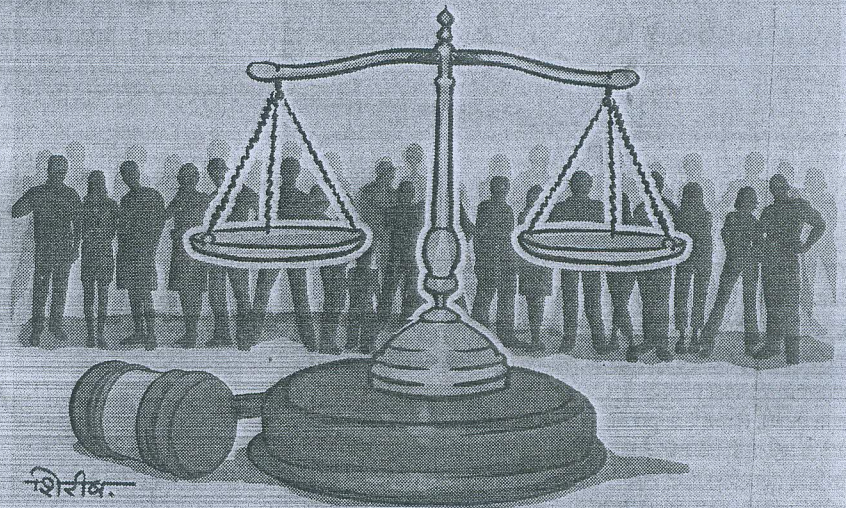
मॉडर्न इंडियन  
अमीश



बेस्ट सेलिंग शिवा  
दाइलॉजी और रामचंद्रा  
सीरीज के लेखक  
दिवटर हैंडल  
@authoramish

यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आजादी के बाद भी कुछ राजनेता और शिक्षाविद, कानून से जुड़े कुछ लोग व गैर सरकारी संगठन भी बांटो और राज करो की नीति पर ही चल रहे हैं। हमें इस कुचक्र को तोड़ना होगा और इसका बेहतरीन तरीका यही है कि हर उस कानून का विरोध किया जाए जो धर्म के नाम पर एक भारतीय को दूसरे से अलग करता हो।

हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना में स्तर एवं अवसर की समानता को लेकर दिशा-निर्देश दिए गए हैं। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि समाज में ना तो समानता है और ना कभी रही है। देश में समाज के लिए समानता एक प्रकार से दिवास्वप्न ही रही है। समानता की शुरुआत कानून से होनी चाहिए यानी कानून के लिए सब बराबर। समानता का आदर्श स्थापित करते हुए कानून को धार्मिक आस्था के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। देश के कानून के अनुसार सारे भारतीय एक समान हैं, भले ही वे किसी भी धर्म के हों। परन्तु अफसोस कि ऐसा है नहीं। मैं यहां समान आचार संहिता (यूसीसी) के बारे में बात नहीं कर रहा। यूसीसी का आशय है कि विवाह, तलाक, उत्तराधिकार व दत्तक संबंधी मामलों में सभी के लिए एक कानून होना चाहिए लेकिन है नहीं। बेशक संविधान निर्माता डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने हमारे संविधान के निर्देशात्मक सिद्धान्तों में समान आचार संहिता की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इससे इतर हमारे देश में धार्मिक समुदायों के लिए अलग-अलग पर्सनल लॉ हैं। कुछ लोग इसे मुस्लिम तुष्टिकरण का जरिया बताते हैं। यह मेरी समझ से परे है। तुष्टिकरण का मतलब है अन्यो के मुकाबले अधिक महत्व देना या अधिक पक्ष लेना या फिर इसका सीधा सा अर्थ है-दूसरों से अधिक अधिकार मिलना। हकीकत तो यह है कि मुस्लिम महिलाओं को उनकी हिन्दू और ईसाई बहनों के मुकाबले हमेशा कमतर अधिकार ही मिले हैं। इसलिए तुष्टिकरण की यह नीति कुछ उम्रदराज पुरुष मुस्लिम नेताओं को खुश करने के लिए ही अपनाई जा रही है। मुस्लिम समाज का एक बड़ा तबका तो इस नीति से बुरी तरह प्रताड़ित है। मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ ऐसे ही कानूनों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिनमें पंथीय अथवा धार्मिक पक्षपात साफ दिखाई देता है। इनमें से ज्यादातर कानून ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश काल की देन हैं लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि आजादी के बाद भी कई भारतीय सरकारों ने भी ऐसे ही कानून बना डाले। उदाहरण के लिए हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार अधिनियम (एचयूएफ) के अनुसार हिन्दुओं को कर संबंधी लाभ दिए जाते हैं जो कि मुस्लिम और ईसाइयों को नहीं मिलते। राज्य सरकारें मौजूदा कानूनों का सहारा लेकर स्थानीय समुदायों से हिन्दू मंदिरों को अपने अधीन ले रही हैं। अचरज की बात है कि हिन्दू मंदिरों की तरह सरकार मुस्लिम या ईसाई धार्मिक स्थलों को अपने कब्जे में नहीं ले सकती, क्योंकि संविधान इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता। इस



सैद्धान्तिक तौर पर सरकार आरटीई के तहत भरी जाने वाली सीटों पर पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का खर्चा उठाती है लेकिन पुनर्भुगतान में अक्सर देरी हो जाती है या फिर होता ही नहीं है।

तरह के भेदभाव के चलते कई हिन्दू स्वयं को धार्मिक तौर पर स्वतंत्र नहीं पाते। दूसरी ओर 93वें संविधान संशोधन के अंतर्गत लाया गया शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) कानून भी असमानता का कारण बन रहा है। सैद्धान्तिक तौर पर सरकार आरटीई के तहत भरी जाने वाली सीटों पर पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का खर्चा उठाती है लेकिन पुनर्भुगतान में अक्सर देरी हो जाती है या फिर होता ही नहीं है। आरटीई से अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के शैक्षिक हितों पर भी कुठराघात हुआ है। सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त कई शिक्षण संस्थानों में इन्हें आरक्षण के लाभ से वंचित रखा गया है। आरटीई में असमानता की हद तो तब हो गई जब महाराष्ट्र में इसके तहत अल्पसंख्यक स्कूलों ने शिक्षक अर्हता परीक्षा लिये बिना ही अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के चलते उन पर अयोग्य शिक्षकों की भरती का आरोप लगा। ऐसा ही एक और कानून है महाराष्ट्र अधविश्वास रोधी अधिनियम। यह कथित तौर पर वैध कानून है। आम तौर पर यह कानून कथित निम्न जाति वर्ग के अधविश्वासों पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जैसे कथित निम्न जाति के

हिन्दुओं, अशरफ/अजलफ मुस्लिमों और ईसाइयों के अधविश्वास व मान्यताओं पर। इसके विपरीत उच्च जाति वर्ग के हिन्दुओं, अशरफ मुस्लिमों और गोरे उच्च जाति के ईसाइयों पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता। ऐसे कानूनों के बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे जो साफ तौर पर अलग-अलग समुदायों में फर्क करते हों। ऐसे कानून मूल रूप से औपनिवेशिक सत्ता द्वारा थोपे गए और समाज के विभिन्न समुदायों में आपसी टकराव का कारण बने। फिर गोरे माई-बाप (ब्रिटिश अधिकारी) इन प्रतिद्वंद्वी समुदायों के बीच 'शांति दूत' बनकर कूदे और उनकी आपसी फूट के बल पर अपना राज चलाते रहे। इतिहास की किताबों में इसे 'बांटो और राज करो' नीति का नाम दिया गया। अंग्रेज तो इस नीति के महारथी निकले। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आजादी के बाद भी कुछ राजनेता और शिक्षाविद, राष्ट्रीय मीडिया और कानून से जुड़े कुछ लोग व गैर सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ) भी बांटो और राज करो की नीति पर ही चल रहे हैं। हमें इस कुचक्र को तोड़ना होगा और इसका बेहतरीन तरीका यही है कि हर उस कानून का विरोध किया जाए जो धर्म और आस्था के नाम पर एक भारतीय को दूसरे से अलग करता हो। संविधान में भी ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिए जिसके तहत यह प्रावधान हो कि संसद या अदालतें ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बना सकती जो धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को बांटे। अंग्रेजों को भारत छोड़े करीब सत्तर साल हो गए हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम उनके द्वारा खेले गए खेल से ऊपर उठें और उससे निजात पाएं।



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The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

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M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

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## बांध सुरक्षा पर पहला सम्मेलन केरल में

नई दिल्ली। केरल के तिरुवनंतपुरम में 23 और 24 जनवरी को प्रथम अंतरराष्ट्रीय बांध सुरक्षा सम्मेलन 2018 का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इसमें देश और विदेश के करीब 550 प्रतिनिधि शामिल हो रहे हैं। इस सम्मेलन में पुराने बांधों की सुरक्षा के लिये बेहतर तकनीक अपनाने और टिकाऊ बांध प्रबंधन से जुड़े विविध आयामों पर चर्चा होगी।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन केरल के मुख्यमंत्री पिनरायी विजयन करेंगे।

## नदियों के गहन सर्वेक्षण के आदेश

नई दिल्ली। एनजीटी ने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के काली, कृष्णा और हिंडन नदियों के सर्वेक्षण के आदेश दिये हैं और 316 उद्योगों के निरीक्षण का निर्देश दिया है जो जलाशयों को दूषित कर रहे हैं।

गैर सरकारी संगठन की याचिका पर यह आदेश आया है जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में कैसर से 50 ग्रामीणों की मौत हो चुकी है। कार्यवाहक अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति यू. डी. सालवी ने समिति का गठन किया।

पत्रिका 22-18