

The Times of India

Title : Both banks of Munak canal completely breached

Author :

Location :

Article Date : 02/23/2016

3 Treatment Plants Working, But Munak Canal Badly Hit

New Delhi: Water supply in the city is likely to take two weeks to be fully restored as Jat protesters have extensively damaged the Munak canal, Delhi's lifeline, which accounts for close to 45% of the supply , at several places.

There was, however, some relief on Monday after Delhi Jal Board started partial operations at the Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla treatment plants.

The government announced that schools, shut on Monday due to the water crisis, will reopen on Tuesday. By Tuesday morning, authorities hope to supply 475 million gallons per day , about 50% of Delhi's total supply capacity of 900 MGD.

The Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla plants, with a combined capacity of 238 MGD, draw raw water from the Yamuna. These plants too are now unable to fully function due to high levels of ammonia in the river.

Protesters had taken control of Munak canal at Mandora village in Haryana on February 19 and then again the next day. On Monday , the Army finally wrested control but protesters moved to Khubru, a village 35km upstream and stopped supply to the canal completely. Both banks of the Munak canal have been completely breached along a length of 250 feet, sources said.

A DJB team was sent to Mandora to assess the damage to Munak. After the army took control of the canal, Haryana said it would release water through the Delhi subbranch, an offshoot of Munak which has a capacity of 215 MGD. However, officials soon realized that despite opening gates, there was no water in the channel because protesters had blocked the canal in Khubru. "Due to major leakages in the sub-branch, losses of 25% are expected. However, we will now not even get water through that until the protesters are flushed out of Khubru. Munak canal, meanwhile, is seriously damaged. Haryana has communicated to Delhi that repair work may take almost a fortnight and can be carried out only under army security," said sources.

If the canal gates at Khubru are opened, Delhi will get sufficient water to start 50% production in the Bawana, Nangloi and Haiderpur plants.

Meanwhile, the city continued to function on stored water or through tankers as piped water was not available across the city , with the exception of east and parts of south Delhi. Many Delhiites stocked up on mineral water bottles to tide over the crisis while a section of residents in north Delhi opened their tubewells for use by neighbours.

At 5.30pm on Monday , when ammonia levels in the Yamuna had touched 1.3 ppm against a permissible limit of 0.5 ppm, Wazirabad started production at 25%. The Chandrawal and Okhla plants were started later in the evening at a similar capacity . DJB chairperson Kapil Mishra said that production would be scaled up to 50% by Monday night.

This partial supply will benefit NDMC areas and parts of north Delhi. This water will also be taken through tankers to other parts.

The only worry with these plants is that production will be affected if ammonia levels rise again. "While 0.5 ppm is permissible, we can scale down production and carry out treatment up to 1.3 ppm. In this case too, we started partial production at 1.3 ppm but by evening ammonia levels had dropped

to 0.9 ppm, allowing us to increase production,” said a senior DJB official.

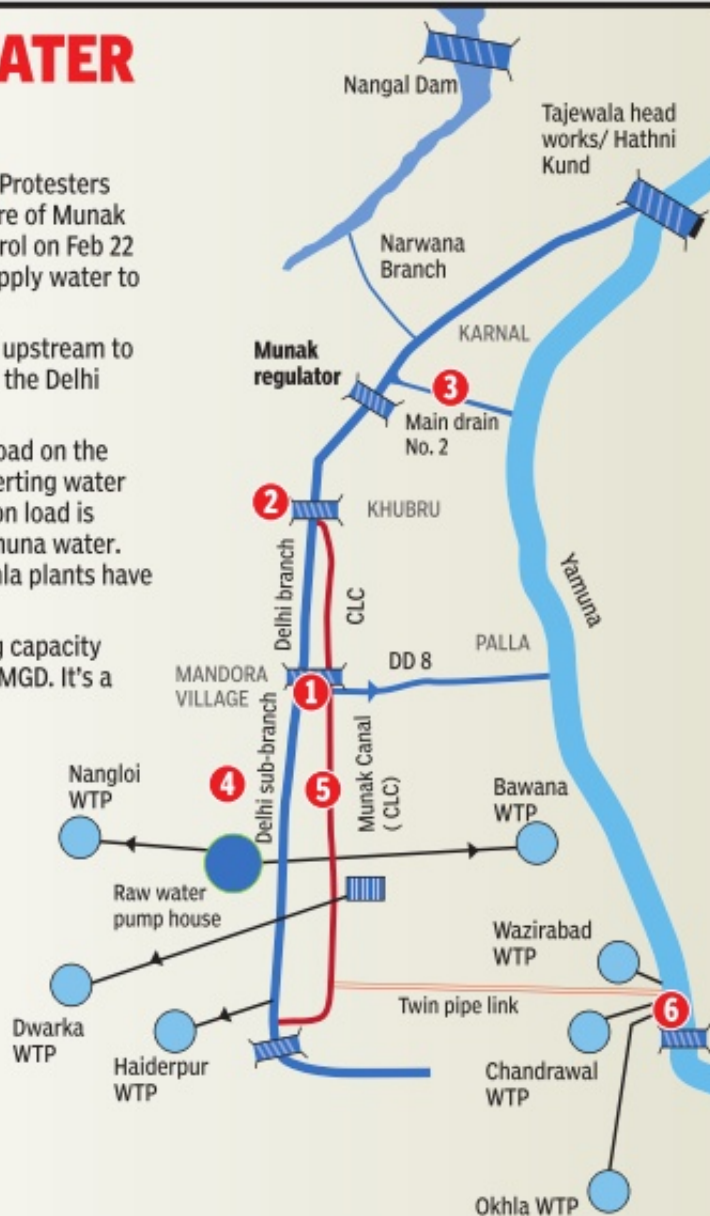
“However, these plants have been affected at least on three occasions already this year due to high ammonia. We have been in touch with Haryana and asked them to ensure that no further pollution is released into the river,” the official added.



Soldiers guard the Munak canal, near Bindroli village, in Haryana

BATTLING WATER SHORTAGE

- 1 Mandora Village, Sonipat** | Protesters damaged vital infrastructure of Munak Canal on Feb 19. Army took control on Feb 22 after which it was decided to supply water to city through Delhi sub-branch
- 2 Khubru** | Protesters moved upstream to Khubru and took control of the Delhi sub-branch; supply hit
- 3 Main drain no. 2** | To ease load on the canal, Haryana started diverting water via drain number 2. High pollution load is increasing ammonia level in Yamuna water. Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla plants have been shut because of this
- 4 Delhi sub-branch** | Carrying capacity is around 400 cusec or 215 MGD. It's a kuccha canal, water losses are about 25%
- 5 Munak Canal** | Capacity is 723 cusec or 390 MGD. Damaged during the protests; cannot be used for two weeks
- 6 Wazirabad, Chandrawal & Okhla** | Combined capacity of 238 MGD. Made operational on Monday when ammonia levels fell to 1.3ppm. Production dependent on Haryana's pollution control mechanism



SUPPLY SOURCES

Total supply in Delhi

900MGD

(million gallons per day)

From Haryana
(stopped completely)

210 MGD

Nangloi from Bhakra storage

40 MGD

Dwarka from Munak Canal

40 MGD

Bawana from Munak Canal

15 MGD

Okhla from Munak Canal

20 MGD

Wazirabad from Yamuna

123 MGD

Chandrawal from Yamuna

95 MGD

Partly operational

FROM UP

140 MGD from Upper Ganga

Canal to Sonia Vihar and

100 MGD to Bhagirathi

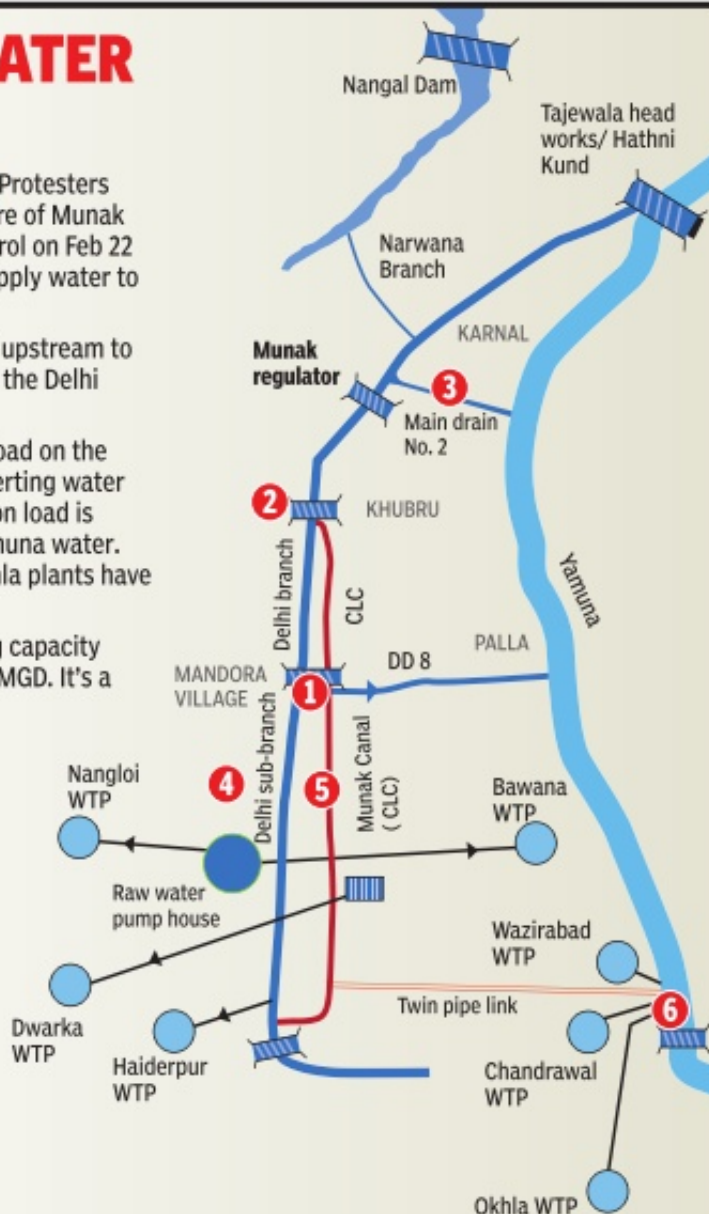
Recycling plants | 40 MGD

Ranney wells and

tubewells | 80 MGD

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The Times of India

Title : Army takes control of water lines

Author :

Location :

Gurgaon:

Article Date : 02/23/2016

Water supply to the National Capital Region (NCR) channel and the Gurgaon Water Supply (GWS) channel was restored on Monday after Army contained the deteriorating law and order situation by evicting Jat protesters from several areas in Sonipat.

Gurgaon gets Yamuna water through GWS and NCR channels from Sonipat. Huda supplies water from Basai and Chandu water treatment plants to the city . Security has been beefed up near Basai plant in the wake of violent protests across the state.

Huda on Monday claimed there would be no water crisis, but urged people to use water judiciously . Water supply to GWS and National Capital Region channel was disrupted in Sonipat owing to protests by members of Jat community . The treatment plants get 70 millions of gallons per day (MGD) water from these channels. However, it received only 41 MGD water on Monday.

“Water has been released from Sonipat, but it will take around 35 hours to reach here. Water supply will be completely restored only by Wednesday ,“ Huda sub divisional engineer Subhash Piplani said. He also said the authority was supplying water only once a day. Water is supplied twice on a normal day .

Piplani said grasses, which have grown up to around four feet, are also adding to supply woes. “For last two weeks, we have been receiving 30 per cent less water due to muck blocks in these channels. Water supply was completely disrupted on Sunday due to Jat protests across the state,” he said, adding storage tanks of the treatment plants were almost empty .

He said Huda has nine storage tanks at treatment plants with a total capacity of 550 MGD, which can meet water requirements of the city for more than a week. “To meet the demand, water has been supplied from these storage tanks. Now we have only 100 MGD of water in these tanks,” said Piplani, adding Huda has requested the irrigation department to clean up the water channels.

The irrigation department's sub divisional engineer Samudra Singh also said waste, mud and sludge have accumulated in these channels, which made the situation worse. “We will soon start cleaning work to restore normal water supply in the city,” he said.



The Times of India

Title : SC gives water relief to Delhi, stings AAP govt

Author : Dhananjay Mahapatra

Location :

New Delhi

Article Date : 02/23/2016

Delhi will not run dry as the Supreme Court on Monday entertained an urgent petition by the AAP government seeking restoration of Yamuna water supply disrupted by Jat protesters, which forced the Haryana government to promise immediate release of water for the national capital.

Though the court initially insisted that it was a matter to be resolved through talks between Haryana and Delhi, the AAP government succeeded in persuading the apex court to entertain its petition alleging that 70% of Delhi's water supply had been cut because of damage to Munak canal. The SC sought the Union government's response and a status report on supply of Yamuna water to Delhi from the M L Khattar government.

Even after succeeding to persuade the SC, the AAP government committed a folly by harping on its trademark blame game before a bench comprising Chief Justice T S Thakur and Justice U U Lalit, which responded by saying it would dismiss the petition. It took some serious pleading by senior advocate Rajeev Dhavan before the bench agreed to entertain the plea.

Finding Delhi water resource minister Kapil Mishra present in court during hearing of the petition filed by Delhi Jal Board, the bench said, "Why is the minister here in court instead of negotiating and talking with his Haryana counterpart to solve the water crisis? It is a matter to be solved by inter-government negotiations. You can't come to the court and demand an order. You need to have a cooperating approach.

"You people (AAP government), instead of sorting out the problem through government to government talks, rush to the court to get an order on a platter so that you can relax in your office. The minister instead of sitting in the court should have been talking to his counterpart in Haryana."

After Dhavan and Gautam Narayan persuaded the bench to entertain the matter, the court sought Haryana standing counsel Anil Grover's response on the AAP government's grievance. The Delhi government had said 570 million gallons per day of the total 810 million gallons of water received by Delhi was from the Yamuna, which had completely stopped after Jat protesters damaged Munak canal at seven places.

SC said the water minister instead of being in the court should've been talking to his Haryana counterpart to solve the crisis

The Times of India

Title : China's air quality improving while India's is deteriorating

Author :

Location :

New Delhi:

Article Date : 02/23/2016

Average PM Exposure For Indians Was Higher In 2015

In 2015, probably for the first time this century, the average particulate matter (PM) exposure was higher for Indian citizens compared to the exposure of Chinese people, an analysis of Nasa satellite data has shown.

Air quality in several parts of China started improving 2011 onwards while deteriorating severely in parts of India particularly in the north with 2015 being the most polluted year on record, the analysis by Greenpeace India released on Monday claims.

Air pollution levels were rising both in India and China until 2011 when there was no focussed policy in either countries to deal with the crisis and fossil fuel use was on a rise but China's "national air pollution action plan" of 2013 that sets time bound targets to meet air quality standards in all provinces could have led to this marked improvement in air quality, said Greenpeace in its statement adding that China in 2015 witnessed a 15% fall in pollution compared to 2014.

"In China, the particulate pollution levels rose an estimated 20% between 2005 and 2011. After adopting a comprehensive National Action Plan with strong policies and stricter enforcement, the trend started bending," it said.

The action plan has time bound targets for increasing the share of clean energy, improving air quality in key cities and provinces, reduction in coal consumption by polluting industrial regions and many others.

The analysis is based on aerosol optical depth (AOD) measurements from Nasa MODIS Aqua satellite. AOD is the degree to which aerosols (airborne solid and liquid particles) prevent transmission of light in an area -is also considered an indirect proxy for air quality.

Lauri Myllyvirta, air pollution specialist with Greenpeace East Asia said, "China is an example of how determined policies and tougher enforcement can turn the tide on air pollution. The Indian government needs to have plans to avoid the same disastrous health impact air pollution has had in China. Given that the pollution travels hundreds of kilometers, there should be national, regional and city level action plans with measurable targets to lower pollution levels."

The analysis also highlights how compared to 1,500 air pollution monitoring stations covering a quarter of the population in China, India has only 39 "operational" monitoring stations in India. Durgapur, Gorakhpur, Asansol, Siliguri, Bareilly and Ludhiana are among the most polluted cities in India which still don't have continuous air quality monitoring stations.

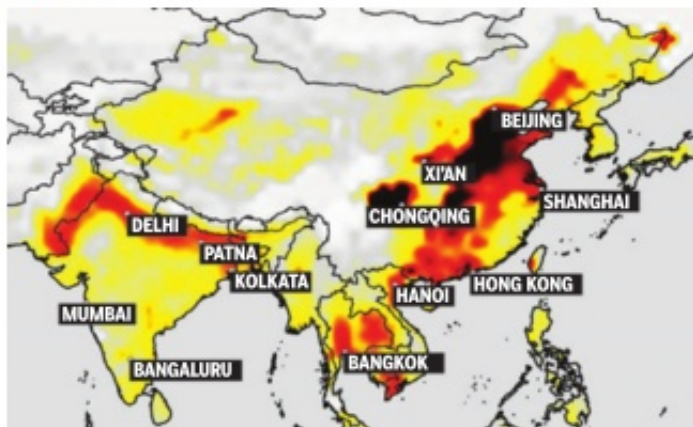
The changes in air quality captured by the satellites since 2005 shows significant reductions were seen in eastern and central China where actions were taken while worsening air pollution levels were seen across north India, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh according to the analysis. In Patna, Kolkata, Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Varanasi there is a clear trend of air pollution levels rising only in Delhi pollution levels fell compared to 2012 which had the highest levels in the last ten years.

China has a deadline of 2030 for meeting air quality standards and an interim target of 2017. United States had a target of 2012 and areas that violated are currently implementing new plans. European Union has a target of 2020 while India continues to have no target.

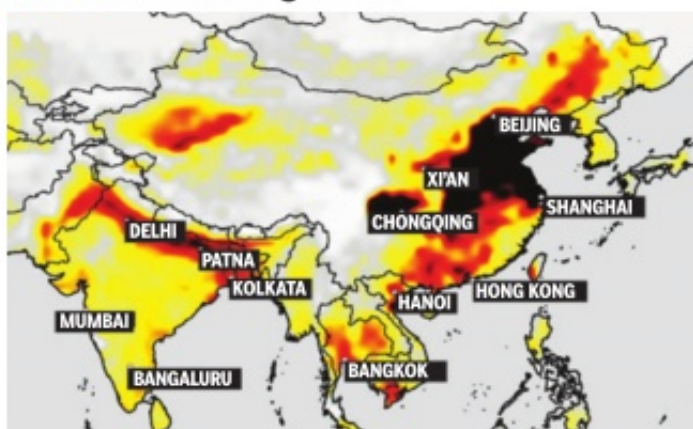
China has a deadline of 2030 for meeting air quality standards and an interim target of 2017. United States had a target of 2012 and areas that violated are now implementing new plans. European Union has a target of 2020 while India continues to have no target

A TALE OF TWO NATIONS

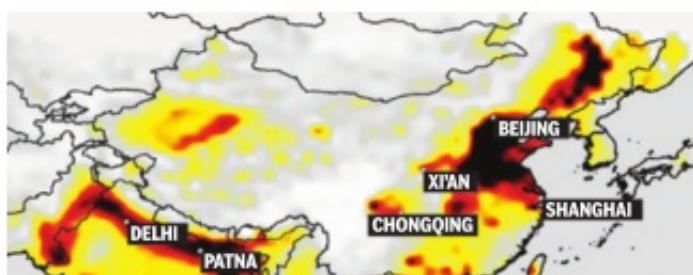
2005: India less polluted than China

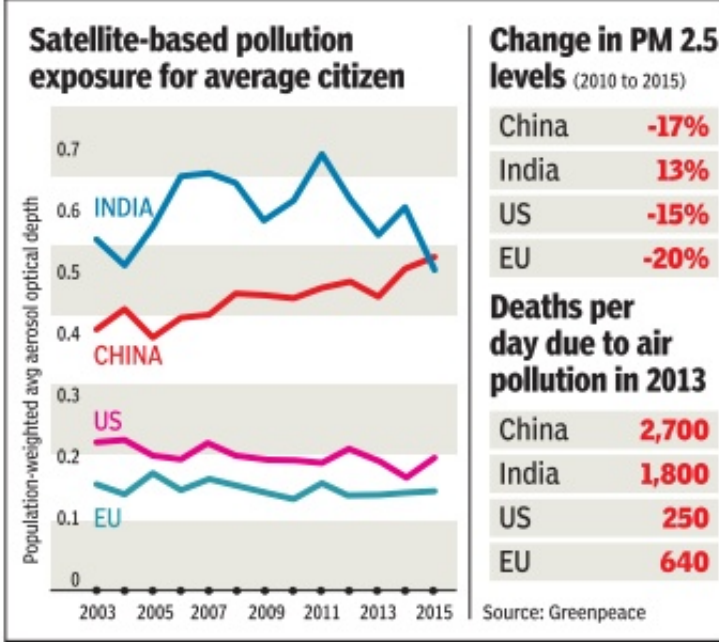
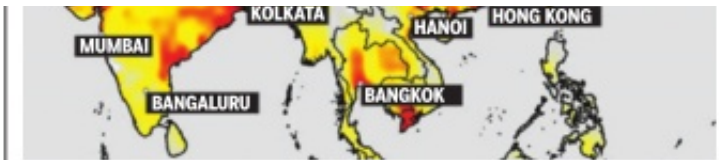


2011: India trailing China



2011-15: China improves, India deteriorates





The Times of India

Title : El Nino may give way to better monsoons in 2016

Author : Amit Bhattacharya

Location :

New Delhi:

Article Date : 02/23/2016

After two straight years of drought, there's finally reason to hope for a normal monsoon this year. Most international models indicate that El Nino, the scourge of the monsoon in India, would dissipate by summer, providing neutral conditions for the rainy season in the country.

Although it is early days yet for predictions about how the monsoon would fare in 2016, the outlook as of now appears far better than the previous two years, say experts.

“The El Nino that adversely affected last year's monsoon is weakening and is likely to become neutral by the middle of the monsoon. There's even an outside chance that La Nina conditions, which actively favour the monsoon, may develop by the end of the rainy season,” said D Sivananda Pai, lead monsoon forecaster of India Meteorological Department.

El Nino is a periodic condition associated with abnormal warming of waters in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, which leads to changes in wind patterns that affect weather across the globe. Most El Nino occurrences lead to below normal monsoons in India.

Monsoon rainfall was 14% below the long-term average in 2015, and 12% in the year before that. El Nino played a spoiler in both the years -although in 2014, temperatures in the Pacific stopped short of El Nino conditions and started cooling midway into the rainy season. By contrast, last year's El Nino developed into one of the warmest ever recorded and is still continuing.

According to IMD's forecast, the El Nino may persist till June and then turn neutral by July . US and Australian agencies have released similar predictions.

WHAT'S IN FAVOUR

- El Nino weakening, expected to turn neutral by July, say most climate models
- El Nino very rarely persists for 2 yrs. About 50% of El Nino years are followed by neutral conditions. In 40% of the time, La Nina appears which actively favours monsoon

STILL UNCERTAIN

- A delay in El Nino's disappearance could partially affect rainfall
- Other factors yet to be assessed

The Times of India

Title : Centre wants states on board for water law

Author : Vishwa Mohan

Location :

New Delhi:

Article Date : 02/23/2016

With the Centre looking to implement key water-related schemes in a timebound manner, experts and senior officials from across the country on Monday discussed the need to have a national water law in India to not only conserve existing resources but also to ensure equitable distribution of water.

Since water is a 'state subject', they expressed the need to bring state governments on board for such a key legislation.

The issues were discussed during the inaugural day of a conference on water Jal Manthan which was kicked off here by water resources minister Uma Bharti.

It was observed during the meeting that if the states agree, the Centre would like to come out with a comprehensive legislation which may also take care of management of inter-state river basins.

Discussions centred around issues a central legislation could help speed up programmes to link or clean inter-state rivers and the government's Rs 50,000 crore rural irrigation scheme.

Bharti during her inaugural address to the conference sought a time-bound implementation of 46 schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKYS) and directed formation of a team of Centre and states to work out mechanism to achieve the goal by 2020.

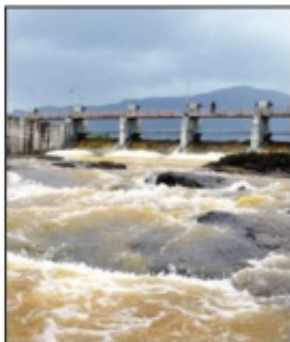
The PMKYS, launched last year with an aim to improve farm productivity by improving irrigation facilities across the country has set a target of completing 23 of the projects by 2017 and the rest by 2020 with the help of states.

"I have asked special secretary (of her ministry) to form a team of state ministers and officials and submit a report within 20 days on mechanism and way to meet the target. I will discuss the report with the PMO, finance ministry, NITI Aayog so that the PMKYS can be implemented as per schedule," Bharti said.

This is the second such conference on water during the present NDA government. The minister said the focus of Jal Manthan -2 was on the implementation aspect of various schemes, while 'Jal Manthan' -1 (held in November, 2014) was based on concept.

During her speech, Bharti also advocated development of various reservoirs and dams as important tourist spots. She said this will give more job opportunities to the people displaced under these projects. She also referred to the problems of contamination of ground water and requested the states to seek maximum public participation to check this menace.

Irrigation water resources ministers of states, experts in water sector, representatives of NGOs and senior officers of the central and state governments are attending the event which will conclude on Tuesday.



It was observed during Jal Manthan, a conference on water, that if states agree, the Centre would like to come out with a comprehensive legislation which may also take care of the management of inter-state river basins

The Times of India

Title : Parched Latur sees exodus of 50k in a week as factories, shops shut down

Author : Prafulla Marpakwar

Location :

Mumbai:

Article Date : 02/23/2016

The drought-hit districts of Latur, Osmanabad and Beed in Maharashtra are witnessing the highest-ever migration of labourers and villagers as the acute water scarcity has forced a large number of industries, shops and establishments to shut down.

While Latur collector Pandurang Pol claims to be “in the dark“ about the exodus, an estimated 50,000 people from the district are reported to have shifted to Aurangabad and Pune in search of wages within a week. “We supply drinking water once every 15 days, and for other purposes, every 10 days. I have no information about the migration,” Pol told TOI.

A senior bureaucrat, however, admitted that a large number of workers had in fact moved out of the Marathwada districts. “Our information is that an estimated 1.5 lakh people have shifted from these districts in search of jobs,” the officer added.

The bureaucrat said the situation will be more critical in March, April and May .“The water stock at Jaikwadi irrigation project will not last beyond 30 days. In that event, water will have to be transported to most districts by the railways,” they added.

He said water is being supplied to a large number of villages by tankers. Out of the 1,640 tankers deployed in Marathwada, 243 are for Nanded, 241 for Osmanabad and 166 for Latur.

Water conservation secretary Prabhakar Deshmukh said, on account of the drought in parts of Vidarbha and Marathwada, the state government had ensured jobs for locals under the employment guarantee scheme (EGS). “The massive EGS registration reflects the drought's gravity ,“ he added.

Deshmukh said some 4.5 lakh people have been given employment this week, and four lakh the previous week.



Latur, Beed and Osamanabad in Maharashtra are reeling under a severe water scarcity

Delhi waits for water from Haryana, govt cautions against waste

MAYURA JANWALKAR
NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 22

DELHI WATER Minister Kapil Mishra Monday said the water crisis in Delhi was still serious and urged people to conserve water. Late on Monday evening, he tweeted, "No water received from Haryana yet. Team DJB has started Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla. Crisis still serious."

While the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) started the three water treatment plants Monday evening, many parts of Delhi may have to wait at least another day for water to be released from the Munak Canal in Haryana.

While saying that there is no reason to panic, Mishra sounded a note of caution. "Water is a luxury right now. At least for the next 10 days we cannot afford to waste it. I appeal to people to try and conserve as much water as they can," he told *The Indian Express*.

On Monday morning Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal tweeted, "Thanku army, thanku centre for securing munak canal back. Great relief for Delhi."

However, by evening, Mishra tweeted, "No water yet from Haryana. If u know any old age home, orphanage or any such place where water urgently needed. Pls inform. Will

try my best."

He added, "The time the water takes to reach Delhi will depend on where it is released from. They (Haryana) may release it from Khubdu, from where it will take eight hours to reach Delhi. After that it will be processed in the treatment plants and will be supplied only by Wednesday evening."

Close to 400 cusecs of water may be expected to reach Delhi Tuesday and the treatment plants may be able to work at an overall capacity of 25 per cent. The situation, Mishra said, will be assessed by the government Wednesday.

The water treatment plant at

Wazirabad was running at 25 percent Monday evening and is expected to run at 50 per cent capacity by late night. Mishra explained that the water coming into Delhi through the Munak Canal is treated but water cannot be hoarded in one place. As a result, some of the water from Haryana also flows into Delhi through a drain.

But water entering Delhi over the last three days had shown very high ammonia content. Hence, it took longer for it to be treated. This was why the Wazirabad plant was working at 25 per cent capacity, he said.

Officials said that the government was compelled to shut

down public and private schools in the capital on Monday owing to the "unprecedented" water shortage. However, schools will continue to function normally Tuesday onwards.

Haryana supplies 580 MGD of water to Delhi from Munak Canal and other sources.

Mishra also wrote to Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh, Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar and Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar seeking their intervention in restoring the Munak Canal. In his letter to Singh, Mishra wrote, "The raw water supply to Delhi has been severely affected due to on-going protests in Haryana.

The protesters have vandalised the gates and controls of the Munak Canal. As a result seven water treatment plants catering to a large population in west, north, southwest, New Delhi, central and cantonment area had to be completely shut down on February 19." Mishra requested Singh to continue to deploy the army at the canal till it is fully restored.

In his letter to Parrikar, he said, "Considering the situation in Delhi which is worsening with every passing hour, it is requested that appropriate directions may kindly be given for accomplishing this huge task of repair of Munak Canal by Indian Army."

रोहिणी और द्वारका भूकंप के लिहाज से सबसे संवेदनशील

चिंताजनक

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

पूर्वी और उत्तर पश्चिमी दिल्ली का क्षेत्र भूकंप के हिसाब से सबसे ज्यादा संवेदनशील और मध्य एवं दक्षिणी दिल्ली का क्षेत्र ज्यादा संवेदनशील पाया गया है। दिल्ली का करीब 20 फीसदी इलाका ऐसा भी है जो भूकंपीय खतरे के हिसाब से मध्यम श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

भूकंप के खतरे के आकलन के लिए दिल्ली और कोलकाता का भूकंपीय माइक्रोजोनेशन किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य यह पता लगाना है कि

जमीन की संरचना के हिसाब से कौन सा इलाका कितना संवेदनशील है।

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री डा. हर्षवर्धन ने सोमवार को दिल्ली के भूकंपीय माइक्रोजोनेशन रिपोर्ट जारी की। राष्ट्रीय भूकंप विज्ञान केंद्र के वैज्ञानिकों ने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की है।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यमुना के आसपास का करीब-करीब समस्त क्षेत्र सबसे ज्यादा संवेदनशील पाया गया है। इसके अलावा रोहिणी, द्वारका, जहांगीरपुरी, रिठाला, शिकारपुर, बवाना, मंगोलपुरी, द्वारका, जनकपुरी, सरिता विहार, सुल्तानपुर डबास, पश्चिम विहार, अशोक विहार, विश्वविद्यालय, करोलबाग, ओखला भी ज्यादा खतरे वाले क्षेत्रों में शुमार है।

10

हजार के स्केल पर दिल्ली का माइक्रोजोनेशन कर चार हिस्सों में बांटा गया है

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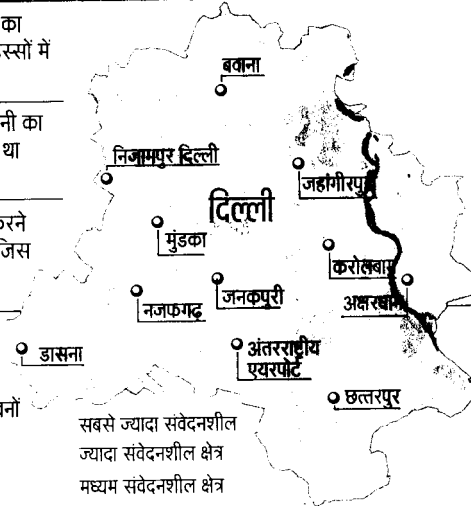
हजार के स्केल पर राजधानी का माइक्रोजोनेशन किया गया था इससे पहले एक बार

30

शहरों की माइक्रोजोनिंग करने का फैसला लिया गया है, जिस पर कार्य चल रहा है।

तो भवन सुरक्षित बनेंगे

यदि बिल्डिंग कोड में माइक्रोजोनेशनल शामिल किया जाए तो इसके आधार पर भवनों का निर्माण करना संभव होगा। दूसरे, जो स्थान संवेदनशील हैं, वहां पुराने भवन रेट्रोफिटिंग से सुरक्षित बनाए जा सकते हैं।



500 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र उच्च खतरे वाला

रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले भूकंप वैज्ञानिक डॉ एके शुक्ला ने बताया कि दिल्ली का करीब पांच सौ वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र उच्च खतरे वाला पाया गया है। जो दिल्ली के कुल क्षेत्रफल का करीब एक तिहाई है। करीब 20 फीसदी क्षेत्र मध्यम खतरे वाला तथा बाकी हिस्सा कम खतरे वाला है। मध्य दिल्ली और दक्षिणी दिल्ली के ज्यादातर इलाके भूकंप के हिसाब से कम संवेदनशील हैं। ज्यादा संवेदनशील इलाकों में हौजख़ास, बुराड़ी, नजफगढ़ तथा इंदिरा गांधी एयरपोर्ट को रखा गया है।

सौ मीटर तक की खुदाई जाती है

माइक्रोजोनिंग के लिए सौ मीटर तक खुदाई करके जमीन की संरचना का पता लगाया जाता है जिसके आधार पर यह तय किया जा सकता है कि किस क्षेत्र में भूकंप की कितनी तीव्रता का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। करीब 449 स्थानों पर दिल्ली में ऐसी खुदाई की गई।

जल संकट • शिविरों में सूखने लगे जलस्रोत, पानी की भारी किल्लत

कम वर्षा के कारण समय से पहले विकराल हुआ संकट

माओवादी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा बलों के सूखे हलक

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गर्मी के सबाब पर पहुंचने से पहले ही माओवादी इलाकों में तैनात सुरक्षा बलों के हलक अभी से सूखने लगे हैं। शिविरों में लगे हैंड पंप सूख जाने के कारण जवान पानी की भारी कमी से परेशान हैं।

हालात को देखते हुए विभागीय अधिकारियों ने स्थानीय स्तर पर इसका प्रबंध करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। समस्या से निपटने के लिए थानों और मुख्यालय से टैकरों से पानी की आपूर्ति करने के साथ ही जलसंसाधन विभाग को पत्र लिखा गया है। सर्चिंग पर निकलने वाले जवानों को खाद्य सामग्री के साथ ही पानी की बोतल ले जाने की हिदायत दी गई है।

कम वर्षा से बिगड़े हालात



घने जंगलों के भीतर फोर्स के शिविरों में लगाए गए हैंडपंपों का धार अभी से सूखने लगी है। जलस्रोत नीचे चले जाने से घंटों मशक्कत के बाद हवा के साथ मटमैला पानी आ रहा है। यह स्थिति सुकमा, बीजापुर,

नारायणपुर और अबुझमाद इलाके में सबसे अधिक देखने को मिल रही है। गौरतलब है कि इस वर्ष कम बारिश होने के कारण जंगलों के भीतर पेयजल संकट अभी से गहराने लगा है।

जवानों को सतर्कता बरतने के निर्देश

सुरक्षा कार्रवाइ को देखते हुए जवानों को अकेले और बिना पूर्व सूचना नहीं निकलने और किसी भी अज्ञान व्यक्ति से पेयजल ग्रहण नहीं करने की सख्त हिदायत दी गई है। नियमों का उल्लंघन करने पर नियमानुसार सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है।

फोर्स के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर पर्याप्त पानी की व्यवस्था करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। जंगल के भीतर की विषम परिस्थितियों में भी फोर्स की सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा रहा है।

डीएम अवस्थी,

स्पेशल डीजी नक्सल अभियान

जलसंकट से निपटने के इंतजाम नहीं : जलस्रोत सूखने के साथ ही हैंडपंपों ने पानी उगलना किया बंद

33 करोड़ की योजना में गड़बड़ी

हैंडपंपों में बढ़ा रहे पाइप,
एसएमएस सिस्टम भी
किया जा रहा लागू

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शहर के लिए 33 करोड़ रुपए की नल-जल योजना करीब तीन साल पूर्व बनी थी। इसके लिए नपा को साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपए शहर में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए मिले थे, लेकिन शहर में पाइप लाइन नहीं बिछी। योजना की लागत 40 लाख से ऊपर पहुंच गई।

शहर में अभी भी 1971 में डली पाइप लाइन का उपयोग हो रहा है। जो कई जगह से सड़ चुकी है। इससे आए दिन जल प्रदाय के दौरान हजारों लीटर पानी नालियों में बह जाता है। जिलेभर की नदियां व अन्य जलस्रोत सूख चुके हैं। शहरवासियों को वर्तमान में धमोई और गुलाबपुरा से पानी खरीदकर चार से पांच दिन में जल प्रदाय कर किया जा रहा है। फिलहाल दो-ढाई सप्ताह का पानी अनास बैराज में



ग्राम नद्वी में तालाब से पानी भरकर लाती महिला।

सूख चुकी नदी में गड़ढे कर निकाल रहे पानी।

संग्रहित है। फूटी पाइपलाइनों के चलते कई घरों में पानी नहीं पहुंचता। लोग अन्य जलस्रोतों से पानी की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं। जिलेभर में करीब 14 हजार 73 हैंडपंप हैं। इनमें से लगभग चार सौ हैंडपंप दम तोड़ चुके हैं। वहीं बाकी का जल स्तर नीचे चला गया। इससे अभी से पानी की समस्या विकराल रूप लेने लगी है।

पाइप बढ़ा रहे हैं

जिलेभर में लगभग 400 के करीब हैंडपंप बंद हैं। इनमें पाइप बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। पेटलावद क्षेत्र में जलस्तर काफी नीचे है। हैंडपंपों में 15-18 पाइप डाले हैं। इसके साथ ही एसएमएस सिस्टम भी चालू हो रहा है। जिससे पता चलेगा कि हैंडपंप चालू है या बंद।

-जितेंद्र मावी, ईई पीएचई

फिजी में चक्रवाती तूफान से 21 मरे

23-PK



सिडनी, (रायटर): फिजी में चक्रवाती तूफान से 21 लोगों की मौत हो गयी है और हजारों लोग अस्थाई शिविरों में रहने के लिए मजबूर हो गए हैं। सूत्रों के अनुसार फिजी के इतिहास का यह सबसे बड़ा समुद्री तूफान अपने पीछे विनाशालीला छोड़ गया है। प्रशान्त महासागर में यह तूफान 325 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे

की गति से आया। फिजी के राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधक कार्यालय ने तूफान से 21 लोगों के मरने की पुष्टि की है।

7 मछुआरे तूफान में फंस जाने के कारण लापता हो गये हैं। तूफान से अनेक मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये और निचले स्थान पानी से भर गये।

सेना ने मुनक नहर से प्रदर्शनकारियों को हटाया, आपूर्ति लाइन क्षतिग्रस्त कर दी थी, मंत्री बोले-25 फीसदी जलापूर्ति

पानी की आपूर्ति आज बहाल हो जाएगी

दावा

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

मुनक नहर को सोमवार तड़के सेना के नियंत्रण में आने के बाद दिल्ली में हरियाणा से मंगलवार तक पानी की आपूर्ति पूरी तरह सामान्य किए जाने की उम्मीद है। हरियाणा से दिल्ली सरकार को मिली जानकारी के मुताबिक सेना ने मुनक नहर से सभी जाट प्रदर्शनकारियों को हटा दिया है।

35 फीसदी जलप्रवाह शुरू किया गया : सरकार के शीर्ष सूत्रों ने कहा कि दिल्ली से 100 किलोमीटर दूर सोनीपत स्थित नहर का 35 फीसदी जलप्रवाह सोमवार को शुरू कर दिया गया। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने आपूर्ति लाइन को क्षतिग्रस्त कर दिया था। इससे जल का सामान्य प्रवाह बाधित हो गया था।

मंत्री बोले-25 फीसदी जलापूर्ति बहाल हो पाएगी : हालांकि, दिल्ली सरकार के जल मंत्री कपिल मिश्रा का कहना है कि अभी तीन जलसंयंत्र शुरू किए जाने के बाद राजधानी में मंगलवार तक 25 प्रतिशत जलापूर्ति बहाल हो

पाएगी। इसके पूरी तरह से सामान्य होने में कुछ समय लगेगा। चंडीगढ़ से मिली जानकारी के मुताबिक मुनक नहर के खुबरू और गादबिंदरोली के जलमार्ग को पूरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त कर दिया गया था। इसकी मरम्मत का काम जोरशोर से चल रहा है। इस जगह से सभी प्रदर्शनकारियों को हटा दिया गया है।

सोमवार सुबह 4 बजे सेना ने कब्जा लिया था : सीआरपीएफ के महानिदेशक प्रकाश मिश्रा ने कहा कि मुनक नहर से सुरक्षा बलों ने आंशिक आपूर्ति बहाल कर दी है। सीआरपीएफ उपमहानिरीक्षक के नेतृत्व में संयुक्त बलों ने सोमवार सुबह 4 बजे नहर पर नियंत्रण कर लिया था।

सैफाबाद जल संयंत्र भी कब्जे में : जवानों ने दिल्ली के नरेला इलाके में सैफाबाद जल संयंत्र को भी अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है। सीआरपीएफ की 12 कंपनियां, सेना और एसएसबी की टुकड़ी नहर की सुरक्षा में तैनात हैं, जो इंजीनियरों और मजदूरों का सहयोग कर रही हैं। आंदोलनकारियों में शामिल महिलाओं को देखते हुए रैपिड एक्शन फोर्स की एक महिला टुकड़ी भी तैनात की गई है। सुरक्षा बलों से कहा गया है कि वो हर बाधित चीज को सुचारू कराएं।



मुनक न

जाट आरक्षण आंदोलनकारियों ने मुनक नहर को कई जगह से क्षतिग्रस्त कर दिया, इसे सोमवार को सेना ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया। • हिन्दुस्तान