

# PM FOR WATER CONSERVATION

## INDIA SOON TO GET 5 LAKH FARMING POOLS TO RELIEVE FARMERS FROM WATER CRISIS

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, 27 March

With the water table dropping substantially in some parts of the country, Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi today said the government is constructing five lakh 'farming pools' even as he urged people to resort to water conservation methods like creating small reservoirs.

In his monthly radio programme 'Mann Ki Baat', he also asked the farming community to use less fertilisers and more modern technology, like the Farmers' App, for their benefit.

He spoke about India hosting the FIFA Under-17 World Cup football tournament next year and said it is a great opportunity for branding the country at the international level, for which

immense awareness needs to be created within the nation.

During the 30-minute programme, Modi talked about how the government is developing all the five places associated with Dalit icon B R Ambedkar on the occasion of his 125th birth anniversary which falls on 14 April.

The Prime Minister, who greeted the nation on the occasion of Easter today, spoke about various other issues including asking students to develop some skills during their vacations and urging people to work for defeating diabetes and eradicating TB from the country.

Referring to the agriculture sector, he said water table is falling in parts of the country and said small reservoirs should be created to

conserve the essential commodity. He said the government, on its part, is constructing five lakh *khet talab* (farming pools) across the country.

Under MNREGA also, efforts are being made to conserve water, he said, as he pitched for a people's movement for saving water.

The Prime Minister's emphasis on building reservoirs comes against the backdrop of a substantial drop in the ground water table in parts of the country. In western Maharashtra, the crisis has deepened and it recently triggered a law and order problem.

According to the Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA), the water table level has dropped to one metre in about 540 villages across 13 talukas in

Pune district.

Referring to sports, Mr Modi said the FIFA Under-17 World Cup football tournament to be hosted by India next year is a big opportunity for branding the country internationally.

"We can see (the enthusiasm) about cricket. The same has to be brought about in other sports. Football is an opportunity... I see a big opportunity for branding India at international level. I see an opportunity to make the world realise India's youth power," he said and sought suggestions from public about its logo, slogans, songs and souvenirs for the FIFA event.

Pitching for mass awareness, including at the village level, about next year's tournament, Mr Modi said, "I want that every youth of this

country becomes the ambassador of the FIFA Under-17 World Cup, 2017. Get involved in this. It is golden opportunity for the country's recognition."

He talked about the ongoing T-20 World Cup and conveyed his best wishes for the match against Australia slated for tonight.

"A country with 65 per cent youth and losing out in the world of sports, it does not make sense. It is time for a new revolution in the field of sports. We can see that like cricket, there is growing interest towards football, hockey, tennis and kabaddi," he said.

He said in run up to next year's FIFA tournament, efforts should be made to create enthusiasm among the youth for football, including at the village level.

STATE ISSUES FRESH DECLARATION FOR 12,000 VIDARBHA VILLAGES

# Drought covers 65% of Maharashtra villages

ARITRA BHATTACHARYA

aritra.bhattacharya@gmail.com  
Mumbai, 27 March

The Maharashtra government has declared drought in 12,000 villages in Vidarbha, a region that has been in the news for the highest incidence of farmer suicides in the country.

The declaration comes after a rap from the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court, and extends the prevailing drought in the state to almost 65 per cent of its villages.

The affected villages are spread across the Amravati (5,810 villages) and Nagpur (6,052) divisions. The districts that comprise these divisions include Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Nagpur, Wardha, Gondia, Bhandara, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur.

The last time the state government had declared a drought was in October 2015. Then, 14,708 out of the state's 43,000 villages had been categorised as drought-

affected. Most of these (8,522) were in the Marathwada region that neighbours Vidarbha. The announcement had followed two back-to-back years of deficient rain, coupled with other extreme weather events like hail storms in the region.

Back then, villages in Vidarbha had largely been excluded from the drought declaration. Although the demand for declaring drought in crisis-hit Vidarbha was raised by several stakeholders since, the government had not moved beyond assurances aimed at assuaging public sentiment.

District officials in Vidarbha had meanwhile maintained that its villages were not eligible for the special drought package under the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) as its rainfall was not inadequate. Although assessments by the state's divisional commissioners showed that crop yield in Vidarbha was below normal,

the state had not extended relief to the area. As per NDRF guidelines, the percentage of rainfall along side crop losses are studied for declaration of official drought.

Hearing a petition against government inaction on this front, a division bench of the high court comprising Justices Bhushan Gavai and Prasanna Varale directed that immediate relief be extended to the region last week. "We find the approach of authorities sitting in AC offices in Mantralaya totally callous, without taking into consideration hardships faced by poor farmers," they said.

Minister for Revenue and Agriculture in Maharashtra Eknath Khadse took the formal decision to declare drought and provide relief to farmers in Vidarbha following a meeting with the chief minister. Chief minister Devendra Fadnavis also discussed the matter

with the Centre. "While there was a drop in crop production, the rainfall norms did not allow NDRF to consider these villages as drought-hit," said Fadnavis.

The inclusion of 12,000 villages in Vidarbha will allow cotton, paddy and soyabean farmers in the region to be eligible for relief. The state's drought relief plan includes waiver of school fees, 33 per cent discount in power bills, no power disconnection for non-payment of bills and waiver of land revenue.

Despite the declaration, farmers in the arid region and across the state are bracing for a difficult summer. Marathwada's major dams have only five per cent of water left in them, while medium and minor dams have just six per cent and three per cent, respectively. In several parts of the state, the government is already supplying water via tankers and goods trains.



## **The Times of India**

**Title : Q & A - 'Congress will drown in intolerance talk ... it's used Rohith, blocked Mumbai water plan ... Clean Ganga visible soon'**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**Article Date : 03/28/2016**

Uma Bharti is Cabinet Minister for water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation. Speaking with Pratigyan Das, Bharti discussed India's worryingly low water reservoirs, tackling floods, Ganga pollutants and Congress on intolerance:

Where do you stand on the current intolerance debate?

This debate will drown the Grand Old Party if Congress is talking about intolerance, then they must answer on Emergency . Indians haven't forgotten the atrocities committed by Congress during Emergency .

Congress is taking up issues which will push them to the wall not us. Do you think people will appreciate a party which supports a person who says in Kashmir, the army is raping women?

What about Rohith Vemula's suicide isn't that serious?

It's a shame for the country that a Dalit committed suicide. I feel very sorry for his mother but Rohith didn't name anybody .

Opposition is playing politics over his death. Such politics won't pay . People are more concerned about development and jobs.

This became non-serious when opposition blamed Smriti Irani and PM Modi no one believes a boy committed suicide because of them.

You mention development isn't there friction between your ministry and environment ministry on Ganga projects?

Well, we may have differences but that doesn't mean we are against each other. It's wise to share views discussion doesn't mean opposition.

My ministry's views are clear we are not against hydropower projects. But there must be an ecological flow, which means the flow of rivers should be equal from start to end. Don't kill the river with projects if you create a reservoir, you freeze the river basin.

A dam and reservoir will be maximum 100 years but a river is a million years old!

India's water reservoirs are at an all-time low isn't that a crisis?

It's a matter of concern but can be solved. We need water management. For example, Brahmaputra has surplus water, so Arunachal, Assam, etc., face floods. River basin management is the key . My ministry is doing this now. It'll take five or six years we need to divert surplus water to areas that face crisis. That's interlinking of rivers.

Unfortunately , Congress is playing politics over this. It's creating problems in Damanganga Pinjal and Par Tapi Narmada projects. If Damanganga gets a green signal, Mumbai gets sufficient drinking water till 2060 but Congress has created ruckus over this.

Outside politics, why don't we have rain water harvesting?

Tamil Nadu experimented very successfully with this India should follow it. PM Modi is also very keen on this, having done it successfully as Gujarat CM.

Rain water harvesting is the need of the hour it should be made compulsory .

What are key challenges in Clean Ganga?

The key challenge was to make the whole package successful.

Ganga's pollution has many dimensions catchment areas, hydropower projects, sewage, industrial waste, pipe leakages, tributaries, etc.

Our biggest challenge was to understand these problems, sort them out and then create respective solutions we learnt lessons from the failures of the last 29 years. After taking over as minister, the first question Modi ji asked me was, why did we fail over these 29 years and how the presentation i'd submitted wouldn't fail?

I asked him for six months. He liked my new presentation and gave a Cabinet nod for a Clean Ganga task force.

It's more challenging to clean Ganga than Rhine though. The pollution levels in Murray Darling, Rhine and Thames almost equal Ganga they took nearly 30 years to clean.

We have just begun.

How can waste continually dumped in Ganga be monitored?

We've separated human-generated waste. Results will be visible by October. For industrial waste and sewage, we've formulated a totally different approach after learning from earlier failures.

This used to work on the EPC model, resulting in schemes remaining incomplete. Contractors took money , leaving things to local bodies which didn't bother.

Now, the Central Pollution Control Board has become very strict. We're giving crores to monitoring, rural development for cleaning villages nearby and sewage treatment and the money is being spent in a transparent manner.

But National Green Tribunal notes more slogans, less action on Clean Ganga.

They're right so far, this was the story. But after two years, they won't be saying the same thing their views will change.





# SYL Canal: Politicians flog a dead horse



DSP Rajpura R S Sohal briefing the anti-riot police deployed along the SYL canal near Rajpura. A public notice has been put up by the police after the Supreme Court order on maintaining status quo, thus barring any activity on the SYL canal. TRIBUNE PHOTO: MANOJ MAHAJAN

RAMAN MOHAN

Like everything else that is overexploited, the SYL Canal row too is subject to the law of diminishing returns. For some 20 odd years, this controversy did give a decisive edge to the party that succeeded in raising passions of the populace over this issue. But the ill-fated project lost that potential a long time ago.

**P**UNJAB Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal appears intent on riding the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal horse in order to romp home in the next assembly poll due in about a year. Towards that end, he has taken on the Supreme Court even by refusing to accept its order to maintain status quo on the land acquired for the construction of the canal through a resolution passed by the legislative assembly. That shows his resolve not to let go of the canal row under any circumstances till the 2017 election. Having spent a life time in politics, the senior Badal may well be risking all in what could turn out to be his last bid at the office of the Chief Minister of Punjab.

Ever since Haryana came into being in 1966, the canal issue has been used by politicians of both states for electoral gains. For some 20 odd years, this controversy did give a decisive edge to the party that succeeded in raising passions of the populace over this issue. But the ill-fated project lost that potential a long time ago.

The last time this issue was tested for its political potency was in 2004. In June that year, the apex court directed Punjab to complete the work in its territory. However, on July 12, 2004, the then Chief Minister Amarinder Singh had the Punjab Assembly pass The Punjab Termination of Agreements Bill, 2004, thus terminating its water-sharing agreements, and effectively stopping the construction of the canal

issue was in 1985, after the Rajiv Gandhi-Harchand Singh Longowal accord was signed.

The late Devi Lal, who was in political wilderness then after being completely outplayed by that master practitioner of realpolitik the late Bhajan Lal grabbed the chance offered by the accord and launched an agitation which swept him to power in 1987. That was the last election in which the SYL Canal issue had played a decisive role, so much so that months before the election the then Chief Minister Bansi Lal took panches and sarpanches to SYL project sites in Punjab to see the progress of construction.

In the 1991 elections, the failure of the Devi Lal clan to run a government for a full five-year term was the main issue not the SYL Canal or other territorial disputes. Similarly, in 1996, the people put their faith in Bansi Lal mainly due to his promise to ban liquor in Haryana. Since then, the people of the two states have attached little importance to the SYL Canal. This indifference towards the project is more pronounced in Haryana than in Punjab. Psychologically, the farmers of Haryana appear to have resigned to their fate. Streetwise as they are, they know by now that whatever their chosen politicians say about the canal, the project is not going to materialise. A farmer put it succinctly: We are not losing something we had. So, it is a lesser loss considering the lost asset was never in our hands. In Punjab, there is a subtle psychological difference. By and large, farmers know that they stand to gain nothing should Punjab abandon this project. Already they are

itself. They are more interested in jobs rather than in more water for their already fragmented land holdings. Demographic patterns and land holdings have changed in Punjab too just as much as in Haryana. Rampant corruption, unemployment, the problem of drug addiction, financial mess and lack of industry and infrastructure are far more important and closer to voters in Punjab than the SYL Canal.

As a result, the SYL Canal issue is now close to the hearts of political parties and their leaders only not the man on the street. No wonder then that Badal's moves have failed to evoke any reaction among the people of Haryana which could have provoked a reaction from the farmers of Punjab much to the glee of Badals. Of course it is different for politicians and political parties. Haryana politicians, including Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar, reacted meekly at first and then stridently in a bid to outdo rivals. That is likely to continue until the issue is once again buried. As against this, people in Delhi attach more importance to the project for the simple reason that that the formal death of the canal project would end all hopes of an improved supply of drinking water there in the near future. Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal has, therefore, erred by opposing the construction of the canal. The prospects of his party winning the next assembly poll in Punjab have obviously weighed on his mind more than the needs of the people of Delhi. He could well end up annoying voters in the national capital.

Nevertheless, the political death of

in Punjab. But, this did not improve the chances of the Congress in the next assembly poll in 2007. The Congress lost and the Akali Dal-Bharatiya Janata Party combine came to power.

Since then, the canal as a political tool had been gathering dust till it was suddenly rescued from oblivion by the Punjab Chief Minister as his weapon of choice for the impending electoral battle.

So far as the people of Haryana are concerned, the issue of the canal is no longer an issue that will decide the fate of an election. The SYL Canal issue lost its emotional and political potency with the eclipse of the maverick Devi Lal, former Deputy Prime Minister. The last time the people of Haryana attached importance to this

utilising whatever is available from the rivers. Additionally, they are pumping out underground water at an alarming rate. So, the Punjab farmers do not stand to gain substantially from abandoning the project. There are several other reasons why the SYL Canal figures nowhere in the list of priorities of the voters in Haryana. The change in the demographic pattern has a lot to do with the relegation of this issue to the back burner. In Haryana, over 65 per cent of voters are under the age of 35. The SYL Canal is an issue they have just heard of. They have heard politicians cry themselves hoarse over this issue but this generation does not relate to the issue in the same way as their elders did. Besides, the new generation is losing interest in agriculture

the canal issue does not diminish the importance of the project for Haryana at least. The water is crucial for the thirsty fields and parched throats in several districts of Haryana. The only way to come to an amicable settlement is to sit across the table, forget politics and just keep the interests of the people of the two states in mind. The leaders should keep in mind that had there been no division of Punjab, river waters would have been shared equitably among all areas. A boundary and a new name are hardly any reason not to share natural resources. If politicians of the two states can share space in Chandigarh, why not river waters?

*The writer is a veteran  
Haryana journalist.*

ON THIS DAY 100 YEARS AGO

QUICK CROSSWORD

# Ganga vegetation in time-bound manner: Bharti

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

New Delhi, 23 March

Forestry intervention on River Ganga will be carried out in a time-bound manner and a plantation programme will begin from Uttarakhand, Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Uma Bharti said yesterday.

Releasing the Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Forestry Intervention for Ganga, along with Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change Prakash Javadekar, the minister said from time immemorial the vegetation along the River Ganga had medicinal power to keep its water clean. Terming them as Brahmdrav, Ms Bharti said large-scale vegetation along the river will also help in enriching the aqua life.

Complimenting the experts of Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, for their contribution in the preparation of voluminous report, Ms Bharti said her ministry will start implementing the report very soon.

Terming the government's commitment to keep Ganga alive and ridding it of pollution as "complete and final", Mr Javadekar said forests should be set up in the catchment area of the river to maintain the lively relationship between forests and water. He said trees and plants prevent soil erosion, recharge water and also increase the level of groundwater.

Stating that one-third of the pollution from industries has been reduced, Mr Javadekar emphasised that the release of black liquor and spent discharge into the river had been stopped almost completely, which was a major success. He said much progress has been achieved on the sustainable sand mining



*Extensive plantations in natural, agriculture, and urban landscapes besides conservation interventions such as soil and water conservation, riparian wildlife management, wetland management, and supporting activities such as policy and law interventions, concurrent research, monitoring and evaluation, and mass awareness campaigns have been envisioned in the DPR*

ests, the environment minister said every person must plant at least 10-15 trees during one's lifetime and care for the trees, so that trees can create an "Oxygen Bank".

The DPR has been prepared by FRI after extensive consultations with various stakeholders and incorporating science based methodology. This included use of remote sensing and GIS technologies for spatial analysis and modelling of pre-delineated Ganga riverscape covering 83,946 sq. km out of a much larger Ganga River basin within the country. FRI designed four sets of field data formats to obtain the site-based information on proposed forestry plantations in natural, agriculture and urban landscapes along the river course and other conservation interventions. More than 8,000 data sheets were obtained from five states along the river course. The institute also developed a software to collate, analyze and report generation on potential plantation and treatment models.

Extensive plantations in

management, and supporting activities such as policy and law interventions, concurrent research, monitoring and evaluation, and mass awareness campaigns have been envisioned in the DPR. Altogether, 40 different plantation and treatment models have been selected for implementation by Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. The project will be implemented over a period of five years by the State Forest Departments of these five states in Phase-I (2016-2021).

The project envisages active involvement of two battalions of Eco Task Force in the states of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh for raising plantations in difficult terrains. The State Forest Departments in five states are also expected to involve ITBP, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and Civil Society organisations for various proposed activities including monitoring and awareness campaigns.

**LIBERTY**

Phone : 28711800/28712998



policy.

Seeking peoples' cooperation to bring about an improvement in the quality of forests and to enhance the scientific management of for-

natural, agriculture, and urban landscapes besides conservation interventions such as soil and water conservation, riparian wildlife management, wetland

**BATMAN V SUPERMAN : DAWN OF JUSTICE**

(U/A) Hindi

Show Timing 12-00 Noon & 3-15 p.m. (Two Shows)

\*ing Ben Affleck, Henry Cavill

**ROCKY HANDSOME (A)** Hindi

Show Timing 6-30 p.m. & 9-30 p.m. (Two Shows)

\*ing John Abraham, Shrutii Haasan

Internet booking : [www.libertycinema.in](http://www.libertycinema.in)

Phone Booking No. 39895050

(From 25-3-2016)

## NHRC NOTICE

**BEFORE DEBTS RECOVERY TRIBUNAL-III, DELHI**  
4<sup>th</sup> FLOOR JEEVAN TARA BUILDING PARLIAMENT STREET, NEW DELHI : 110001

# Post-quake, cracks, holes in Everest

Ice-fall doctors finding it hard to prepare route from base camp to summit

KATHMANDU, MARCH 26

The world's tallest mountain, Everest, has developed several cracks and holes due to the devastating April 25, 2015 earthquake, 'ice-fall' doctors who are installing ropes and aluminium ladders from the base camp to the top of the mountain have said.

These ice-fall doctors prepare the route from the base camp to the summit, paving the way for climbers to ascend the peak.

Several media reports in Kathmandu said that although a week has passed since the ice-fall doctors began their work, the high-altitude specialists have not yet reached Camp 1 due to difficulties in installing the equipment.

"There are several cracks and holes along the Everest route this year," said Ang Kami Sherpa, adding that the earthquake might have



caused the cracks. "As a result, we need more aluminium ladders this year compared to previous years to navigate through the cracks and holes." The climbing season for Everest will begin next month. It is one of the most adventurous and dangerous efforts in the world due to a lot of risk asso-

ciated with it.

Khumbu region, where Mt Everest is located, is well known for difficult ice-pits but due to new cracks and holes this time, ice-fall doctors are facing new challenges in fixing the route.

After 19 climbers and porters were killed in 2014, the remaining had abandoned their expe-

## Uphill task

- After the 2015 quake, new cracks and holes have developed in Khumbu region, where Mt Everest is located
- Ice-fall doctors, who prepare route from the base camp to the summit for climbers, are struggling to install ropes and ladders
- It will take at least a month for climbing to begin after the routes are prepared. The climbing season begins next month

ditions en masse and last year too, there was no expedition to Everest due to the earthquake.

According to the Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC), more than 40 ladders have been installed below Camp 1, and the number could hit 200 by the time the ice-fall doctors reach Camp 2. — IANS

www.charms.co.in



# 23 THE RURAL

TRACKING THE CHANGING INDIA IN ITS VILLAGES

TUESDAY: GOVERNANCE | WEDNESDAY: BUILDING INDIA | THURSDAY: THE RURAL | FRIDAY: NUSE | SATURDAY: THE URBAN

## WATER AND AGRICULTURE

# PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana: Can it deliver Har Khet Ko Paani?

The Modi government's irrigation policy should borrow more from the successes of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, rather than the failed UPA model

TUSHAAR SHAH

POST-2000, India has witnessed some glorious irrigation successes and disastrous failures. Politics has played a part in both.

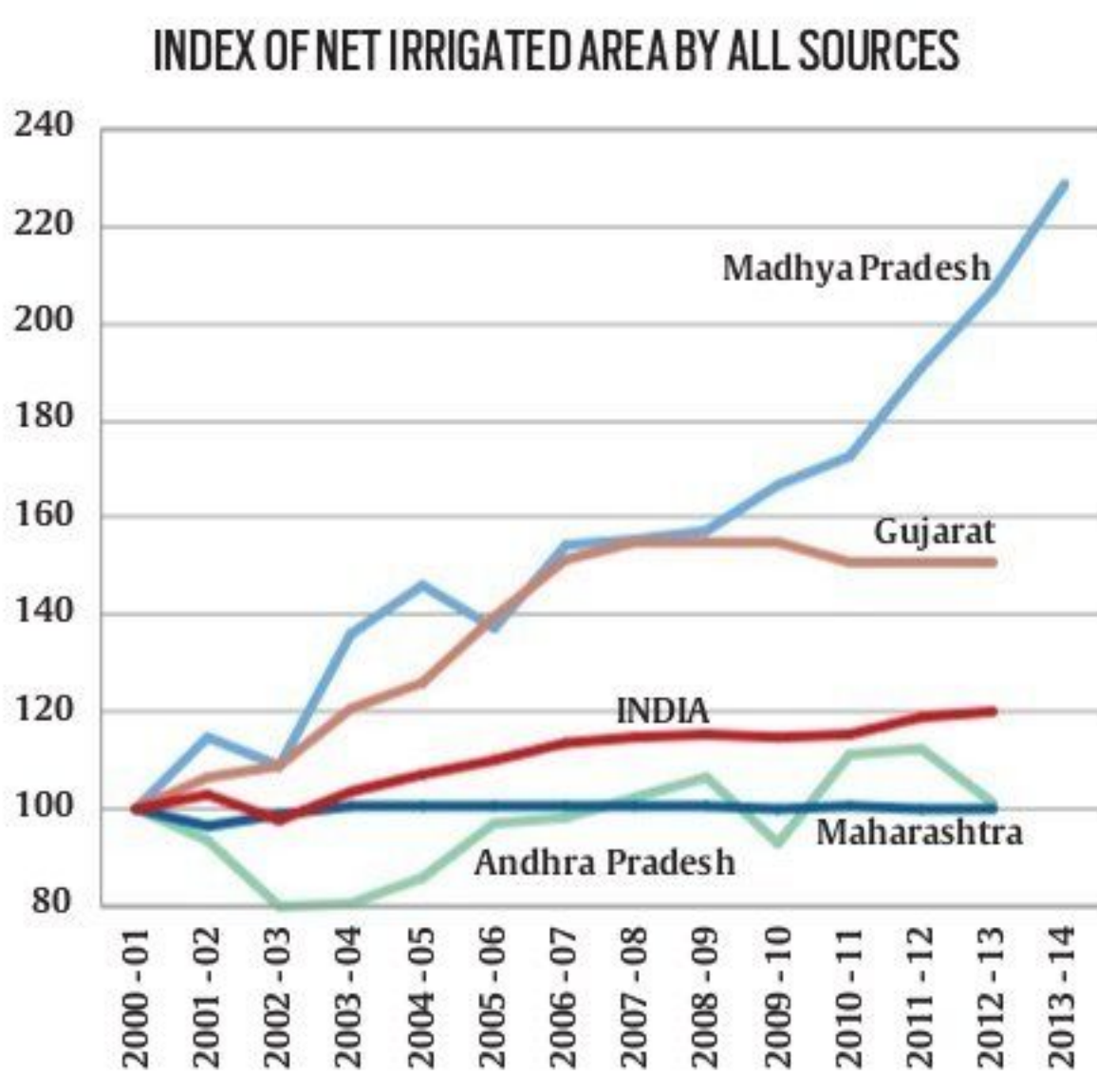
Throughout history, India's rulers and overlords have used irrigation to consolidate political power. The BJP-led regime now and the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) earlier, have also been doing it, but in sharply different ways.

UPA chief ministers used irrigation to create a spoils system. Soon after taking over as Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister in 2004, YS Rajasekhara Reddy launched a Rs 1.86 lakh crore Jala Yagnam programme to irrigate 12 million acres of farmland. Eight years later, a scathing Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report concluded that the Rs 72,000 crore spent until then on the scheme had produced benefits that were only "illusory". It soon gained notoriety as having been just a 'Dhama' (money) rather than 'Jala' (water) Yagnam. Similarly, in Maharashtra, the Congress-NCP government got mired in a Rs 70,000-crore irrigation scam in the drought-prone Vidarbha region. It resulted again in no new irrigated area, even as the Deputy CM Ajit Pawar and others were accused of swindling half the monies spent.

In Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, too, BJP CMs Narendra Modi and Shivraj Singh Chouhan used irrigation as a political strategy. But neither has been accused of any irrigation scam. Yet, they pushed an irrigation-based agriculture growth agenda. They also ran massive media campaigns, claiming personal credit for the double-digit agricultural growth rates achieved under their stewardship. Both won three successive presidential-style Assembly elections, largely with support from the agrarian classes.

The significant part about Gujarat and MP under Modi and Chouhan was that they spent nothing like the massive sums blown up on irrigation by the UPA regimes in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. But in spite of that, the index of net irrigated area in both states soared, while remaining flat for the two UPA states (see chart). Between 2000-01 and 2012-13, MP's net irrigated area more than doubled from 4.14 mh to 8.55 mh and similarly rose from 2.81 mh to 4.23 mh for Gujarat, whereas these barely grew in AP (from 4.53 mh to 4.58 mh) and Maharashtra (stagnant at 3.25 mh).

What Modi and Chouhan managed to achieve was based on a multi-pronged strategy that had a single-minded focus of making irrigation accessible to as many farm holdings as possible. Here, both recognised the criticality of groundwater and quality agricultural power supply. Modi's government invested Rs 1,250 crore in rural feeder separation, to ensure three-phase, full-voltage, uninterrupted power supply for 8 hours daily to farmers. MP, likewise, resorted to issuing large-scale temporary tube-well power connections for up to 110 days, only to meet the irrigation requirements of wheat, the state's main winter crop. These farm power innovations, for harnessing of groundwater, is what helped really expand irriga-



Most of India's irrigation happens through pumping of ground water. Thinkstock

tion coverage. Besides, Modi supported village communities to construct over 5,00,000 check dams for groundwater recharge, while ensuring that 5,000 irrigation tanks were desilted annually by rotation.

But it wasn't groundwater alone. Chouhan also realised that the actual area irrigated by government canals was only a quarter of the created irrigation potential, thanks to poor maintenance and management. He appointed a tough IAS officer as irrigation secretary, even as the CM's personal handling of local political interference helped tame the anarchy in canal commands. After years of decline, government canals, then, began to operate as they should and water reached the tail-ends like never before. The Irrigated area in MP's canal commands rose steadily from less than 1.0 million hectare (mh) in 2010 to 1.56 mh, 2.02 mh, 2.33 mh and 2.83 mh in the next four years, of which the last one (2014) was a drought year!

In the 2014 Parliament elections, when the BJP manifesto talked of launching the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), many expected the scheme to up-scale the irrigation success achieved in

Gujarat and MP at a national level. *Har Khet Ko Paani* (water for every field), to be implemented by district collectors based on District Irrigation Plans, reinforced this hope. Sadly, however, the shape that the PMKSY has taken in the latest 2016-17 Union Budget seems to be guided more by UPA's failures rather than the BJP's own irrigation successes.

The worst thing about PMKSY is the absence of new thinking in approach and content. It is a hotchpotch of old schemes: The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for fast-tracking of public irrigation projects, Per-Drop, More-Crop for promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation, and Watershed Management. *Har Khet Ko Paani* is a new component focusing on local water bodies and groundwater, but its funding is puny.

Moreover, PMKSY is too timid in its ambition. Modi government's promise of doubling farmers' income in five years has no chance without ensuring *Har Khet Ko Paani*. But the Budget neither sets out a road map for it nor provides resources. Even Per-Drop, More Crop will benefit only those who already have irrigation. It will not add any new irrigated area. AIBP, the bottomless pit, again

gets a whopping Rs 86,000 crore over five years. This, when its track record in delivery has been dubious; according to the CAG, the Rs 72,000 crore spent on it since 1996-97 has yielded no discernible acceleration in irrigation benefits.

How would PMKSY look if it were really designed to scale up the irrigation successes of Gujarat and MP on a national scale? It would be different in at least the following ways:

■ All these years, irrigation planning has been about developing water resources. PMKSY should be about providing on-farm water control, especially in rain-fed areas.

■ Rather than national food security, PMKSY should focus on irrigation coverage of all rain-fed farm holdings. According to 2010-11 Agricultural Census, 58 million out of India's 138.3 million farm holdings are 'wholly unirrigated', with adivasi holdings much more irrigation deprived than the rest. Over 45 per cent of India's wholly unirrigated farm holdings are in Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, AP and Telangana. PMKSY should prioritise these states and adivasi farm holdings.

■ PMKSY should attack the massive regional inequality in irrigation access. While 95 per cent holdings in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh have irrigation, over 90 per cent in Jharkhand, western Odisha, Vidarbha and Marathwada have none.

■ In public irrigation systems, PMKSY should focus on closing the gap of 35-40 million hectares between irrigation potential 'created' and irrigation potential 'utilised'. This is a low-hanging fruit that, more than money, requires deep reform in irrigation governance, of the kind Chouhan did in MP.

■ In much of India, energy for pumping is a bigger constraint than availability of water. PMKSY should energise 8-10 million pump-sets (including via seasonal/temporary connections) in 150 irrigation-deprived districts. A third of India's grid-connected irrigation pumps operate below par due to poor-quality power supply. Improving that can quickly expand irrigation access.

■ Solar pumps have emerged as a big energy-irrigation solution. PMKSY should promote solar pumps by encouraging Discoms to offer farmers buy-back guarantee for the surplus power they produce from photovoltaic panels, as Gujarat and Haryana are already trying to do.

■ According to the Minor Irrigation Census, peninsular India has over 5,00,000 traditional irrigation tanks. PMKSY should invest in their rehabilitation and regular periodic de-siltation on the lines of the Telangana government's Mission Kakatiya. Wherever feasible, tanks should also be integrated into canal systems, as Gujarat is doing so successfully.

■ Finally, PMKSY needs to operationalise a decentralised groundwater recharge plan for hard-rock peninsular India, while supporting planned conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in the alluvial Indo-Gangetic basin.

(The writer is senior fellow at International Water Management Institute, Colombo and leads the IWMI-Tata Water Policy Programme)



# Water woes deepen in Marathwada

press trust of india

AURANGABAD, 26 MAR: Battling one of the worst droughts in the recent past, Maharashtra's Marathwada region is only left with paltry 380 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of usable water in over 800 dams in the region.

With a grim situation prevailing in all eight districts, the drought condition is only likely to get worsen in the coming days with administration pressing in action services like sending more number of water tankers, getting water from neighbouring districts.

According to sources in the Divisional Commissioner Office, in the total 843 small and big dams of the region, only 380 MCM of usable water is left while the total capacity is 7,968 MCM.

Sources said over 2,500 water tankers are in operation in the region, mostly in the worst-affected Beed, Latur and



Osmanabad districts.

According to officials, out of the 75 medium dams in Marathwada, 54 have completely dried up. Of these, six are in Aurangabad, 16 in Osmanabad, three in Jalna, four in Nanded, 12 in Beed and two in Parbhani.

There are a total of 11 big water projects in Marathwada, which has water storing capacity of 5143 MCM and currently the usable water stock available is 268 MCM, while there are 75 medium projects with a capacity

of 934 MCM but the stock remaining is meagre 56 MCM.

In one of the worst-hit Beed district, 146 irrigation projects and small Bindusara river, which serve as chief source of drinking water in the district, have parched. Nearly 1,200 bore-wells in the district too have dried up. Currently, the only source of water is received from Majalgaon reservoir and has stock left only for next 26 days. The grave water scarcity situation in Jalna district has

even compelled villagers to cancel marriages.

Vilas Raut, a resident of Dolkehda village in Jalna, said about 25 men and 20 women in the district have decided to postpone their marriage functions to October and November in view of the acute water scarcity. In Latur, about 500 kilometres east of Mumbai, half-a-million residents are reeling from years of below-par monsoon rains. Groups of people have been banned in Latur from gathering near water sources, in a preventive measure to prevent riots over water. In Aurangabad, historical monument Panchakki (water-mill) too has parched, which otherwise attracts lakhs of tourists round the year.

Pilgrims visiting Paithan in Aurangabad for Nath procession on 29 March will face a tough time as river banks across Godavari have dried up.



## **The Times of India**

**Title : Water crisis in Marathwada worsens as 7 dams dry up**

**Author : Prafulla Marpakwar**

**Location :**

**Mumbai**

**Article Date : 03/27/2016**

### **Compared To 18% In '15, 5% Left In Stock**

The stock of 'live water' or 'usable water' in seven key dams in the droughtstruck Marathwada region of Maharashtra, including Asia's largest earthen dam Jaikwadi in Aurangabad, has come down to zero. Live water is drawable water, while 'dead stock' is water that cannot be used.

A top bureaucrat said, "Last year, only one dam had reached zero level. This time, there are seven of them, so we are forced to lift water from the dead stock, which will not last long." Marathwada has 11 big dams in all. The Jaikwadi one is the largest, with an irrigation potential of 2.37 lakh hectares and storage capacity of 2,171million cubic litres.

The other dams at zero level are Majalgaon, Manjara, Lower Terna, Manar, Siddheshwar and Sina-Kolegaon.

The bureaucrat said dams in the region had only 5% live water stock as of March 25, while the stock at the same time last year was 18%. "As summer progresses, things will get worse," he said.

A total of 2,378 tankers have been deployed in eight districts in the region, the state official said. While 210 tankers have been deployed in Latur, the hometown of the late former CM Vilasrao Deshmukh, the district collector there has imposed Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, banning assembly of five or more persons near the tanker-filling areas.

Revenue minister Eknath Khadse said he had a marathon meeting with railway minister Suresh Prabhu on transportation of water from Pandharpur to Latur by wagons. "We are drafting a comprehensive action plan for transportation of water. We are sure it will work out," he said.

Aditya Waikar



The last time villagers in Nashik had seen some of these temples was way back in 1982, when the district had witnessed drought of this scale

Published: March 26, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: March 26, 2016 05:49 IST Bengaluru, March 26, 2016

## Court issues summons to officials over pollution of lakes in Bengaluru

- [K.V. Aditya Bharadwaj](#)

Action follows complaint by the Pollution Control Board against water supply &amp; sewerage authorities



A sewage treatment plant on the bed of Madiwala lake has become dysfunctional, according to the complainant.— File Photo: K. Murali Kumar.

In a first, the top brass of the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), often in the dock for letting sewage into the city's lakes, is being held accountable. A city court has found *prima facie* case against it under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

The incumbent BWSSB Chairman, T.M. Vijaya Bhaskar, two former chairmen, Anjum Parvez and Ravishankar, and 10 engineering staff, will face legal proceedings for letting sewage into the Hulimavu, Madiwala and Arakere lakes. If found guilty, they may face a prison term.

The V Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (ACMM) Court, hearing a private complaint filed by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), ordered the registration of the case, and issued summons. The chairman and other heads were supposed to file their reply on March 22. However, the agency has sought more time. The case has been adjourned to June.

The KSPCB filed the case in 2015, following a complaint by Wing Commander (retd.) G.B. Atri, who is leading a watchdog committee of the three lakes, formed by the KSPCB in partnership with local residents. "It is criminal of BWSSB, which is duty-bound to protect the lakes, to be the biggest polluter. Ironically, BWSSB chairman is also an ex-officio member of KSPCB," said the retired Wing Commander.

KSPCB had issued several notices, asking the BWSSB to stop letting sewage into these lakes, in 2014, copies of which are available with *The Hindu*. When all else failed, KSPCB went ahead with the criminal suit, said a senior official.

Even as Mr. Lakshman, chairman, KSPCB, said the Board would aggressively pursue the case to hold the top brass of BWSSB accountable for the first time, Mr. Vijay Bhaskar said the setting up of sewage treatment plants (STP) was a larger systemic issue that needed government investment. "We will defend the agency in the court through legal means," he said.

However, it's not just the lack of STPs that has ruined the three lakes. An STP on the bed of Madiwala lake has become dysfunctional. "BWSSB has now handed over the dysfunctional STP to the Lake Development Authority (LDA). The drainage line of the BWSSB in the area is leaking, letting the sewage in the lake seep in through the wetlands," Mr. Atri said.

### FROM AROUND THE WEB

#### MORE FROM THE HINDU



Boy kidnapped, murdered within minutes  
18/03/2016



Smriti's degree row: court asks for complete records  
17/03/2016



A real nowhere man  
18/03/2016



Kiwi cyclist covers the Indian Golden Quadrilateral  
26/03/2016

Recommended by

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 10:54:40 AM | <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/court-issues-summons-to-officials-over-pollution-of-lakes-in-bengaluru/article8397846.ece>

© The Hindu

Published: March 28, 2016 01:58 IST | Updated: March 28, 2016 01:58 IST March 28, 2016

## Did climate change cause those floods?



• [Sujatha Byravan](#)



AP

“What experts are trying to do to understand attribution is to separate the climate signal from everything else.” File photo shows Rishikesh after the Uttarakhand floods in 2013.

*Determining whether extreme weather events are caused by climate change is crucial in planning for risks. Else, we will reach a situation in which corrective action may not be enough to protect us*

Over the past several years, headlines on weather-related extreme events have included heavy downpours followed by floods, droughts, storms, heat and cold waves, and wild fires. Such events typically destroy lives, property and ecosystems while stretching the capacities of disaster management departments and coffers for emergency funds in various parts of the world. “Protecting people before and after major floods, storms, and extreme events is a core part of our business,” said Karsten Löffler, Managing Director of Allianz Climate Solutions.

Since one of the main impacts anticipated from climate change is an increase in the intensity, frequency or duration of extreme events, there is usually a lot of interest from the media and the public after an extreme event to learn if it was due to global warming. The challenge that scientists and insurers face in responding to such questions is that of “attribution” — that is, to what extent can one consider climate change to be the cause of an extreme event?

Most such events have one or more components that are not related to climate change. For example, incompetent forest management practices contribute to fires. Poor land use planning contributed to heavy downpours and floods in Chennai last year. Consequently, what experts are trying to do to understand attribution is to separate the climate signal from everything else. There are generally nine kinds of extreme events that are considered: heat and cold waves, droughts, wildfires, extreme rainfall, tropical and other cyclones, extreme snow and ice events, and severe convective storms.

Scientific studies of extreme weather events and their attribution to global warming may help various groups such as planners, emergency responders, policymakers and insurance companies. Better knowledge of the risk contributes to how communities, governments, investors and others prepare for the future, with regard to planning cities, proposed infrastructure, natural resources or food security.

### Determining attribution

Can scientists tell if an event is caused by climate change?

In order to determine attribution, scientists run climate models to simulate an event or they rely on the observational record from which they may estimate the statistical chance and magnitude of an extreme event. Often, they use both these kinds of approaches.

According to a recent report from the U.S. National Academies titled ‘Attribution of Extreme Weather Events in the Context of Climate Change’, “event attribution is more reliable when based on sound physical principles, consistent evidence from observations, and numerical models that can replicate the event.” All these conditions are not satisfied for every type of extreme weather event. Where long records exist, good models are available, and contribution from non-climatic factors such as human activity can be better considered, attribution turns out to be more robust. Scientists’ confidence in attribution to climate change varies among the kinds of events. There is greater confidence in

attributing heat and cold waves, for example, over the other kinds of events described above. With regard to extratropical or mid-latitude cyclones and convective storms, it appears that there is little to no confidence in attributing them to climate change.

Another confounding issue is that there is a natural variability in the occurrence of weather events in any case, so scientists would be looking for a signal that is over and above the natural variability. For this reason, it is difficult for a scientist to be absolutely sure that a particular singular event has been caused by climate change.

As efforts to improve our understanding of extreme events improve, the ability for attribution is expected to improve. As in any other kinds of scientific studies, the accuracy improves with various advances including validation across different approaches, advances in modelling methods, and the accuracy of historical records of such events.

### **Fat tails and insurance**

Global insurance companies were among the earliest groups in the world to ring the alarm on climate change. They are on the frontlines since their business is to estimate the risk of extreme events and then provide protection from their potential impacts. The profits they make arise from the fact that such events are rare. As their frequency, magnitude and impacts increase, the companies' losses escalate. Some insurers are, in fact, limiting their coverage to those in areas with a moderate risk to climate change impacts and are expanding their business and activities to include solutions to climate change.

Scientists sometimes use the term 'fat tail' to describe extreme events. A normal distribution curve, what we know as a bell curve, shows a lot of variation near the average, but produces very few points at the far end of the curve. Biological parameters such as height of Indian women or men are examples of normal curves. In a fat-tailed distribution, on the other hand, portions of the curve that are distant from the average are thicker, and this implies that there is a higher chance of large deviations from the average.

Climate models generally assume a normal distribution rather than a fat tail distribution around the mean, thus ignoring the low probability high-impact events. Economists and some scientists have been telling us that we need to be prepared for extreme temperature and weather events. Gernot Wagner and Martin Weitzman explain the implications of fat tails for climate policy in their book, *Climate Shocks: The Economic Consequences of a Hotter Planet*.

Many of the points discussed here may appear nuanced, perhaps not significant, and also difficult to address within the regular political cycles of 4-5 years. But it is the extreme weather events and their incidence that are beginning to increase our everyday experience of climate change. We do not have the capacity to appreciate a change in average temperatures over 50-100 years, but can see what havoc an unusually intense storm or severe drought can cause in our own lifetime.

International agreements such as the recent Paris climate pact and the global targets for sustainable development set goals for governments and political parties to enable nations and communities to address the risks the world faces in the medium and longer terms. We must address anticipated risks even before all our models become accurate enough to estimate every detail of climate extremes. Otherwise, we will reach thresholds beyond which making corrective improvements to deal with climate change may not yield the protection we need.

*(Sujatha Byravan is Principal Research Scientist at the Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy, Bengaluru.)*

---

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 3:40:47 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/did-climate-change-cause-those-floods/article8402373.ece>

© The Hindu



## Four more farmers commit suicide in Odisha

- Special Correspondent

Even as the Naveen Patnaik government presented a separate budget for agriculture on March 18 claiming that it is taking a series of measures for the welfare of the farmers, at least four distressed farmers have committed suicide in different districts of Odisha during the past few days.

More than 200 distressed farmers have committed suicide in the State since September last due to crop loss and loan burden.

The latest incident of farmer suicide was reported from Keonjhar district on Wednesday. The deceased was identified as Purushottam Dehuri who hailed from Janardanpur village under Sadar Block. According to sources, Dehuri consumed poison on Tuesday night and was admitted to the district headquarters hospital at Keonjhar town. He breathed his last in the morning. The deceased had taken loans amounting to Rs.40,000 from different sources, and had cultivated tomato in two acres of land. But the crop was damaged due to scanty rainfall.

Of the three other cases, two were reported from Balangir and Bargarh districts in western Odisha where Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed a farmers' rally a few weeks ago, and one from Dhenkanal.

The State government, however, has not admitted a single such death of farmer to be due to crop loss or debt burden although it has admitted in the State Assembly a few days ago that 175 farmers had committed suicide in the State during 2015-16.

Enquiries by the respective district administrations showed that none of the farmers ended their lives due to crop failure, said School and Mass Education Minister Debi Prasad Mishra while making a statement on behalf of Agriculture Minister Pradeep Maharathy in the House. Mr. Mishra had said that the State government was not in favour of giving compensation to families of farmers who committed suicide because the move may encourage others to end their lives. While demanding adequate compensation for the family of the farmers who had committed suicide, the Opposition parties had demanded a change in the method and approach to probe into the farmer suicides taking place in the State.

---

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 3:39:52 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/four-more-farmers-commit-suicide-in-odisha/article8391223.ece>

© The Hindu

[CITIES](#) » [DELHI](#)

Published: March 28, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: March 28, 2016 07:51 IST March 28, 2016

## It's now or never for the Yamuna

• [Damini Nath](#)



Religious paraphernalia floating in Yamuna near ITO bridge. photo: Shanker Chakravarty

*Decades after govts. and judges woke up to the state of the Yamuna, and after thousands of crores of rupees were spent, the river is as polluted as ever*

The lifeline of the city is dying. The statement won't cause a controversy or shock anyone these days. The Yamuna has been dying for years. Some environmentalists say the river's 22-km-long stretch in Delhi is already non-existent.

Decades after governments and judges woke up to the state of the Yamuna in Delhi, and after thousands of crores of rupees were spent, the river is essentially unchanged today.

Storm-water drains meant to carry excess surface run-off during the monsoon are still being used as makeshift sewers, with untreated waste entering the Yamuna from 22 outfalls.

In January last year, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) came out with a comprehensive plan to tackle pollution in the river when it gave its order on a petition filed by Manoj Misra, the convenor of the Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan.

The order, titled 'Maili Se Nirmal Yamuna project 2017', banned construction on the floodplains, called for the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to set up 15 sewage treatment plants (STPs) and imposed an additional environment compensation on households producing sewage.

Over a year later, there is no perceptible change. "This order was our 'now or never' moment. The NGT came up with a detailed plan involving all the stakeholders and looking at all the possible factors. But, nothing has happened so far," said Mr. Misra.

He added that the only change in the river in the past year was the increased amount of water released by Haryana at the Hathni Kund barrage in that State.

"The river at Hathni Kund needs about 2,000 cusecs of environmental flow. Haryana was earlier releasing 160 cusecs. After the NGT order, they are releasing 352 cusecs," said Mr. Misra.

As a result, the river is perennial till it reaches Panipat in Haryana. When it reaches Palla, on the outskirts of Delhi, a portion of the river is diverted so it can be used for drinking water in the Capital.

This "artificial" river, as Mr. Misra terms it, is a beautiful site. The water is still polluted, but is fit for drinking after conventional treatment.

By the time it reaches Wazirabad treatment plant, the water is used up. "The river is sucked dry," says Mr. Misra.

A total of 3,500 million litres per day (MLD) of water – both treated and untreated – is released into the river through 18 major drains. By the time the river leaves Delhi, it has gained 70 per cent of its pollution in two per cent of its course, as per the Central Pollution Control Board.

Since the NGT order last year, the Delhi government and the DJB have been asked not to spend any money on sewerage infrastructure without the Tribunal's consent.

The aim was to make sure that new treatment plants or sewers address the problem of pollution in the Yamuna.

However, it seems to have backfired. The DJB is currently in the final leg of its ambitious Interceptor Sewer project, which will likely be launched in December.

The massive 59-km-long sewer will target the Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drains by carrying the waste water to a treatment plant before releasing it into the river. With the Najafgarh and Supplementary drains accounting for 66 per cent of the pollution in the river, this project will substantially improve the quality of Yamuna water.

“But, the NGT has ordered us to make new STPs, which will treat sewage in those areas that feed the Najafgarh and Supplementary drains. So we will be spending money to treat the sewage at these STPs, and then take the treated water through the Interceptor and treat it again. It is a huge waste of money,” said a senior DJB official.

To make things worse, the Centre, which has otherwise talked a big game on cleaning the rivers, is yet to help financially.

“We have not received any funds from the Centre yet,” confirmed DJB chairperson Kapil Mishra.

As Mr. Misra put it, it is now or never. Unfortunately, now it is looking like never.

RELATED NEWS

[Post Comment](#)

[Yamuna action plan to be ready by June, focus on natural drains](#) March 28, 2016

[Too many cooks spoil the broth](#) March 28, 2016

FROM AROUND THE WEB

MORE FROM THE HINDU



[Power Minister orders probe into electrification data](#)  
28/03/2016



[Rise, and rise, of the women who code](#)  
28/03/2016



[Yamuna action plan to be ready by June, focus on natural drains](#)  
28/03/2016



[Education, health priority for AAP](#)  
28/03/2016

Recommended by

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 3:36:48 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/its-now-or-never-for-the-yamuna/article8403790.ece>

© The Hindu

# Centre working on water law to restrict use, says Uma Bharti

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE  
NEW DELHI, MARCH 27

THE CENTRE is working on a legislation to restrict the unregulated use of freshwater across the country, according to Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti.

Speaking at *The Indian Express* Idea Exchange event, Bharti said that in future, people would need to rely more on treated water, and use freshwa-



IDEA  
EXCHANGE

Uma Bharti at  
*The Indian  
Express* office.

ter only for limited purposes.

"Fresh water, whether it is surface water, ground water or reserved rain water, cannot be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

## Uma Bharti

used for every purpose. We would have to bring clarity on the uses it can be put to and the purposes it cannot be used for. Otherwise, we are staring at a huge water problem in the country. We will need to find a solution to this," said Bharti.

The Water Resources Ministry is already working on a draft legislation to regulate the use of freshwater, she said. "Under the Constitution, water is a subject to be dealt

with by the state governments. But, if needed we can bring in a law... a draft is already being worked upon. We will take the concurrence of the state governments on what all uses should fresh water be utilised for. It cannot be used for everything. We need to conserve water," said the Minister.

Bharti said the government would persuade farmers, too, to buy treated water for irrigation purposes. "In the case of Ganga, we have decided that even the treated water must not be allowed to flow into the river. So where will this treated water go?

Efforts will have to be made to create a market for treated water. Farmers can buy it for irrigation and gardening. We are aware that some treated water might not be suitable for irrigation, like that coming out as effluent from certain industries. So those industries will have to recycle their water. They cannot release it. There is a future for treated water," she said. Regulation on use of freshwater, however, was being planned not just in the context of cleaning the Ganga but as a standard to be applied throughout the country, said the Minister.



# Won't allow SYL to be built: Badal

2A CTM TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Chandigarh:** Punjab chief minister **Parkash Singh**



**Badal** on Wednesday said construction of the Satluj-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal would not be "allo-

wed at any cost and under any circumstance." He asked the state to be prepared for a tough battle ahead to safeguard its river waters.

Addressing a Hola Mohalla gathering in Anandpur Sahib, the CM said decisions aimed at "robbing" the state and its people of their "rights" would never be acceptable to him and the SAD-BJP alliance, therefore, he had declared in the state assembly that the state's river waters would be protected at any cost.

Badal thanked the state BJP leadership, especially cabinet minister Madan Mohan Mittal and Punjab BJP chief Kamal Sharma, for supporting Punjab's cause. He said his party had fought relentlessly to protect Punjab's interests but Congress governments at the Centre had "deprived" the state of its river water rights.

81-26

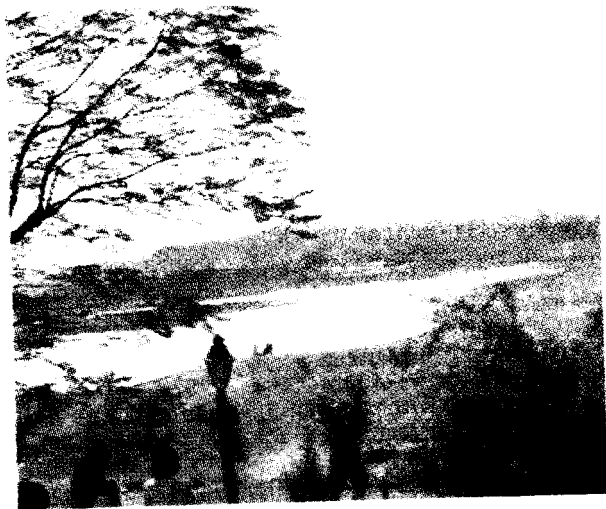
# Damdama lake drying up

**SHEKHAR SINGH**

*shekharbeniwal15@gmail.com*  
Gurgaon, Sohna, 25 March

The Damdama Lake, a natural water reservoir in Sohna and Haryana's biggest lake spread across 62 acres, has shrunk to about 300 metres in length, around 10 feet in width and approximately three to five feet in depth. At its best, the rain-fed lake can extend to eight km in length, two-and-a-half kilometres in width and 20 feet in depth.

According to environmental analyst Dr Suresh Chaudhary, "The lake is drying up because of man-made and natural factors. The rainfall pattern is changing and the



level of groundwater has also reduced because of excessive groundwater extraction in the Aravali area."

He said water bodies like the Damdama Lake are on the brink of extinction as it is completely dependent on the

monsoon. Mining in the catchment is another factor as water from the forest that would normally fill the lake has reduced dramatically. The Damdama lake is in bad shape as it is both receiving and retaining less water. This is common to all other lakes near the Aravali region.

Vivek Bharadwaj, manager of Haryana Tourism department's Damdama Tourist Complex, said, "The lake usually starts from the boundary wall of the complex and in the monsoon can only be crossed by using boats, which are now tied at the bank as they can't move much. I have not seen such a scenario in the past."

He added, "When it rains, water runs off the Aravalli hills and fills up the lake. So yes, Damdama is heavily reliant on the annual monsoon."

However, villagers are of the opinion that good rain can still fill the lake. "Though we experience this situation at this time of the year annually, this year it is very critical," said a villager.

A visitor to the lake, Sumit Singh Punia, said he had not imagined the place would be like this. "I with my friends had reviewed the place on Google and after that we had decided to spend our evening here but there is nothing. The lake is all dried up," said Punia.



## FAR FROM THE PINK OF HEALTH

Polluted water from the Yamuna flows out of a drain near Wazirabad Bridge in Delhi Friday. *Praveen Khanna*

■ Delhi Water Minister Kapil Sharma said the river water had turned pink due to pollutants discharged by dye industries. He said the flow of pollutants was harmful for the river.

■ "These pollutants are in the water flowing downstream. Our drinking water supply flows upstream. None of these pollutants will affect the water we drink," said Mishra.

■ The minister said the Delhi Pollution Control Committee would take action against the factory that was releasing pollutants.

## SLIPPERY SLOPE

# Cracks and holes develop in Mount Everest post massive Nepal quake

**SHIRISH B PRADHAN**

KATHMANDU, MARCH 26

SEVERAL CRACKS and holes have developed in the Mount Everest region due to last year's devastating earthquakes that killed about 9,000 people across Nepal, according to a specialist team responsible for maintaining the climbing route on the world's highest peak.

"The great earthquakes of April 25 and May as well as a large number of aftershocks have caused some damage in the Everest region," Ang Tshering Sherpa, chairman of Nepal Mountaineering Association, said.

"The ice-fall doctors fixing the ladders

and ropes have informed that due to the cracks and holes developed on the slope of the mountain they need to fix more ladders this time," he said.

Icefall doctors are Sherpa mountaineers charged with repairing the climbing route on Mount Everest.

"This time we need 10 doctors, which is more than the usual number of six to fix the ropes and install aluminium ladders," Sherpa told PTI.

They also need more time to fix the ladders due to the problem, he added.

So far, more than 440 aftershocks with magnitude four or more have hit Nepal after the two earthquakes last year.

The Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC), has been authorised to

fix the ladders and ropes to assist professional climbers scale the mountain.

The ice-fall doctors prepare the route from the base camp to usually camp I, paving the way for climbers to ascend the peak.

However, it may also require to fix ropes in few places above the camp I

Due to the delay in fixing ropes, the climbers, who have already reached the base camp are yet to start their climb towards the peak. **PTI**

Sherpas have informed that they will need to fix more ropes and ladders on the Everest to assist climbers this time around. *Reuters*



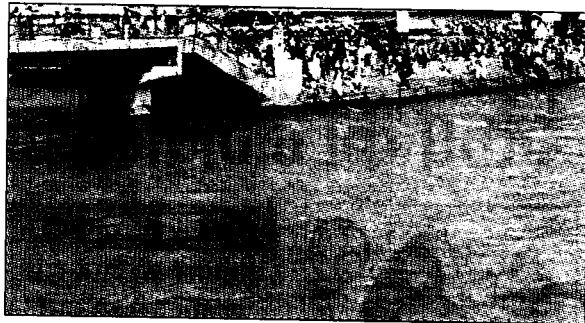
New Delhi



# निर्मल गंगाजल का होगा व्यावसायिक उपयोग

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): गंगा को अविरल और निर्मल बनाने की नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी 'नमामि गंगे' परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाते हुए इस पवित्र नदी के गंदे एवं प्रदूषित जल का शोधन करके उसे बेचने के बाजार तलाशने शुरू कर दिए हैं।

इस संदर्भ में भारतीय रेलवे और नदी के किनारे लगे कुछ विद्युत संयंत्रों से करार भी हो चुके हैं। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री उमा भारती ने कहा कि गंगा को अविरल एवं निर्मल बनाना सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकताओं में शामिल है। इसके लिए पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। नदी के किनारे वाले क्षेत्र में पौधारोपण कार्य के अलावा नदी में बहाये जाने वाले गंदे जल को शोधित करने एवं शोधित जल के लिए बाजार तैयार करने का काम किया जा रहा है। मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने बताया कि गंगा नदी के बारे में किये गए



अध्ययन से यह बात सामने आई है कि जितने भी जलमल शोधन संयंत्र हैं, उनमें से 40 प्रतिशत ही काम कर रहे हैं। इसके चलते नदी में 90 प्रतिशत गंदा एवं प्रदूषित जल बिना शोधित अवस्था में बहाया जा रहा है। यह सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय यह रूपरेखा तैयार कर रहा है कि शोधित जल कैसे बिक सकता है? इस उद्देश्य के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को भी जोड़ा जा रहा है। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि शोधित जल के लिए बाजार तैयार करने की पहल के तहत रेलवे के साथ एक

सहमति पत्र : एमओयू: पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया है। इसके तहत शोधित जल का उपयोग रेलवे कोच और पटरियों की साफ सफाई में किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा गंगा नदी के 50 किलोमीटर के दायरे में जो भी विद्युत संयंत्र होंगे, वे शीतलन के लिए इसके शोधित जल का उपयोग करेंगे। भारतीय वानिकी संस्थान (एफआरआई) ने एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। इसके तहत देश के भीतर गंगा नदी थाले के बहुत विशाल क्षेत्र में से पूर्व-परिसीमित 83,946 वर्ग किलोमीटर

इलाके की आकाशीय निगरानी, मॉडलिंग के लिए रिमोट सेंसिंग और जीआईएस जैसी तकनीकों का इस्तेमाल करना शामिल है। गंगा को निर्मल बनाने के लिए कुछ समय पहले जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के साथ विद्युत संयंत्रों, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, स्वच्छता एवं पेयजल मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, पर्यटन मंत्रालय, आयुष मंत्रालय, युवा एवं खेल मंत्रालय, पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय ने सहमति पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किया था। सहमति पत्र के अनुसार, गंगा को अविरल एवं निर्मल बनाने के लिए सात मुख्य क्षेत्रों की पहचान की गई है साथ ही 21 कार्य बिन्दु तय किये गए हैं। गंगा को स्वच्छ बनाने के लिए सरकार ने 2015 से 2020 के दौरान करीब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कार्यक्रम तय किया है जिसमें 12728 करोड़ रुपये नये कार्यक्रमों के लिए तथा 7272 करोड़ रुपये अभी जारी कार्यक्रमों के लिए हैं।

# रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम इंस्टॉलेशन के लिए तय हो प्रक्रिया

पंजी/९-२८-३-१०

नई दिल्ली, (ब्यूरो): रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम इंस्टॉलेशन के लिए नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण (सीजीडब्ल्यूए) और दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को एक प्रक्रिया तय करने का आदेश दिया है। ये आदेश दिल्ली के होटलों, अस्पतालों और मॉल में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम इंस्टॉलेशन के संबंध में दिए गए हैं।

एनजीटी ने सीजीडब्ल्यूए, जल बोर्ड और दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को आदेश दिया है कि अगले 10 दिन के अंदर बैठक कर इस सिस्टम के लिए एक ड्राफ्ट तैयार करें। साथ ही इसका एक डिजाइन भी तैयार करें। जस्टिस एमएस नांबियार की अध्यक्षता वाली बेंच ने यह आदेश जारी किया। इसके अलावा दिल्ली के जेपी सिद्धार्थ होटल व आईबीआईएस होटल में नियमों के अनुसार रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम इंस्टॉल किया गया है या नहीं, इसकी जांच करने के लिए बेंच ने इन होटलों का निरीक्षण करने का आदेश भी दिया है। बता दें कि इससे पहले भी एनजीटी रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम को लेकर कई फाइव स्टार होटलों पर फाइन तक लगा चुकी है। गत साल तीन फाइव स्टार होटलों पर जुर्माना ठोका था। ट्रिब्यूनल ने इन होटलों में



**आदेश**

**एनजीटी पहले भी दिखा  
चुका है सख्ती**

रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम पर असंतुष्टि जताते हुए नौ लाख का जुर्माना लगाया था। जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली बेंच ने निर्देश देते हुए कहा था कि इन होटलों ने कई रिमाइंडरों के बाद भी रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम इंस्टॉल करने की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। कनॉट प्लेस के शांगरीला होटल पर 5 लाख जबकि इरोज रिजोर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड व पर क्राउन प्लाजा (मयूर विहार) पर दो-दो लाख का जुर्माना ठोका था।

**प्रदूषण को लेकर एनजीटी ने दिया  
बैठक बुलाने का आदेश**

नई दिल्ली, (ब्यूरो): शायियों के दौरान नियमों का उल्लंघन भी दिल्ली में बढ़ते प्रदूषण के लिए जिम्मेदार है। लिहाजा वायु और ध्वनि प्रदूषण पर रोक लगाने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार प्रदूषण से संबंधित कानूनों को सख्ती से लागू करे। उक्त बातें नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने एक याचिका पर सुनवाई के दौरान कही।

दिल्ली में शायियों के दौरान हो रहे नियमों के उल्लंघन पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाली एक याचिका पर सुनवाई के दौरान एनजीटी ने सरकार से प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कानून के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने के लिए दो हफ्तों के अंदर एक बैठक बुलाने का निर्देश दिया है। दिल्ली निवासी वेद पाल ने एक याचिका दायर की है जिसमें दिल्ली एनसीआर में शायियों के दौरान ध्वनि प्रदूषण पर कानूनों के उल्लंघन की बात की गई है।

जहरीला औद्योगिक कचरे सरीखा है नदी में बह रहा ये झाग

# यमुना का गुलाबी झाग..यानि रेड अलर्ट

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका

patrika.com/india

हमारी और सिर्फ हमारी करतूतों से सरस्वती नदी का अस्तित्व ही खत्म हो चुका है। गंगा अपनी लड़ाई लड़ रही है..और अब हम इंसानों की वक्र दृष्टि यमुना नदी पर भी पड़ चुकी है। यमुना को हम ऐतिहासिक-पौराणिक महत्व वाली नदी से धोबीघाट और जहरीला सैलाब बनाने पर आमदा है। नदी के विभिन्न किनारों पर पिछले काफी समय से एक अलग किस्म का गुलाबी झाग देखा जा रहा था। पड़ताल हुई। पता चला कि ये झाग असल में जहरीला औद्योगिक



कचरे की भांति है। इसका स्रोत है नदी में घुल रहा डिटर्जेंट, कचरा, अपशिष्ट पदार्थ। दरअसल यमुना किनारे कई स्थानों पर कपड़े धोने का स्थान बना लिया गया है। यहां धोबी कपड़े धोते हैं। जाहिर सी बात है कि

डिटर्जेंट का इस्तेमाल होता है। ये नदी में भी घुलता है और बन जाता है गुलाबी झाग। ये झाग अब इस कदर फैल चुका है कि कई किनारों को अपने लपेटे में ले लिया है। इस झाग की सबसे बड़ी बानगी दिखती है

**करेंगे उपाय : कपिल**

दिल्ली के जल मंत्री कपिल मिश्रा कहते हैं, 'ये बड़ी समस्या है। हालांकि इसका असर पेयजल पर नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उसका उचित शोधन किया जाता है। फिर भी हम इस दिशा में कार्यवाही करेंगे, ताकि औद्योगिक कचरा बिना ट्रीटमेंट के नदी में ना गिरे।' गौरतलब है कि यमुना के कुल प्रदूषण का 96 फीसदी तक इन औद्योगिक कचरे से ही पनप रहा है।

उत्तरी दिल्ली के वजीरबाद के आस-पास यमुना तटों पर। राजधानी में यमुना इकलौती नदी है, अब इसका अस्तित्व भी खतरे में है।

**कम नहीं हैं  
समस्याएं**

❖ यमुना के तटवर्ती स्थानों पर कृषि भी खतरे में।

❖ इन स्थानों पर उगने वाली फसलें हो सकती हैं जहरीली।

❖ हरियाणा से आने वाला कचरा भी दिल्ली की यमुना में मिल रहा था।

❖ पिछले दिनों ही दिल्ली सरकार ने इस बाबत हरियाणा सरकार को पत्र लिखा था।

# आज हो सकती है हल्की बारिश



■ स, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में आज कई इलाकों में हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना है। इस दौरान मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 30 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 19 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक हो सकता है। दिल्ली में शनिवार के दिन यानी 26 मार्च को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से पांच डिग्री कम दर्ज हुआ। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक 26 मार्च के दिन बीते चार से पांच सालों के दौरान मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर काफी कम रहा।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक बीते दो दिनों के मुकाबले तापमान काफी कम दर्ज हुआ। शनिवार को दिन भर मौसम सुहावना रहा और तेज हवाएं भी चलीं, जिससे मौसम का मिजाज बदल गया। पालम और सफ़दरजंग के साथ-साथ दोपहर 2 बजे के बाद मौसम बदलना शुरू हुआ। बादल छा गए और कुछ जगहों में बूंदबांदी भी हुई। हालांकि ज्यादातर इलाके सूखे रहे, लेकिन गर्मी से कुछ राहत जरूर मिली। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस उत्तर भारत में एक्टिव होने के कारण दिल्ली के मौसम पर भी असर पड़ा। इसका असर संडे को भी रहने की संभावना है। शनिवार को हवा में मैक्सिमम ह्यूमिडिटी 83 पसैंट दर्ज हुई। मिनिमम ह्यूमिडिटी 60 पसैंट दर्ज हुई। साथ ही मिनिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से तीन डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 19.3 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। दिल्ली के कई इलाकों में 13 से 15 किमी की रफ्तार से हवाएं चलीं, जिसने तापमान को गिरा दिया। इस हफ्ते वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस की तीव्रता आमतौर पर सामान्य रही, लेकिन इस साल तीव्रता सामान्य से ज्यादा रही।

नं०-27-3/4

# मुख्यमंत्री की निगरानी में काम करेगा वाटर लैब

दि- २७-३-१६

नई दिल्ली | मुख्य संवाददाता

दिल्ली सरकार पानी की आपूर्ति में खतरनाक तत्वों की मिलावट के खतरे से निपटने के लिए देश का पहला जल आपदा प्रबंधन केन्द्र शुरू करेगी। पूरी तरह से स्वदेशी तकनीक पर आधारित यह लैब चंद्रावल में मार्च 2017 तक काम करने लगेगी। बजट राशि आवंटित होने के बाद अप्रैल में इसका निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो जाएगा।

मुख्यमंत्री, जलमंत्री और जलबोर्ड के आला अधिकारी मोबाइल एप के जरिए आपदा प्रबंधन केन्द्र की सेंट्रल कमांड से 24 घंटे संपर्क में रह सकेंगे। अत्याधुनिक तकनीक पर आधारित यह वाटर लैब पानी में घुलनशील रेडियोएक्टिव पदार्थों सहित निकिल जैसे किसी भी खतरनाक तत्व के एक करोड़वें हिस्से को भी पकड़ने में सक्षम होगी।

सीएम ने गत मंगलवार को बजट राशि आवंटित करने की घोषणा की है। भारत में बनने वाला यह पहला जल आपदा प्रबंधन केन्द्र होगा। सूत्रों के मुताबिक, वित्त विभाग ने 2016-17 के लिए आगामी 28 मार्च को पेश होने वाले बजट में इसके लिए 52 करोड़ की प्रस्तावित राशि को स्वीकृति दे दी है।

सीवर ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) पर वाटर लैब बनेगी, अभी सिर्फ 7 संयंत्र इस लैब से लैस हैं

घंटे यमुना में प्रवाहित होने वाले शोधित जल की गुणवत्ता की जांच सभी संयंत्रों पर लैब बनाकर की जाएगी ताकि खतरों से बचा जा सके

मोबाइल वाटर लैब को भी जीपीएस के माध्यम से सेंट्रल कमांड से जोड़ा जाएगा, ताकि सीएम व संबंधित अधिकारी निगरानी कर सकें

70 करोड़ की लागत से केन्द्रीय कमांड सिस्टम आधारित जल आपदा प्रबंधन केन्द्र बनाने का फैसला

यमुना में गंदे पानी की आपूर्ति से निपटने के लिए यह केन्द्र कारगर होगा। आतंकी हमलों के खतरे से जूझ रहे दिल्ली समेत अन्य महानगरों में पानी में खतरनाक तत्वों की मिलावट को लेकर जारी खुफिया रिपोर्टों को भी आधार बनाया है।

संजय शर्मा, जल बोर्ड के विशेषज्ञ



# 15 अप्रैल के बाद चढ़ेगा पारा



## मौसम का मिजाज

नई दिल्ली | हिन्दुस्तान टीम

15 अप्रैल से गर्मी बढ़ने की संभावना व्यक्त की जा रही है क्योंकि इसके बाद आने वाले पश्चिमी विक्षोभ दक्षिण की ओर चले जाएंगे और उत्तर भारत में इनका प्रभाव कम हो जाएगा। इस तरह तापमान में वृद्धि होगी। मौसम एजेंसी स्काईमेट ने रिपोर्ट में यह दावा किया है।

**अगले कुछ दिनों तक मौसम**

**खुशगवार :** मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत का कहना है कि नए पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के कारण कई राज्यों में बारिश शुरू हो गई है। दिल्ली, हरियाणा,

29-30 अप्रैल के बाद पारा

यह पश्चिमी विक्षोभ 29 और 30 मार्च को कमजोर होकर अपना रुख बदल लेगा। इसके कारण 29 और 30 मार्च को उत्तर भारत में तापमान बढ़ेगा।

**फिर होगा मौसम खुशगवार**  
अप्रैल के शुरुआत में ही फिर से एक बार पश्चिमी विक्षोभ आएगा। पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के आते ही एक बार फिर से मौसम में टंडक आ जाएगी। एक अप्रैल से लेकर 15 अप्रैल तक रुक-रुक कर बारिश का दौर जारी रहेगा।

राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में तापमान गिरने के बाद अगले एक-दो दिन में मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में भी बृदाबांदा होने

की संभावना है। अनुमान है कि रविवार को छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में बारिश होगी।

15 अप्रैल तापमान बढ़ेगा, लेकिन बीच-बीच में अधिक गर्मी होने के कारण बृदाबांदा हो सकती है। इसको प्री-मॉनसून शावर कहते हैं। इस दौरान धूल भरी आंधी भी चलेगी।

**अप्रैल से बारिश का पूर्वानुमान**  
अमेरिकी मौसम एजेंसी एक्स्प्रेडर ने उत्तरी पाक और भारत में अप्रैल महीने तक का पूर्वानुमान जारी किया था। पिछले हफ्ते जारी इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि पश्चिमी विक्षोभ और चक्रवाती सिस्टम के कारण भारत के उत्तरी इलाके में पूरे अप्रैल बारिश होगी।



श्रीनगर में शनिवार को जमकर बारिश हुई। बारिश के कारण डोडा में स्कूल बंद कर दिए गए हैं। • प्रेद

## लद्दाख और गुरेज से संपर्क टूटा

श्रीनगर। पिछले 24 घंटे से लगातार हो रही भारी बारिश के कारण उत्तरी कश्मीर के सीमावर्ती गुरेज शहर और लद्दाख क्षेत्र से संपर्क अब भी टूटा हुआ है। जबकि 300 किलोमीटर लंबा श्रीनगर-जम्मू राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एकतरफा यातायात के लिए खुला है।

दक्षिण कश्मीर के शोपियां को राजौरी और जम्मू के पंथ से जोड़ने वाला ऐतिहासिक मुगल रोड हिमपात के कारण दिसंबर से ही बंद है। प्रशासन ने मध्य कश्मीर के गंदरबल जिले में गुंड, सोनमार्ग, कंगन और कारगिल में हिमस्खलन की चेतावनी जारी की है। लद्दाख क्षेत्र को कश्मीर घाटी से जोड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को ताजा हिमपात के कारण बंद कर दिया गया है।

नं-24-3-16

# गर्मी बाकायदा शुरू हो, इसके पहले ही देश में पानी के लिए हाहाकार पानी बगैर फीके जीवन के रंग



धर्मेन्द्रपाल सिंह

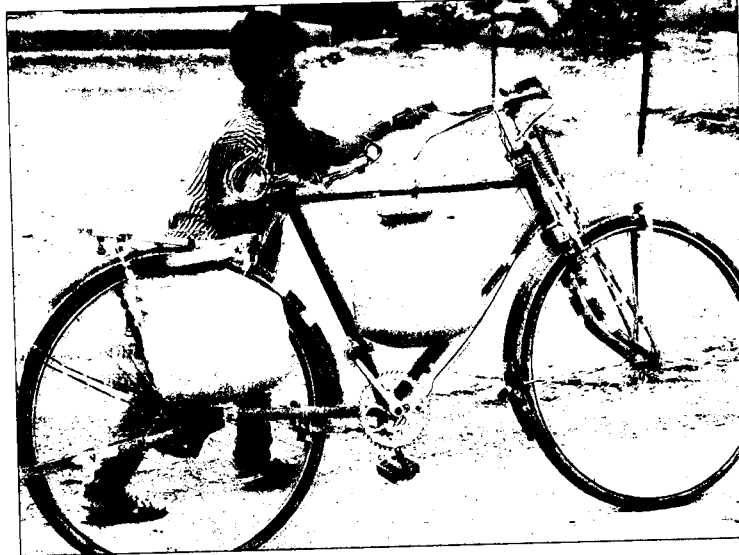
महाराष्ट्र के लातूर जिले में पहली बार जल संकट से निपटने के लिए धारा-144 लगाई गई है। वहां फिलहाल किसी कुएं, टयूबवेल या टैंकर के नजदीक पांच से ज्यादा लोग जमा नहीं हो सकते। लगातार सूखा झेल रहे

इस राज्य में पिछले साल 3228 किसानों की आत्महत्या की पुष्टि तो सरकारी रिकॉर्ड करते हैं। इस वर्ष गर्मी शुरू होने से पहले ही वहां के अधिकतर जलस्रोत सूख चुके हैं। पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री विलासराव देशमुख के गृह नगर लातूर में हालात कुछ ज्यादा ही विकट हैं। जिस बांध से साढ़े चार लाख आबादी वाले इस नगर को जल सप्लाई होती थी, उसमें एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं है।

पिछले डेढ़ महीने में पानी के लिए मची जद्दोजहद में यहां 29 लोग जान गंवा चुके हैं। जिला प्रशासन ने समस्त कुएं, टयूबवेल और अन्य जल स्रोत अपने कब्जे में ले लिए हैं। 1450 टैंकरों के जरिए पेयजल की सप्लाई की जा रही है। लूट रोकने के लिए जगह-जगह पुलिस तैनात है। पानी की सप्लाई के लिए रेलवे से भी मदद मांगी जा रही है।

## ► सूखते जलाशय

महाराष्ट्र का यह जल संकट केवल लातूर तक सीमित नहीं है। ग्रेटर मुंबई नगर निगम ने जल आपूर्ति में 35 फीसदी तक कटौती कर दी है। ठाणे, कल्याण और नवी मुंबई को जिन सात जलाशयों से पानी मिलता है, उनमें बमुश्किल तीन माह का कोटा बचा है। राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर देखें तो सबसे ज्यादा चिंता की बात देश के 91 बड़े जलाशयों का घटता जल स्तर है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अनुसार मॉनसून खत्म होने पर इन जलाशयों में भंडारण क्षमता का महज 77 फीसदी पानी था। दक्षिण भारत में स्थिति और भी खराब है। वहां के तालाबों और झीलों में पिछले साल सितंबर में महज 34 फीसदी पानी था। इस बार जाड़े का मौसम



Shaikh Aziz

## पानी का आपातकाल

केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अनुसार मॉनसून खत्म होने पर भारत के जलाशयों में भंडारण क्षमता का महज 77 फीसदी पानी था

अपेक्षाकृत गर्म और सूखा रहा, इस वजह से भीषण गर्मी शुरू होने से पहले ही पानी के लिए हाहाकार मचने लगा है।

देश के 614 में से 302 जिले सूखे का संकट झेल रहे हैं। दस राज्य बाकायदा इसका एलान कर चुके हैं। वहां खेतों में धूल उड़ रही है, भूख-प्यास से जानवर मर रहे हैं, जनता घर-बार छोड़ पलायन कर रही है। लोगों को स्वच्छ पेयजल मुहैया कराना किसी भी सरकार की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन हमारी सरकारें इस दायित्व से कब की पल्ला झाड़ चुकी हैं। उदारीकरण का दौर शुरू होने के बाद से पानी के कारोबार को मानो पंख लग गए हैं। अप्रैल 2010 में मनमोहन सिंह सरकार ने जल

क्षेत्र में शत-प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की इजाजत दे दी थी। बिना कोई नियामक संस्था बनाए पानी जैसे जरूरी संसाधन को विदेशी पूंजी के पंजों में डाल दिया गया। पानी राज्यों की विषय सूची में आता है। केंद्र का तर्क है कि नियामक संस्था गठित करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है।

दुनिया की करीब 17 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या भारत में रहती है, जबकि इसका भूभाग है सिर्फ चार फीसदी। हमारी प्रति व्यक्ति पेयजल उपलब्धता की स्थिति चिंताजनक है। 1951 में जब देश की आबादी 36 करोड़ थी, तब प्रति व्यक्ति 5177 घन मीटर पेयजल उपलब्ध था। सन् 2011 में आबादी बढ़कर 1.21 अरब हो गई जबकि पेयजल की उपलब्धता घटकर 1150 घन मीटर रह गई। पिछले साठ साल में प्रति व्यक्ति पानी की खपत में 70 फीसदी कटौती हो चुकी है। देश में उपलब्ध पानी का 89 प्रतिशत हिस्सा खेती में खप जाता है। शेष बचे जल में से छह प्रतिशत उद्योगों के और पांच प्रतिशत पीने के काम आता है।

औद्योगिक कचरे और खेती में रासायनिक खाद के अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल से अधिकतर जल स्रोत प्रदूषित हैं। नदियों में इतना जहर घुल चुका है कि उनका पानी नहाने योग्य भी नहीं रहा।

अस्सी के दशक में पीवीसी पैकिंग का कारोबार फैला तो बोतल बंद पानी का व्यापार जोर मारने लगा। हरित क्रांति से देश खाद्यान्न के मोर्चे पर आत्मनिर्भर हो गया लेकिन रासायनिक खाद के इस्तेमाल से जमीन के नीचे का पानी जहरीला होने लगा। इसके चलते बोतलबंद पानी की बिक्री ने जोर पकड़ा और तीन दशक में यह धंधा देश के कोने-कोने में फैल गया। आज यह कारोबार लगभग एक खरब रुपये का है और इसमें 40-50 फीसदी का सालाना इजाफा हो रहा है। देश में करीब दो सौ ब्रांड का बोतलबंद पानी उपलब्ध है। इस कारोबार में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के साथ-साथ बड़े घरेलू औद्योगिक घराने भी शामिल हैं। लोगों को बोतलबंद पानी की लत लग चुकी है। अब तो खाते-पीते घरों में भी टोंटी का पानी छोड़कर रोजाना 20 लीटर की बोतल ही मंगाई जा रही है। यह किस्सा शहरों में ही नहीं, गांवों में भी दोहराया जा रहा है।

## ► कड़े कानून

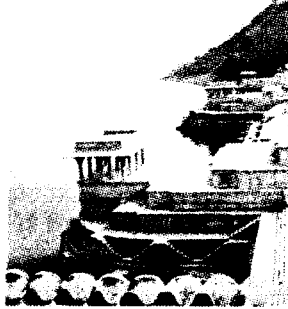
वर्ल्ड इकनॉमिक फोरम ने गहराते जल संकट को मानवता के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती माना है और इसे आतंकवाद, महाविनाश के हथियारों और विश्वव्यापी मंदी से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक करार दिया है।

आज दुनिया के अनेक देश और एक ही देश के भीतर के तमाम राज्य नदियों, झीलों और अन्य जल स्रोतों पर कब्जे के लिए आपस में सिर-फुटव्वल कर रहे हैं। माना जाता है कि जिस क्षेत्र में जल का न्यायसंगत बंटवारा होता है, वहां सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में एक फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी आप से आप हो जाती है। पानी को लेकर बढ़ते झगड़ों को देखकर अब कड़े कानून बनाने और एक अलग जल पुलिस गठित करने की मांग उठने लगी है। संकट सिर पर है, पर हमारा शासक वर्ग इससे कतराने में ही भंलाई समझता है।

# बाघेरी से कई गुना महंगा देवास-3 प्रोजेक्ट

दो गुना पानी आएगा झील में

राजसमंद @ पत्रिका. ऐतिहासिक राजसमंद झील में साबरमती बेसिन के व्यर्थजाते पानी को मोड़कर लाना राज्य सरकार के लिए बेहद महंगा साबित हो सकता है। हालांकि सरकार राजसमंद के इस सपने को पूरा करने के लिए देवास-3 परियोजना के तहत कदम आगे बढ़ा चुकी है। विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक बाघेरी परियोजना से तुलना करें, तो झील में लगभग दो गुना पानी आएगा, लेकिन खर्च करीब दस गुना ज्यादा हो सकता है।



देवास-3 तीन हजार करोड़ में 500 एमसीएफटी पानी

राज्य सरकार खर्च करेगी 1067 करोड़ की पहली किस्त

500 एमसीएफटी पानी आएगा

इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना के तहत गोगुंदा क्षेत्र में दो बांध बनेंगे, जहां से टनल के जरिये संभवतः नंदसमंद

बांध में मोड़कर वहां से खारी फीडर के जरिये झील में पानी लाया जाएगा। यह पेयजल परियोजना बताई जा रही है। राजसमंद, रेलमगरा और कुम्भलगढ़ के कुछ इलाकों के अलावा आमेत क्षेत्र को पानी दिया जा सकता है। विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक वहां से 900 एमसीएफटी पानी प्रवाहित होगा, लेकिन रास्ते में नुकसान भी संभव है। झील तक 500 एमसीएफटी पानी पहुंचेगा।

बाघेरी : 128 करोड़ में 210 गांव तर

पेयजल परियोजना के तहत बनास नदी के मुहाने पर मचीन्द गांव के पास बना बाघेरी का नाका बांध 311 एमसीएफटी की क्षमता का है। वर्तमान में नाथद्वारा, खमनोर, रेलमगरा और आमेत तहसील क्षेत्र के 210 गांवों को पर्याप्त शुद्ध पानी मिल रहा है। इस परियोजना पर 128 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए थे। बाद के वर्षों में योजना विस्तार पर कई चरणों में अलग से पैसा खर्च हुआ। जिले में बाघेरी का बांध से पानी की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है।



नाथद्वारा की चिंता और बढ़ी

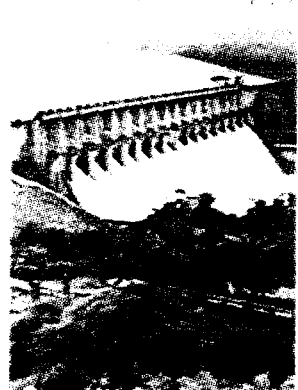
बाघेरी का नाका बांध बनने के बाद बनास के सालभर प्रवाह से वंचित किनारे बसे गांवों के किसानों को देवास-3 से कुछ आस जगी है। अगर बाघेरी के पिछले हिस्से में देवास का पानी आया, तो बनास का पानी कुएं और खेतों को सरसबज कर देगा। इसकी संभावना तकनीकी तौर पर कम होने से नाथद्वारा क्षेत्र के किसान चिंतित भी हैं।

यह भी करना होगा

राजनीतिक लड़ाई भी बड़ीचूक देवास परियोजना का तृतीय चरण पूरी तरह उदयपुर के लिए बना था, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 में स्थानीय विधायक व जलदाय मंत्री किरण माहेश्वरी की कोशिशों से इसमें राजसमंद तक पानी लाने का प्रावधान जोड़ा गया। सरकार में रहते हुए माहेश्वरी पिछले राज्य बजट में सर्वे का पैसा मंजूर करवाने में तो सफल नहीं ही, इसी माह आए राज्य में 1067 करोड़ रुपए की घोषणा केवल राजसमंद के लिए भी करवाने में कामयाब हुई। परियोजना की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट पर वेपकॉस कंपनी ने काम शुरू कर दिया है, जो नवम्बर तक आ सकती है। इसके

माही : 4000 करोड़ से ज्यादा खर्चीला

पीएचईडी और जलसंसाधन विभाग के सूत्रों के मुताबिक परियोजना पर बांसवाड़ा जिले में स्थित 40 टीएमसी क्षमता के माही बजाज सागर बांध से पानी लिफ्ट कर लाने का प्रोजेक्ट और अधिक खर्चीला था, लेकिन पानी भरपूर मिल सकता था। ज्ञात हो, अनुमानित करीब चार हजार करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत की उस योजना के सर्वे के लिए गहलोत सरकार ने सर्वे का बजट जारी किया था, लेकिन सरकार बदलने के बाद बात आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई।



खारी फीडर की क्षमता बढ़ानी होगी

पिछले 47 साल से बनास से नंदसमंद में संग्रहित पानी को राजसमंद झील में ला रही खारी फीडर की क्षमता भी बढ़ानी होगी। अगर देवास-3 का पानी नंदसमंद में डाला गया, तो फीडर का विस्तार इससे पहले करना पड़ेगा। पूर्व में नंदसमंद बांध 30 फीट क्षमता का था, लेकिन बाद में उसकी ऊंचाई बढ़ाकर 32 फीट की गई। खारी फीडर को चौड़ा अब तक नहीं किया गया है। इस पर भी निचले इलाकों के किसानों, जल संग्रामों और प्रशासन-सरकार के बीच सहमति बनानी पड़ सकती है।

# नदी का बहाव रोक कुएं रिचार्ज करने का जतन

22-3-16

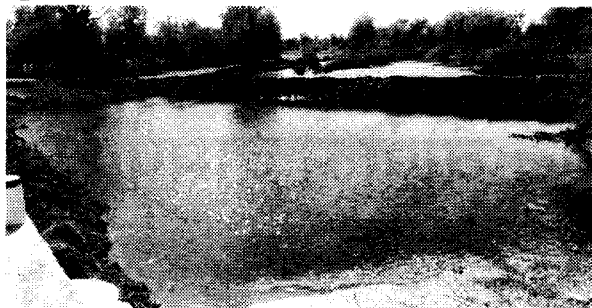
निर्मल गुप्ता/सुसारी @ पत्रिका



mp.patrika.com

आमतौर पर जलसंकट के समाधान को लेकर ग्राम पंचायतें और ग्रामीण जनप्रतिनिधियों और प्रशासन के सहारे ही रहते हैं, लेकिन सुसारी की ग्राम पंचायत ने जलसंकट से निपटने की कवायद शुरू कर दी है।

इसके लिए बाकायदा पिटार नदी पर नहरों के बहने वाले पानी को जेसीबी की मदद से मिट्टी एवं पत्थरों की बड़ी-बड़ी पालें बनाकर जल संग्रह किया जा रहा है। इसके पश्चात पानी रिचार्ज होकर ग्राम की पेयजल बावड़ी में पहुंचेगा, जहां से संकट के समय ग्रामीणों के कंठों को



पिटार में इस तरह जल संग्रहण किया गया है।

तर किया जाएगा। पिछले दो दिनों से पिटार नदी पर मिट्टी की पाल बनाने का कार्य ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है। लगभग 10 हजार से

अधिक की आबादी वाले इस गांव में पेयजल के स्थायी जलस्रोत नहीं हैं। मौजूदा समय में भी ग्रामीणों को 4 से 5 दिनों में पानी दिया जा रहा है।

## दो परतों में बना रहे पाल

सुसारी-दुगांवा मार्ग पर स्थित पिटार में अभी मिट्टी की दो परतें बनाकर जल संग्रहण किया गया है। जेसीबी की मदद से मिट्टी एवं पत्थरों को एक स्थान पर इकट्ठा कर उसे पांच से छह फुट की ऊंचाई देकर पानी सहेजा जा रहा है। यह कार्य दो स्थानों पर किया गया है ताकि बहने वाले पानी को पूरी तरह रोका जा सके।

जल संरक्षण } टंकियों के ओवरफ्लो होने से शहर में रोजाना बह जाता है ढाई लाख लीटर पानी

# खुश्क होने लगे झील के होंठ

हमारे लिए संभलने का वक्त है। भोपाल की जीवनरेखा कही जाने वाली बड़ी झील तेजी से सूख रही है। अगस्त 2015 में लबालब इस झील की लहरे शीतलामाता मंदिर के पास पुल छू रही थीं, अब पिलर नजर आने लगे हैं। झील का जलस्तर प्रतिमाह ढाई फीट की गति से उतर रहा है। पिछले एक माह में तालाब का जलस्तर 1661 फीट से घटकर 1659 फीट पहुंच गया। बारिश में साढ़े तीन माह का समय बाकी है, ऐसे में पानी बचाना ही एक मात्र उपाय



अगस्त-2015



मार्च 2016

## इन दो तस्वीरों से समझिए हकीकत, जानिए कीमत

भोपाल @ पत्रिका

mp.patrika.com

यदि आपके घर के नल से प्रति सेकंड एक बूंद की गति से पानी टपक रहा है तो एक साल में 2700 गैलन पानी बह जाता है। जल संरक्षण को लेकर हुए अध्ययन में यह तथ्य सामने आया है। इतना ही

जल संरक्षण को लेकर हुए सर्वे में सामने आए चौंकाने वाले तथ्य, अभी भी सतर्क नहीं हुए तो भुगतना पड़ेगा खामियाजा

पत्रिका

लगातार

लीकेज में बहता रहता है पानी

पानी बहुमूल्य है। टंकियों से रोजाना पानी बर्बाद रहता है।

ये उपाय बचा सकते हैं पानी

पानी को नाली में न फेंके, इसका गाईनिंग, क्लिनिंग जैसे कामों में उपयोग करें।

घर को पूरी तरह लीकेज फ्री करें, कई घरों में पाइप लाइन के अंदरूनी लीकेज से पानी बर्बाद होता है। इसके लिए टंकी में वॉटर की मात्रा दो घंटे में

शेविंग के दौरान, ब्रश करते समय नल को चालू न रखें।

बर्तन धोते समय नल की गति बेहद कम कर दें

पानी के पाइप को इंसुलेट कर दें, ताकि गर्मियों में ये अधिक गर्म होकर

इससे कम मात्रा में पानी बहने लगे।

7 घंटे तक के बर्तन को धोने से

पानी बचाने में मदद करेगा।

पानी बचाने में मदद करेगा।



# गर्मी बढ़ी, आज हो सकती है बारिश

4518-26-3-16

नई दिल्ली, (ब्यूरो): होली के बाद गर्मी ने रफ्तार पकड़ ली है। इसका अंदाजा इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि शुक्रवार को पारा अधिकतम 37 डिग्री तक पहुंच गया है जो इस सीजन का अभी तक का सबसे ज्यादा है। इतना ही नहीं न्यूनतम तापमान भी शुक्रवार को रिकॉर्ड 23 डिग्री तक पहुंच गया है।

मौसम विभाग ने बढ़ते पारे के साथ जहां शनिवार को बारिश की

**आशंका**

**माह के अंत तक 38  
डिग्री तक पहुंच  
सकता है पारा**

आशंका जताई है, वहीं माह के अंत तक पारा 38 डिग्री तक पहुंच सकता है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक मौसम में वैस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस का

सिलसिला अभी भी जारी है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक आने वाले दिनों में पारा और चढ़ेगा जिसके चलते गर्मी और भी बढ़ेगी।

हालांकि मौसम विभाग ने आसमान में बादल छाये रहने व धूल भरी आंधी की संभावना से इंकार नहीं किया है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक कुल मिलाकर आने वाले दिनों में गर्मी और भी बढ़ेगी।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जल दिवस • संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने आंकड़े जारी कर जताई बड़ी चिंता, ऐसे हालात में उभर सकता है जल-संघर्ष

# 2025 तक 1.8 अरब लोगों के सामने होगा जलसंकट

संयुक्त राष्ट्र @ पत्रिका

23-3-16

patrika.com/world

22 मार्च को पूरी दुनिया में विश्व जल दिवस मनाया गया। वहीं संयुक्त राष्ट्र की ओर से जल संबंधित चिंताजनक आंकड़े जारी किए गए। आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2025 तक करीब 1.8 अरब लोगों के सामने जलसंकट की समस्या खड़ी होगी और दुनिया की दो-तिहाई आबादी जलसंकट से उत्पन्न होने वाली परिस्थितियों से दो-चार होगी।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मुख्यालय में रखी गई एक पैनल चर्चा में इस बात पर रोशनी डाली गई कि ताजा पानी के स्रोतों को व्यवस्थित करने एवं जलसंकट से बचने के लिए वनों की सुरक्षा एक



अहम तरीका है। विशेषज्ञों ने कहा कि वन्य जलोत्सारण क्षेत्र और

जलमयभूमि यह बताती है कि बारिश कैसे और कहाँ होती है और पानी को

कैसे साफ किया जा सकता है। जंगल और भी कई तरीकों से पानी उपलब्ध कराने और उसके नियंत्रण में एक अहम भूमिका निभाते हैं।

## जल संरक्षण की अहमियत

यून फोरम ऑन फॉरेस्ट सेक्रेट्रेट के निदेशक मैनेएल सोबरल फिल्हो ने कहा, वन्य जलोत्सारण क्षेत्र या वाटरशेड और जल संरक्षण व नवीनीकरण न केवल पर्यावरण हितैषी बल्कि यह जल शुद्धिकरण के नए बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए किफायती व पर्यावरण अनुकूल विकल्प है। उन्होंने कहा, जंगल जल के प्राकृतिक जल स्तंभ हैं।

## 1992 में पेश हुई थी जल दिवस की कल्पना

रियो डि जेनेरियो में 1992 में आयोजित पर्यावरण तथा विकास के संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में विश्व जल दिवस की परिकल्पना की गई थी और तभी 22 मार्च को विश्व जल दिवस के रूप यानी जल संरक्षण दिवस सुनिश्चित किया गया। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि अभी दुनिया में करीब पौने 2 अरब लोगों को शुद्ध पानी नहीं मिल पाता। यह सोचना ही होगा कि केवल पानी को हम किसी कल कारखाने में नहीं बना सकते हैं इसलिए प्रकृति प्रदत्त जल का संरक्षण करना है।

वर्ष : 11 . अंक : 263, पत्रिका समाचार पत्र समूह : 8 राज्य, 37 संस्करण दिल्ली, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल से प्रकाशित

विश्व मौसम दिवस विशेष | बारिश, फसल, तापमान और सर्दी का पैटर्न बदला

# 50 साल में बदल गया थार का जलवायु

जोधपुर @ पत्रिका १३-३-१६

पत्रिका.com/city

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और मानव के क्रियाकलापों के चलते बीते 50 साल में थार की जलवायु में काफी बदलाव हुआ है। बारिश का पैटर्न बदल गया है। बारिश तो लगभग उतनी ही होती है लेकिन यह कब होगी और किस जगह पर होगी, अनिश्चित हो गई है। चार महीने बरसात होने की बजाय कुछ ही दिनों में एक साथ बादलों से पानी गिर जाता है। अक्टूबर से शुरू होने वाली सर्दी अब नवम्बर अंत तक सरक गई है। दिसम्बर-जनवरी में होने वाली मावठ बीते दो साल में मार्च में हो रही है। मानसूनी बरसात का अधिकांश हिस्सा जुलाई की बजाय अगस्त में आ रहा है। बाजरा, ज्वार, मूंग, मोठ और ग्वारफली जैसे शुष्क फसलों का स्थान गेहूँ, प्याज जैसी अन्य सब्जियों वाली फसलें ले रही है।

थार का रेगिस्तान 19.61 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में राजस्थान, हरियाणा, गुजरात में फैला हुआ है। थार का 61 फीसदी राजस्थान में आता है। इसमें श्रीगंगानगर से लेकर जैसलमेर तक 12 जिले शामिल हैं।

## ऐसे हुआ बदलाव

● प्रदेश में वाष्पीकरण की दर 3 मिलीमीटर प्रति दिन थी जो 10.8 मिमी हो गई है। तापमान बढ़ने से वाष्पीकरण की दर सर्दियों में 10 फीसदी तक बढ़ गई है।

● जोधपुर में सर्वाधिक गर्म दिन 8 जून 2011 को रहा। इस दिन पारा 48.3 डिग्री पहुंच गया।

● बीते 50 साल में काजरी ने सर्दियों के मौसम में सबसे कम सर्दी 2008-09 के दौरान रिकॉर्ड की।

● थार में चार शीघ्र अकाल 1918, 1987, 2002 और 2009 में रहे,

जिसमें से तीन बीते तीन दशक में रहे। वर्ष 2009 में 40 फीसदी कम बरसात हुई।

● अकाल की वजह से हर साल 150 से अधिक चिंकारा, ब्लैक बक मारे जाते हैं।

● मौसम बदलने से थार में पानी में रहने वाले कई नए जीव और पक्षी आए हैं।

● मावठ आगे सरकने और असमय की बारिश से जौरा, रायडा, इसबगोल, सरसों, चना और गेहूँ की फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है।

पचास साल पहले श्रीगंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जोधपुर में धोरे हुआ करते थे जो इंदिरा गांधी नहर आने के बाद सिमटकर बाड़मेर व जैसलमेर के पश्चिमी हिस्से तक ही रह गए हैं।

## 5.9 अरब क्यूसेक पानी कैसे संभालें धरती

काजरी में हाइड्रोलॉजी से जुड़े वैज्ञानिक डॉ. राजेश गोयल कहते हैं

कि कई सालों से बारिश का पैटर्न बदल गया है। जोधपुर में बरसात का वार्षिक औसत अब भी 325 मिलीमीटर है लेकिन यह तीन महीने में रुक रुक होने की बजाय एक साथ हो जाती है। इसे फ्लैश फ्लड कहते हैं। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक एक दिन में कई बार एक साथ 5.9 अरब क्यूसेक पानी बरस जाता है जिससे भू-जल भी रिचार्ज नहीं हो पाता।

कोई नहीं ले रहा सुध : राजधानी में रोजाना औसतन 30 लाख लीटर पानी बर्बाद

# वॉशिंग में बह रहा हजारों गैलन पानी

भोपाल @ पत्रिका 23-3-16

mp.patrika.com

गर्मी की दस्तक के पहले ही बूंद-बूंद पानी को तरसते शहरवासियों के लिए यह तथ्य हैरतभरा है कि यहां के वॉशिंग सेंटर्स पर गाड़ियों की धुलाई में 22 हजार से अधिक लोगों की जरूरत का पानी बर्बाद कर दिया जाता है। नगर निगम से लेकर प्रशासन के अधिकारी और जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी पानी बचाने के कितने भी दावे करें, लेकिन अब तक किसी ने इस पर सवाल खड़े नहीं किए। यह पानी बचा लिया जाए तो कोलार जैसे उपनगर की सबसे बड़ी राजहर्ष कॉलोनी की जलसमस्या दूर की जा सकती है।



एम पी नगर जोन 1 स्थित गाड़ी धुलाई हो रही है

पत्रिका

लगातार



पत्रिका में प्रकाशित खबरें

## भूजल से लेकर निगम तक से लेते हैं पानी

वॉशिंग के लिए बर्बाद किए जाने पानी का बड़ा हिस्सा जमीन की गहराई से दोहन किया जाता है। शहर में करीब 150 वॉशिंग सेंटर बड़े हैं। यहां एक दिन में डेढ़ सौ वाहनों तक की धुलाई होती है। 60 फीसदी गाड़ियां, इन्हीं बड़े सेंटर्स में धोई जाती हैं। इन्होंने इसके लिए बोरिंग करा रखी है। करीब 250 से अधिक वॉशिंग सेंटर पानी के लिए नगर निगम से बाकायदा टैंकर मंगवाते हैं। बाकी निजी टैंकर से पानी मंगवाकर धुलाई करते हैं।

## पानी की बर्बादी का गणित

600 : वॉशिंग सेंटर

50 : गाड़ियां प्रति सेंटर रोजाना औसतन धुलाई

30 : हजार गाड़ियों की रोजाना औसतन धुलाई

100 : लीटर पानी की प्रति गाड़ी पर खर्च होता है पानी

30 : लाख लीटर पानी रोजाना हो

वॉशिंग सेंटर्स संचालकों के अनुसार एक कार की वॉशिंग में 250 लीटर और बाइक की धुलाई 35 लीटर पानी की जरूरत पड़ती है। यह भी तब है, जबकि मशीन नई और बेहतर हो। यदि मशीन गड़बड़ हो तो खर्च बढ़ जाता है।

जाता है खर्च

135 : लीटर पानी भोपाल में प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति पानी तय

22, 222 : लोगों की जरूरत इस पानी से की जा सकती है पूरी

कार धुलाई पर 250 लीटर तो बाइक पर 35 लीटर होता है बर्बाद

## यह हो सकता है तरीका

बिना पानी के गाड़ियों की धुलाई के लिए कई ग्रीन वॉश कंपनियां बाजार में उतरी हैं। भोपाल में भी ये दस्तक दे रही हैं, इसके लिए विशेष मशीन आती है। धुलाई के लिए विशेषतौर पर वॉटर सोल्यूबल वैक्स आता है। गाड़ी पर इसका स्प्रै करते हैं और वाइपर से अच्छे से पोंछ देते हैं।

## वेस्ट वॉटर पर एनजीटी भी नाराज

वॉशिंग सेंटर्स से निकलने वाले वेस्ट वॉटर को सीवेज सिस्टम से जोड़कर बहाने के मामले में एनजीटी ने भी नाराजगी जताई और सेंटर्स को अपने यहां वॉटर रिसाइकल कर छोड़ने को कहा है। हालांकि अधिकांश ने इसका पालन नहीं किया है।

अभी तो बोरिंग और टैंकर से पानी लेकर धुलाई कर रहे हैं। कार पर 225 से 250 लीटर तक पानी खर्च हो जाता है। बाइक पर 30 से 35 लीटर पानी लगता है।

- यदुनंदन, संचालक वॉशिंग सेंटर

शहर में कई बड़े वॉशिंग सेंटर हैं, तो कई छोटे भी हैं। बड़े सेंटर्स पर एक दिन में 150 से अधिक वाहनों की धुलाई हो जाती है। अब इसमें पानी तो बर्बाद होता ही है।

वरुण कुमार, संचालक, वॉशिंग सेंटर

हम छोटे तालाब का पानी टैंकर से बेचते हैं। यदि कोई हमारे यहां पानी की डिमांड करता है तो उसे पानी दिया जाता है।

- पुरुषोत्तम तिवारी, सहायक उद्यान प्रभारी

अभी ऐसे सिस्टम आ गए हैं कि बिना पानी के गाड़ियों की धुलाई हो जाए। कुछ ग्रीन वॉशिंग सेंटर देश के कई शहरों में शुरू हो रहे हैं। एक विशेष प्रकार के सोल्यूशन का मशीन से गाड़ी पर स्प्रै करते हैं और फिर से पोंछ देते हैं। यह पूरी तरह सुरक्षित रहता है।

-जय भदौरिया, एक्सपर्ट, ग्रीन वॉशिंग

[CITIES](#) » [DELHI](#)

Published: March 28, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: March 28, 2016 05:33 IST NEW DELHI, March 28, 2016

## Too many cooks spoil the broth



• [Sweta Goswami](#)



The DDA does not own all the land along the 22-km stretch of the Yamuna in Delhi. Parts of the river's left bank, from Palla to Wazirabad, are under the Uttar Pradesh and Haryana governments. The eastern bank of the river from Loha Pul (old iron bridge) to Okhla is with the UP government. Photo: Shanker Chakravarty

*No coordination among agencies — each carrying out their own rejuvenation plan — is hurting the river*

: Amid all the “rejuvenation” plans for the Yamuna, which have been tasked to dozens of agencies, it's ultimately the river itself which has become a “victim”.

For years, the central as well as the State governments involved have been discussing, drafting and constituting committees for the river, only to worsen the mesh of multiplicity of authority.

Apart from the slew of measures ordered by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) over a year ago, Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in October last year had decided to introduce a legislation named, the Yamuna River and Flood Plain Development Bill, but nothing has happened after the announcement.

In fact, sources say the proposed bill, which was aimed at eliminating multiplicity of authorities that has contributed to the river turning into a highly polluted waterway, has been scrapped now as “it was not feasible”. The legislation was to enable the Delhi government to create a separate agency to revive the river.

The issue of rampant encroachments along the floodplains, which fall under the Delhi Development Authority's jurisdiction remains unchecked.

Here too there's a catch: the DDA does not own all the land along the 22 km stretch of the Yamuna in Delhi.

“Parts of the river's left bank, from Palla to Wazirabad, are under the Uttar Pradesh and Haryana governments. The eastern bank of the river from Loha Pul (old iron bridge) to Okhla is with the UP government,” said a DDA official. Even then, encroachments continue unabated at the floodplains which are with the DDA.

Besides, the Flood and Irrigation Department of the Delhi government is also largely dissatisfied with the lack of quick response from the neighbouring states. “There are three barrages on the Yamuna as it meanders across the eastern side of Delhi. The Wazirabad Barrage is under the Delhi government, the ITO barrage is with the Haryana government and the one at Okhla is under the UP government. During peak rainy season, synchronising flood control with the other two States becomes a real challenge. And all this we need to do even after the river flows totally within our city,” said an official from the department.

Adding to the woes is the multiple parallel planning which have been going on for years without any coherence with each other. Multiple agencies are now working “to revive the Yamuna” - there is the Unified Centre for Rejuvenation of River Yamuna under L-G Najeeb Jung; then there is also a Special Purpose Vehicle, a legal entity created in August last year with participation from Centre and the Aam Aadmi Party government, to fulfil specific objectives. The blueprint for the project was to be prepared in the next 45 days, but the same has not been done even as seven months have passed.

The municipal corporations claim to have challaned around 700 people for dumping “debris” on the banks, but complain that full enforcement of the same is not possible as it is not mandated to impound those throwing “wastes”.

At the same time, the Delhi Jal Board, which is responsible for treating sewage that flows into the river, rues of not having received enough funds to build “new” Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs).



This, despite the fact that the water utility currently is treating only 450 MGD of sewage out of the city's installed capacity of 650 MGD.

---

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 3:38:36 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/too-many-cooks-spoil-the-broth/article8403792.ece>

© The Hindu

Published: March 24, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: March 24, 2016 05:47 IST Anandpur Sahib, March 24, 2016

## Will not allow construction of SYL canal, says Badal

- PTI

*Asks people to be prepared for a tough battle ahead*

Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal on Wednesday said the construction of Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal would not be “allowed at any cost and under any circumstances” and asked the people to be prepared for a tough battle ahead to safeguard river waters of the State.

It was high time to make “supreme sacrifices” rather than allowing the construction of SYL canal as it would divest people of Punjab of their legitimate rights over river waters in “blatant violation” of the nationally and internationally accepted Riparian principle, Mr. Badal said.

Addressing a gathering during religious congregation to mark the commemoration of historic ‘Hola Mohalla’ here, Mr. Badal appealed to Punjabis to prepare themselves for tough battles ahead for the purpose.

The Chief Minister said he had recently declared to safeguard the river waters of the State at any cost in accordance with the Riparian principles in the august house of Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

He declared that decisions aimed at “robbing” the State and its people of their “rights” would never be accepted to him and SAD-BJP alliance.

Mr. Badal expressed gratitude to the State BJP leadership especially Cabinet Minister Madan Mohan Mittal and State BJP chief Kamal Sharma, who had fully supported the cause for river waters.

Recalling the long ordeal of the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) for waging a relentless battle to protect the interests of the State, the Chief Minister assailed the Congress for “depriving the State of its genuine rights” especially related to river waters during their successive governments at the Centre.

Mr. Badal said the then Chief Minister of Congress Darbara Singh along with Captain Amarinder Singh, who was MP at that time, accompanied the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for performing earth breaking ceremony of the SYL canal, at Kapoori in 1982

Referring to Punjab Termination of Agreements Act 2004, which Congressmen claimed as their major contribution, the Chief Minister said all the agreements which were terminated through this Act, were done by Congress governments.

“Thus the Act was a mere admission of guilt by the Congress government headed by Captain Amarinder Singh. This Termination Act terminated nothing but the agreements signed by the Congress governments alone themselves” he said.

He claimed the passage of this agreement was in fact an “unintentional admission of guilt” by the Congress government. PTI

***It was high time to make “supreme sacrifices”, says Chief Minister of Punjab***

---

Printable version | Mar 28, 2016 3:35:16 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/will-not-allow-construction-of-syl-canal-says-badal/article8391298.ece>

© The Hindu

[CITIES](#) » [DELHI](#)

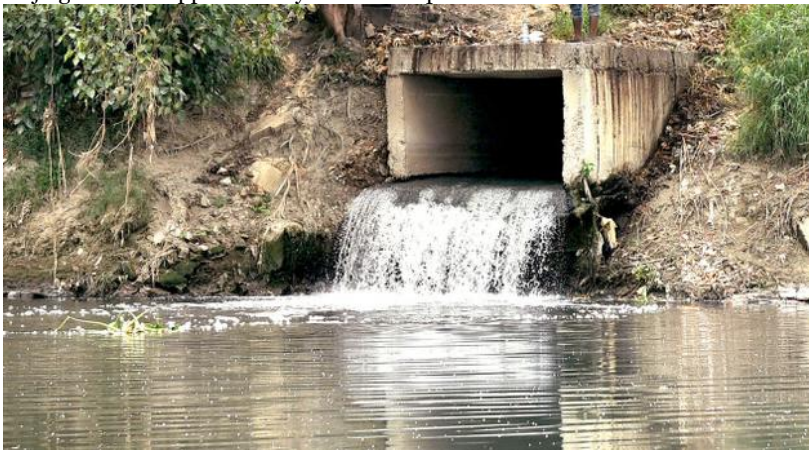
Published: March 28, 2016 00:00 IST | Updated: March 28, 2016 05:33 IST NEW DELHI, March 28, 2016

## Yamuna action plan to be ready by June, focus on natural drains

- [Damini Nath](#)



The AAP government's action plan will focus on every drain that falls into the Yamuna, including the smaller ones that enter the Najafgarh and supplementary drains. file photos



*Instead of large-scale projects, the plan will include decentralised solutions*

: This summer, the Delhi Jal Board is likely to come up with a comprehensive action plan to clean the Yamuna that will include decentralised sewage treatment plants and focus on storm-water drains.

Kapil Mishra, the chairperson of the DJB, told *The Hindu* that a detailed action plan will be made public by June. Mr. Mishra admitted that both the Centre and the Delhi government had spent huge sums of money over the years, but not much had changed.

Mr. Mishra had made an ambitious promise in June last year when he announced that he would take a dip in the Yamuna within three years, meaning that the water would be up to bathing standards.

Since then, the Delhi Jal Board has interacted with the public and experts on how the river can be saved.

"We have reached a stage now where our action plan for the next two years is almost ready. It will focus on each and every drain that falls into the Yamuna and the smaller ones that enter the Najafgarh and supplementary drains," said Mr. Mishra.

Instead of large-scale projects, the plan will include decentralised solutions in the form of a group of projects. There will be separate plans for the natural drains, the main course of the river, the banks and for involving Delhiites.

According to a senior DJB official, the focus on the river's water alone won't be enough.

"We have to go for a holistic approach. The whole space where the water flows needs to be revived. We need to start with the drains, which have become dumping grounds for the population nearby," said the official.

Just installing more sewage treatment plants won't work, said the official, as solid waste from the slums and unauthorised colonies along the drains finds its way into the water.

3/28/2016

Yamuna action plan to be ready by June, focus on natural drains - The Hindu

on-natural-drains/article8403788.ece

© The Hindu