

भारत सरकार

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

केंद्रीय जल आयोग

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India

Ministry of Jal Shakti

Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR

Central Water Commission

Water System Engineering Directorate

दिनांक: 02.01.2020

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंग

02.01.2020

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

वि. सु. निदे०
02/01/2020

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्र. प्र. आ.
02-01-2020

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

प्रतिलिपि

सदस्य (जल योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
The Hindu (Delhi)
Pioneer (Delhi)
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Why PM Modi's focus on groundwater is critical

Mr-2

Its over exploitation has led to a crisis.

Pooling and sharing is the future

On December 25, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Atal Bhujal scheme to strengthen the institutional framework for participatory groundwater management and bringing about behavioural changes at the community level for sustainable groundwater resource management. For now, the scheme will be implemented in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The PM has personally led the initiative to make water-management a key focus area in this term in office. In his first "Mann ki Baat" address after his re-election, he pitched for water conservation to be made into a mass movement.

The decision to focus on the groundwater crisis is a good one because its over-exploitation is contributing to — as stated by NITI Aayog — "the worst water crisis" in India's history. Groundwater is one of the most important water sources in India accounting for 63% of all irrigation water and over 80% of the rural and urban domestic water supplies. And participatory groundwater management is a key way of tackling the crisis. In fact, villagers in Andhra Pradesh has already shown how aquifer management and sharing of borewells can ensure equitable distribution of water. It's time to build on these positive experiences of community water management.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Mercury plummets yet again

Srinagar records -4.4°C . At -17°C , Drass slightly warmer than before

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SRINAGAR, JANUARY 1

The minimum temperature across the Kashmir valley plummeted several degrees below the freezing point as the region faced another night of severe cold while the awaited wet spell got delayed by at least a day.

The significant decrease in the minimum temperature after a night of comparative warmth again enveloped the region in severe cold.

The overnight temperature in Srinagar, where water bodies had frozen partially, was recorded at -4.4°C , colder than previous night's -3.2°C , an official of the Meteorological Centre here said.

The minimum temperature in the southern Pahalgam resort, which had recorded coldest night temperatures in the Valley, registered a low of -6.9°C , colder than previous night's -5.3°C .

In north Kashmir's Gulmarg ski resort, the overnight temperature had dropped to a low of -11°C , which was nearly four degrees colder than the previous night.

The official said the mini-



A man walks through a partially frozen paddy field on Srinagar outskirts on Wednesday. REUTERS

mum temperature in the southern gateway town of Qazigund was also colder than last night as the mercury slipped to -6.5°C .

In north Kashmir's frontier Kupwara town, the minimum temperature was registered at -4.3°C , the official said.

The cold wave has existed across the Valley for past two weeks, much ahead of its usual calendar, as the region

battles an early winter that began as early as November first week when the first of several spells of heavy snowfall was received here.

The MeT official said another spell of snowfall was likely in the region from Thursday with moderate precipitation expected in plains and heavy snow in the mountainous regions.

Meanwhile, the minimum

temperature in Drass, the second coldest inhabited place on earth, was recorded at -17°C , which was significantly warmer compared to recent nights when the mercury had plunged to even -30.0°C .

In Leh, one of the main towns of Ladakh, the overnight temperature was recorded at a low of -13.7°C , the official added.

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Indonesian capital hit by New Year flooding, nine dead

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
JAKARTA, 1 JANUARY

Nine people died after Indonesia's capital was hit by its deadliest flooding in years, authorities said Wednesday, as torrential rains on New Year's Eve left vast swathes of the megalopolis submerged.

Electricity was switched off in hundreds of waterlogged neighbourhoods across greater Jakarta, home to about 30 million people, with some train lines and one of the city's airports also shut.

A 16-year-old was electrocuted by a power line, while three more people died of hypothermia said Jakarta disaster management agency head Subejo.

"We're hoping that the floodwaters will recede, but if the rain keeps up it'll continue," said the official, who

like many Indonesians goes by one name.

Among the victims was an elderly couple trapped inside their home in a district where floodwaters reached as high as four metres (13 feet) after a river burst its banks.

Another victim drowned while four people were killed after the Tuesday evening downpour triggered landslides in the city's outskirts.

"We have shut down power (in many areas) to avoid more electrical shocks," Ikhsan Asaad, an official at state firm PLN, told AFP. Asaad said he could not estimate how many residents had been affected by the power shutdown.

"We're currently focusing on taking measures to ensure people's safety," he added. Authorities said about 13,000 people were evacuated, but that figure did not include res-

idents in Jakarta's satellite cities.

"We're evacuating people right now," Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan told reporters.

Images from across the region showed waterlogged homes and cars submerged in muddy floodwaters, while some people took to paddling in small rubber lifeboats or tyre inner-tubes to get around.

The disaster marked Jakarta's worst flooding since 2013 when several dozen people were killed when the city was inundated by monsoon rains.

Jakarta is regularly hit by floods during Indonesia's rainy season, which started in late November. On Wednesday, service at Halim Perdanakusuma airport was temporarily shut due to severe flooding on its runways, according to the transport ministry.

ST-2/1

The ABCDEF of implementation

Swachh Bharat Mission has thrown up six guiding principles, which can be applied to any large transformation scheme



PARAMESWARAN IYER

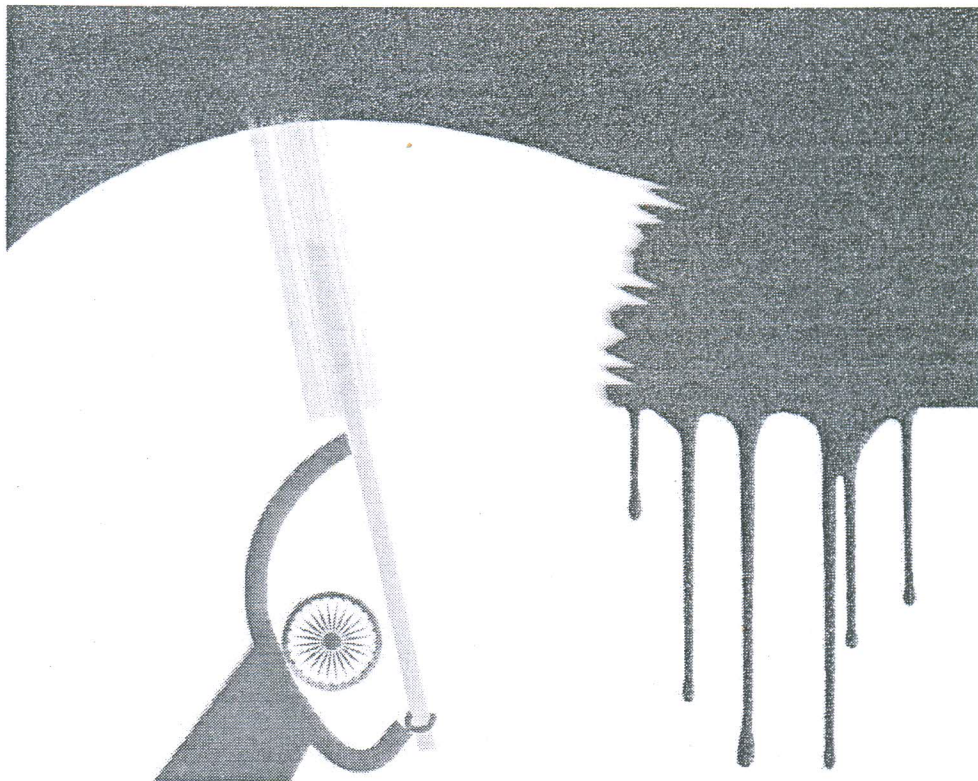
THE PROVERB "THE proof of the pudding is in the eating" perfectly summarises this government's delivery first approach to governance — the policy of implementation. Governments have always focused on designing the right policies and development schemes. However, over the years, many such well-designed schemes failed to make a significant dent on the lack of access to basic services that a large proportion of our population faced. While the focus on design and policy architecture may have been well meaning, there may not have been a strong enough focus on ensuring that these policies translate to effective implementation on the ground.

A prime minister in the 1980s had famously said that of every rupee spent by the government, only 15 paise reached the intended beneficiaries. This statement symbolised the skew in emphasis on "policy" in favour of "implementation".

This government has attempted to change things. There has been a relentless emphasis on taking all schemes to fruition on the ground, with the final delivery being the only metric of success. In the past five years, rural India has seen a massive transformation in access to basic services like electricity, cooking fuel, toilets, houses and bank accounts. These transformations have been at unprecedented scale and speed. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in particular, has achieved what no one gave it a chance of achieving when it was audaciously announced by the prime minister during his first Independence Day address from the Red Fort. The journey has thrown up six important guiding principles which can be applied to any large transformation scheme — the ABCDEF of implementation.

A — Align: Different people at different positions may have competing priorities. A goal congruence has to be achieved across the administrative ecosystem. After the PM announced the SBM, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had to ensure that the same message percolated down to the chief ministers, 700 district collectors and 2,50,000 sarpanches. This was achieved through a continuous engagement with the states. Team SBM-Crameen visited each state multiple times and also engaged directly with district collectors through learning workshops, informal gatherings and WhatsApp groups, ensuring that sanitation remained on top of everyone's agenda. The three layers of the PM-CM-DM model working in cohesion is the first and most important step towards policy translating into real delivery.

B — Believe: Often when faced with a seemingly unmountable goal, teams that don't genuinely believe that the goal can be achieved find themselves not motivated enough, and hence not trying hard enough and not achieving results — a self-fulfilling prophecy. The next important step was building a team of people who believed that the goal is achievable. Younger people with fresh perspective and lesser administrative baggage believe more easily and focus on finding creative solutions. The SBM brought in a unique blend of young professionals and experienced but driven bureaucrats, at the centre and in the states, and each person quickly



CR Sasikumar

became a believer.

C — Communicate: At its core, the SBM is a behaviour change programme. Communication at all levels, above and below the line, mass and inter-personal, was fundamental to the SBM. An army of trained grassroots volunteers called Swachagrahis were created, who went from door to door to communicate the message of swachhata. And then the SBM attempted to make sanitation glamorous by engaging extensively with the media, leveraging popular culture, and associating Bollywood stars, sports persons and other influencers to promote the message of sanitation. And lastly, the Mission kept the buzz alive throughout its life-cycle through regular, large-scale events with the PM at important milestones, helping sanitation stay on top of public recall. A recent study by Dalberg estimated that each rural Indian was reached by SBM messaging about 3,000 times over the past five years. Such was the effectiveness of SBM's communication. Of course, we had a big advantage — the PM was our Communicator-in-Chief!

D — Democratise: As the prime minister has said on many occasions, the SBM became a Jan Andolan. It nudged people to realise that sanitation is not an individual good, but a community good, as its full benefits accrue only when it is universal. Over the years, everyone became a stakeholder and sanitation became everyone's business. People constructed their own toilets and motivated others, communities planned activities and monitored progress, villages declared themselves open defecation free (ODF). Even corporates, NGOs, civil society organisations and other government ministries and departments played a role in mainstreaming sanitation.

E — Evaluate: The SBM was operating at a massive scale in a largely decentralised manner. As progress started surpassing expectations, many people questioned the veracity of official administrative progress figures. And

hence, it became even more important to encourage third-party monitoring of progress and evaluate outputs, outcomes and impacts to reinforce the credibility and keep the implementers motivated. At the same time, pockets of excellence emerged which deserved to be studied and shared with others to replicate. Organisations such as the World Bank, UNICEF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and WHO conducted various assessments of sanitation coverage and usage, successes and areas of improvement, as well as the health, economic and social impacts of the SBM. India became the global laboratory for sanitation. Lessons from these studies were incorporated into the programme in real-time.

F — Follow-through: The PM said on October 2 while commemorating the ODF declaration by all states that this is but a milestone and not the finish line. There is a strong focus on not declaring "mission accomplished", and continuing to work towards sustaining the ODF behaviour and ensuring that no one is left behind. We recently released a forward-looking 10-year sanitation strategy, articulating the goal of moving from ODF to ODF Plus. This post-delivery follow through is a critical to ensure that the change becomes the norm and that things don't reset to what they used to be in the past. Only then will the delivery be truly complete.

Learning from these guiding principles, the government is continuing in its quest to deliver basic services to the people of India. In his first Independence Day speech of his second term, the prime minister announced an even more ambitious goal — of providing piped water supply to all households by 2024. And aligning with this goal, the Jal Jeevan Mission is being designed to deliver, based on the ABCDEF of implementation.

The writer is secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. Views are personal

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The need for a single energy ministry

A sole point of reference in the sector is necessary to ensure energy security, sustainability and accessibility



BANSIDHAR BANDI

Five different ministries along with a multitude of regulators govern India's energy sector. Petroleum and natural gas, coal, renewable energy and nuclear energy have separate ministries or departments. We also have a Ministry of Power, along with State-level bodies that regulate electricity distribution companies, or DISCOMS. Add to this, the presence of different regulators for each type of fuel and energy source which makes it cumbersome for businesses operating in this sector. Further, the petroleum and natural gas sector has two regulators - Directorate General of Hydrocarbons for upstream activities and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board for downstream activities.

Data constraints

There are also issues with data collection. No single agency collects energy data in a wholesome and integrated manner. Data pertaining to consumption are barely available while supply side data collected by agencies of respective ministries are riddled with gaps. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation collates data available from various ministries and conducts surveys at sporadic intervals. On the energy effi-

ciency front, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is the sole statutory authority with the mandate to regulate energy efficiency on the consumption side. There is no agency or body for the same purpose on the supply side.

This stands in stark contrast to most other nations with their varied energy governance models. Developed and efficient countries such as the United States, Germany, France and the United Kingdom have their vibrant, diverse and prolific energy sectors administered by a single ministry or department. There are also instances where the energy ministry is in conjunction with other portfolios such as environment, climate change, mines and industry. For example, the U.K. has the "Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy", France has the "Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Marine Affairs", Brazil has the "Ministry of Mines and Energy" and Australia has the 'Ministry of Environment and Energy'. The predominance of unified energy ministries is evident.

The Kelkar Committee in its report "Roadmap for Reduction in Import Dependency in the Hydrocarbon Sector by 2030" (2013) stated that "Multiple ministries and agencies are currently involved in managing energy-related issues, presenting challenges of coordination and optimal resource utilization, hence undermining efforts to increase energy security".

In the Draft National Energy Policy (NEP), the NITI Aayog has advocated that a Unified Ministry

GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO



of Energy be created by merging the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Coal (MoC), New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Power (MoP). The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been left out since it has implications beyond the scope of energy and involves national security issues. The proposed ministry would have six agencies under it to handle various aspects of the energy sector - Energy Regulatory Agency, Energy Data Agency, Energy Efficiency Agency, Energy Planning and Technical Agency, Energy Schemes Implementation Agency and Energy R&D Agency.

Enabling optimisation

A single unified ministry of energy would help India to have an integrated outlook on energy that would enable us optimise our limited resources to meet the goals of energy security, sustainability and accessibility. In the fast-changing energy landscape of our country, having a single energy ministry would be beneficial as it would allow for a quicker policy response. Formulating an integrated and wholesome energy policy in the current governance structure is a complex and challenging task not only due to lack of coordina-

tion among ministries but also due to the absence of good quality consumption data and an inadvertent promotion of their own fuels over other choices, which may not always be the best option.

The present government has already taken some steps towards unifying the governance structure of the energy sector such as appointing a single minister for both MNRE and MoP. This move has been lauded across sections of society as both those sectors are heavily interlinked. Having the same person heading both of these ministries will help resolve longstanding issues faced by both conventional and renewable power generators such as power balancing and transmission infrastructure planning.

The hotly debated issue of non-payment of dues by DISCOMS to the generators might also be resolved with such synergy in administration. In the past too, this government has had the same minister for MNRE, MoP and MoC with great results in village electrification, LED bulb distribution (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All, or UJALA), power sector reforms (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, or UDAY), coal block e-auctions and alleviation of coal shortages. This demonstrates the intention of the political leadership to reform the energy governance structure.

The 'Jal Shakti' example

They have already shown a disposition towards unifying critical ministries. A pertinent example is the newly created Ministry of Jal

Shakti which was formed by merging the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The objective of this action is to unify water management functions, treat the issues of water management holistically and ensure better coordination of efforts. This was a crucial decision at a time when nearly 600 million Indians faced "high to extreme water stress", while 75% households did not have drinking water on their premises.

Though the actions by this government are a step in the right direction, there is a long road ahead. Accepting and implementing the recommendations of the NEP on reforming energy governance, which is to be placed for the approval of the Cabinet soon, would need to be carefully traversed given their hard-hitting implications on the existing bureaucratic structure. But nothing is more important than ensuring energy security, sustainability and accessibility. In this age of energy transition, this can only happen with quick and holistic decision-making as well as providing a level playing field for various fuels, all of which can happen if a single ministry handles the entire sector. Such a Unified Ministry of Energy will not only enable India to keep up with the global energy transition but also to continue to be a leader in adopting cleaner energy sources.

Bansidhar Bandi is a former energy economist with the NITI Aayog. The views expressed are personal

RAJASTHAN PATRIKA-2.01.2020

वनों के बीच बहेगी थार की गंगा

RP-2/20

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

जोधपुर. पश्चिमी राजस्थान की गंगा, लूणी नदी का अगले 5 साल में कार्याकल्प किया जाएगा। इसके लिए शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (आफरी) की ओर से तैयार विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) केन्द्र सरकार को सौंपी जाएगी। डीपीआर में लूणी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार पर करीब 650 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च प्रस्तावित है। लूणी नदी अजमेर के नाग पहाड़ से निकल कर अजमेर, नागौर, जोधपुर, पाली, बाड़मेर, जालौर में बहती हुई गुजरात में कच्छ की खाड़ी में गिरती है। नदी की लंबाई 511 किलोमीटर है। आफरी ने नदी के दोनों तरफ पांच 5 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में वनीकरण का सुझाव दिया गया है, ताकि मृदा और जल संरक्षण, भू जल संवर्धन और अन्य वानिकी कार्यों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। नदी के दोनों ओर की भूमि वन विभाग के अलावा समुदायिक भूमि और कुछ किसानों की जमीन है जिसे अवाप्त किया जाएगा। किसानों को जलवायु के अनुसार उद्यानिकी के पौधे लगाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। मिट्टी का कटाव रोकने का प्रबंध भी किया जाएगा। जोजड़ी, मीठडी, सुकड़ी, खारी, बांडी सहित लूनी नदी की कुल 8 सहायक नदियों के दोनों

तरफ 2-2 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में वन लगाए जाएंगे। ओरण और गोचर भूमि को उपचारित किया जाएगा। जोधपुर, पाली, बालोतरा सहित कुछ शहर व कस्बों में रिवर फ्रंट डेवलपमेंट और इको पार्क डेवलपमेंट जैसे कार्यक्रम भी होंगे।

गंगा की तर्ज पर हो रहा 13 नदियों का उद्धार : केंद्रीय पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय की ओर से गंगा की तर्ज पर देश की 13 प्रमुख नदियों का जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है। इसमें राजस्थान से लूणी नदी के अलावा यमुना, महानदी, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा, सतलज, व्यास, रावी, चिनाब और झेलम हैं। सभी 13 नदियों की डीपीआर भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआर) को सौंपी जाएगी।

इस सप्ताह भेज देंगे डीपीआर

लूनी नदी की डीपीआर इसी सप्ताह आईसीएफआर को भेज दी जाएगी। वहां से हरी झंडी मिलने के बाद लूणी के जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा।

डॉ. जी सिंह, प्रधान वैज्ञानिक, आफरी जोधपुर

RAJASTHAN PATRIKA-02.01.2020

मेवात के इब्राहिम को जल प्रहरी 2019 से नवाजा

RP-2/20



पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

फिरोजपुर झिरका. जल बचाओ एवं जल संरक्षण अभियान से जुड़े अरावली जल बिरादरी मेवात (हरियाणा एवं राजस्थान) के अध्यक्ष इब्राहिम खान को केन्द्र सरकार ने जल प्रहरी सम्मान से नवाजा है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के दिल्ली में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में देश के 25 समाजसेवियों को जल प्रहरी सम्मान 2019 से नवाजा गया। हरियाणा, नूह के फिरोजपुर झिरका खंड के गांव

बघौला निवासी इब्राहिम खान पिछले 30 सालों से मैंग्रो से पुरस्कार से सम्मानित जल पुरुष राजेंद्र सिंह के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर जल संरक्षण कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय जल संरक्षण यात्रा के दौरान हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश में जल संरक्षण के लिए यात्रा भी की है। वह गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन से भी जुड़े हुए हैं। समारोह में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के राष्ट्रीय सह संपर्क प्रमुख रामलाल, भाजपा के दिल्ली प्रदेशाध्यक्ष मनोज तिवारी, जल शक्ति मंत्री राजेंद्र शेखावत बर्तार अतिथि शामिल हुए।

RP-02.01.2020

पांच मरले के एक मंजिला मकान वालों को दस हजार लीटर पानी मुफ्त मिलेगा

जालंधर, (एजेसी): पंजाब में वाटर मीटर पॉलिसी लागू करने से पहले दरों को तर्कसंगत बनाने के लिए गठित कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर अमल हुआ तो नए साल में पांच मरले के सिंगल स्टोरी मकान के मालिकों को पानी पहले की तरह मुफ्त मिल सकता है। हालांकि इसके लिए शर्त होगी कि वे केवल महीने में 10 हजार लीटर पानी का इस्तेमाल करेंगे। अगर पानी खपत बढ़ाती है तो पानी और सीवरेज के 150 रुपये फिक्स और जितना पानी खपत करेंगे उसका तय दरों पर बिल देना होगा। पांच मरले के सिंगल स्टोरी मकानों के लिए यह भी तय किया गया है कि उन्हें तभी छूट मिलेगी अगर वह छह महीने के अंदर मीटर लगा लेते हैं। अगर छह महीने में मीटर नहीं लगाते हैं तो अगले तीन महीनों के लिए उन्हें पानी और सीवरेज का 100 रुपये महीना देना होगा। अगर अगले तीन महीने में भी मीटर नहीं लगता है तो फिक्स चार्ज प्रति महीना 300 रुपये लगेंगे। खपत का बिल भी वसूला जाएगा।

कमेटी ने ये भी सिफारिश की है कि पुडा व ट्रस्ट की कालोनियों पर पॉलिसी लागू नहीं होगी।

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The Statesman (New Delhi)
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महादयी नदी से कुछ मात्रा में पानी को मोड़ा गया

पणजी। गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा है कि कर्नाटक के साथ महादयी नदी के पानी के बंटवारे को लेकर मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित होने के बावजूद नदी से कुछ मात्रा में पानी को मोड़ा गया है। सावंत ने यह भी कहा कि हाल में केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर द्वारा नदी के पानी के मुद्दे पर कर्नाटक को लिखा गया पत्र कानूनी रूप से मायने नहीं रखता है क्योंकि मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित है।

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Why PM Modi's focus on groundwater is critical

Mr-2

Its over exploitation has led to a crisis.

Pooling and sharing is the future

On December 25, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Atal Bhujal scheme to strengthen the institutional framework for participatory groundwater management and bringing about behavioural changes at the community level for sustainable groundwater resource management. For now, the scheme will be implemented in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The PM has personally led the initiative to make water-management a key focus area in this term in office. In his first "Mann ki Baat" address after his re-election, he pitched for water conservation to be made into a mass movement.

The decision to focus on the groundwater crisis is a good one because its over-exploitation is contributing to — as stated by NITI Aayog — "the worst water crisis" in India's history. Groundwater is one of the most important water sources in India accounting for 63% of all irrigation water and over 80% of the rural and urban domestic water supplies. And participatory groundwater management is a key way of tackling the crisis. In fact, villagers in Andhra Pradesh has already shown how aquifer management and sharing of borewells can ensure equitable distribution of water. It's time to build on these positive experiences of community water management.

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Mercury plummets yet again

Srinagar records -4.4°C . At -17°C , Drass slightly warmer than before

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SRINAGAR, JANUARY 1

The minimum temperature across the Kashmir valley plummeted several degrees below the freezing point as the region faced another night of severe cold while the awaited wet spell got delayed by at least a day.

The significant decrease in the minimum temperature after a night of comparative warmth again enveloped the region in severe cold.

The overnight temperature in Srinagar, where water bodies had frozen partially, was recorded at -4.4°C , colder than previous night's -3.2°C , an official of the Meteorological Centre here said.

The minimum temperature in the southern Pahalgam resort, which had recorded coldest night temperatures in the Valley, registered a low of -6.9°C , colder than previous night's -5.3°C .

In north Kashmir's Gulmarg ski resort, the overnight temperature had dropped to a low of -11°C , which was nearly four degrees colder than the previous night.

The official said the mini-



A man walks through a partially frozen paddy field on Srinagar outskirts on Wednesday. REUTERS

mum temperature in the southern gateway town of Qazigund was also colder than last night as the mercury slipped to -6.5°C .

In north Kashmir's frontier Kupwara town, the minimum temperature was registered at -4.3°C , the official said.

The cold wave has existed across the Valley for past two weeks, much ahead of its usual calendar, as the region

battles an early winter that began as early as November first week when the first of several spells of heavy snowfall was received here.

The MeT official said another spell of snowfall was likely in the region from Thursday with moderate precipitation expected in plains and heavy snow in the mountainous regions.

Meanwhile, the minimum

temperature in Drass, the second coldest inhabited place on earth, was recorded at -17°C , which was significantly warmer compared to recent nights when the mercury had plunged to even -30.0°C .

In Leh, one of the main towns of Ladakh, the overnight temperature was recorded at a low of -13.7°C , the official added.

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Indonesian capital hit by New Year flooding, nine dead

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
JAKARTA, 1 JANUARY

Nine people died after Indonesia's capital was hit by its deadliest flooding in years, authorities said Wednesday, as torrential rains on New Year's Eve left vast swathes of the megalopolis submerged.

Electricity was switched off in hundreds of waterlogged neighbourhoods across greater Jakarta, home to about 30 million people, with some train lines and one of the city's airports also shut.

A 16-year-old was electrocuted by a power line, while three more people died of hypothermia said Jakarta disaster management agency head Subejo.

"We're hoping that the floodwaters will recede, but if the rain keeps up it'll continue," said the official, who

like many Indonesians goes by one name.

Among the victims was an elderly couple trapped inside their home in a district where floodwaters reached as high as four metres (13 feet) after a river burst its banks.

Another victim drowned while four people were killed after the Tuesday evening downpour triggered landslides in the city's outskirts.

"We have shut down power (in many areas) to avoid more electrical shocks," Ikhsan Asaad, an official at state firm PLN, told AFP. Asaad said he could not estimate how many residents had been affected by the power shutdown.

"We're currently focusing on taking measures to ensure people's safety," he added. Authorities said about 13,000 people were evacuated, but that figure did not include res-

idents in Jakarta's satellite cities.

"We're evacuating people right now," Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan told reporters.

Images from across the region showed waterlogged homes and cars submerged in muddy floodwaters, while some people took to paddling in small rubber lifeboats or tyre inner-tubes to get around.

The disaster marked Jakarta's worst flooding since 2013 when several dozen people were killed when the city was inundated by monsoon rains.

Jakarta is regularly hit by floods during Indonesia's rainy season, which started in late November. On Wednesday, service at Halim Perdanakusuma airport was temporarily shut due to severe flooding on its runways, according to the transport ministry.

ST-2/1

The ABCDEF of implementation

Swachh Bharat Mission has thrown up six guiding principles, which can be applied to any large transformation scheme



PARAMESWARAN IYER

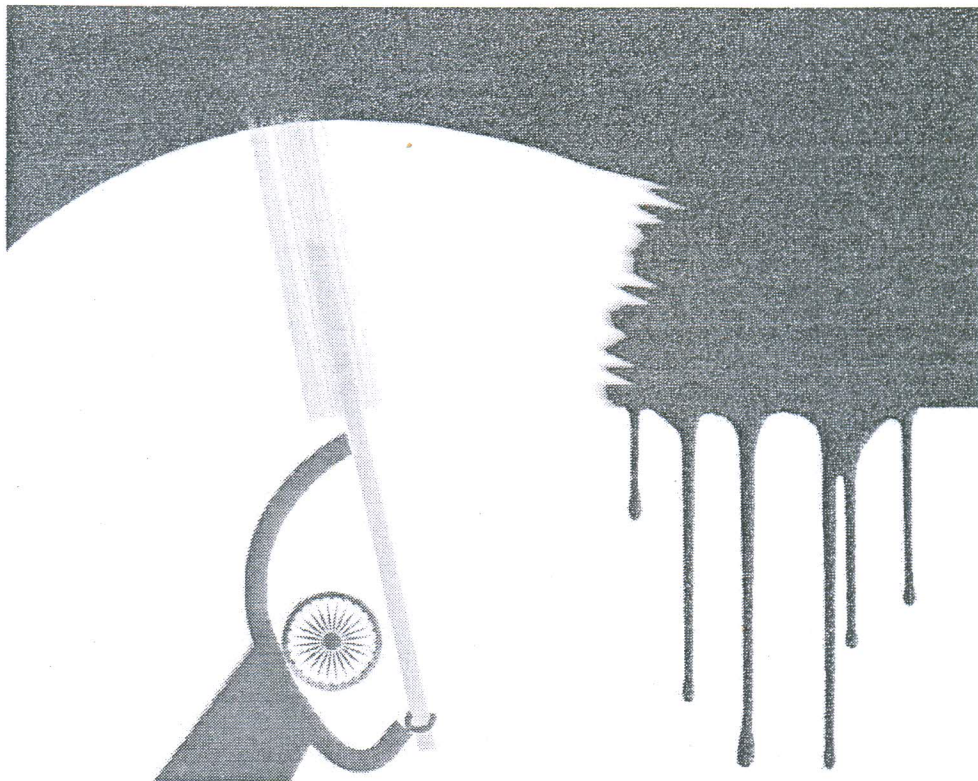
THE PROVERB "THE proof of the pudding is in the eating" perfectly summarises this government's delivery first approach to governance — the policy of implementation. Governments have always focused on designing the right policies and development schemes. However, over the years, many such well-designed schemes failed to make a significant dent on the lack of access to basic services that a large proportion of our population faced. While the focus on design and policy architecture may have been well meaning, there may not have been a strong enough focus on ensuring that these policies translate to effective implementation on the ground.

A prime minister in the 1980s had famously said that of every rupee spent by the government, only 15 paise reached the intended beneficiaries. This statement symbolised the skew in emphasis on "policy" in favour of "implementation".

This government has attempted to change things. There has been a relentless emphasis on taking all schemes to fruition on the ground, with the final delivery being the only metric of success. In the past five years, rural India has seen a massive transformation in access to basic services like electricity, cooking fuel, toilets, houses and bank accounts. These transformations have been at unprecedented scale and speed. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in particular, has achieved what no one gave it a chance of achieving when it was audaciously announced by the prime minister during his first Independence Day address from the Red Fort. The journey has thrown up six important guiding principles which can be applied to any large transformation scheme — the ABCDEF of implementation.

A — Align: Different people at different positions may have competing priorities. A goal congruence has to be achieved across the administrative ecosystem. After the PM announced the SBM, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had to ensure that the same message percolated down to the chief ministers, 700 district collectors and 2,50,000 sarpanches. This was achieved through a continuous engagement with the states. Team SBM-Crameen visited each state multiple times and also engaged directly with district collectors through learning workshops, informal gatherings and WhatsApp groups, ensuring that sanitation remained on top of everyone's agenda. The three layers of the PM-CM-DM model working in cohesion is the first and most important step towards policy translating into real delivery.

B — Believe: Often when faced with a seemingly unsurmountable goal, teams that don't genuinely believe that the goal can be achieved find themselves not motivated enough, and hence not trying hard enough and not achieving results — a self-fulfilling prophecy. The next important step was building a team of people who believed that the goal is achievable. Younger people with fresh perspective and lesser administrative baggage believe more easily and focus on finding creative solutions. The SBM brought in a unique blend of young professionals and experienced but driven bureaucrats, at the centre and in the states, and each person quickly



CR Sasikumar

became a believer.

C — Communicate: At its core, the SBM is a behaviour change programme. Communication at all levels, above and below the line, mass and inter-personal, was fundamental to the SBM. An army of trained grassroots volunteers called Swachagrahis were created, who went from door to door to communicate the message of swachhata. And then the SBM attempted to make sanitation glamorous by engaging extensively with the media, leveraging popular culture, and associating Bollywood stars, sports persons and other influencers to promote the message of sanitation. And lastly, the Mission kept the buzz alive throughout its life-cycle through regular, large-scale events with the PM at important milestones, helping sanitation stay on top of public recall. A recent study by Dalberg estimated that each rural Indian was reached by SBM messaging about 3,000 times over the past five years. Such was the effectiveness of SBM's communication. Of course, we had a big advantage — the PM was our Communicator-in-Chief!

D — Democratise: As the prime minister has said on many occasions, the SBM became a Jan Andolan. It nudged people to realise that sanitation is not an individual good, but a community good, as its full benefits accrue only when it is universal. Over the years, everyone became a stakeholder and sanitation became everyone's business. People constructed their own toilets and motivated others, communities planned activities and monitored progress, villages declared themselves open defecation free (ODF). Even corporates, NGOs, civil society organisations and other government ministries and departments played a role in mainstreaming sanitation.

E — Evaluate: The SBM was operating at a massive scale in a largely decentralised manner. As progress started surpassing expectations, many people questioned the veracity of official administrative progress figures. And

hence, it became even more important to encourage third-party monitoring of progress and evaluate outputs, outcomes and impacts to reinforce the credibility and keep the implementers motivated. At the same time, pockets of excellence emerged which deserved to be studied and shared with others to replicate. Organisations such as the World Bank, UNICEF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and WHO conducted various assessments of sanitation coverage and usage, successes and areas of improvement, as well as the health, economic and social impacts of the SBM. India became the global laboratory for sanitation. Lessons from these studies were incorporated into the programme in real-time.

F — Follow-through: The PM said on October 2 while commemorating the ODF declaration by all states that this is but a milestone and not the finish line. There is a strong focus on not declaring "mission accomplished", and continuing to work towards sustaining the ODF behaviour and ensuring that no one is left behind. We recently released a forward-looking 10-year sanitation strategy, articulating the goal of moving from ODF to ODF Plus. This post-delivery follow through is a critical to ensure that the change becomes the norm and that things don't reset to what they used to be in the past. Only then will the delivery be truly complete.

Learning from these guiding principles, the government is continuing in its quest to deliver basic services to the people of India. In his first Independence Day speech of his second term, the prime minister announced an even more ambitious goal — of providing piped water supply to all households by 2024. And aligning with this goal, the Jal Jeevan Mission is being designed to deliver, based on the ABCDEF of implementation.

The writer is secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. Views are personal

The Mission kept the buzz alive throughout its life-cycle through regular, large-scale events with the PM at important milestones, helping sanitation stay on top of public recall. A recent study by Dalberg estimated that each rural Indian was reached by SBM messaging about 3,000 times over the past five years. Such was the effectiveness of SBM's communication. Of course, we had a big advantage — the PM was our Communicator-in-Chief!

The need for a single energy ministry

A sole point of reference in the sector is necessary to ensure energy security, sustainability and accessibility



BANSIDHAR BANDI

Five different ministries along with a multitude of regulators govern India's energy sector. Petroleum and natural gas, coal, renewable energy and nuclear energy have separate ministries or departments. We also have a Ministry of Power, along with State-level bodies that regulate electricity distribution companies, or DISCOMS. Add to this, the presence of different regulators for each type of fuel and energy source which makes it cumbersome for businesses operating in this sector. Further, the petroleum and natural gas sector has two regulators - Directorate General of Hydrocarbons for upstream activities and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board for downstream activities.

Data constraints

There are also issues with data collection. No single agency collects energy data in a wholesome and integrated manner. Data pertaining to consumption are barely available while supply side data collected by agencies of respective ministries are riddled with gaps. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation collates data available from various ministries and conducts surveys at sporadic intervals. On the energy effi-

ciency front, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is the sole statutory authority with the mandate to regulate energy efficiency on the consumption side. There is no agency or body for the same purpose on the supply side.

This stands in stark contrast to most other nations with their varied energy governance models. Developed and efficient countries such as the United States, Germany, France and the United Kingdom have their vibrant, diverse and prolific energy sectors administered by a single ministry or department. There are also instances where the energy ministry is in conjunction with other portfolios such as environment, climate change, mines and industry. For example, the U.K. has the "Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy", France has the "Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Marine Affairs", Brazil has the "Ministry of Mines and Energy" and Australia has the 'Ministry of Environment and Energy'. The predominance of unified energy ministries is evident.

The Kelkar Committee in its report "Roadmap for Reduction in Import Dependency in the Hydrocarbon Sector by 2030" (2013) stated that "Multiple ministries and agencies are currently involved in managing energy-related issues, presenting challenges of coordination and optimal resource utilization, hence undermining efforts to increase energy security".

In the Draft National Energy Policy (NEP), the NITI Aayog has advocated that a Unified Ministry

GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO



of Energy be created by merging the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Coal (MoC), New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Power (MoP). The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been left out since it has implications beyond the scope of energy and involves national security issues. The proposed ministry would have six agencies under it to handle various aspects of the energy sector - Energy Regulatory Agency, Energy Data Agency, Energy Efficiency Agency, Energy Planning and Technical Agency, Energy Schemes Implementation Agency and Energy R&D Agency.

Enabling optimisation

A single unified ministry of energy would help India to have an integrated outlook on energy that would enable us optimise our limited resources to meet the goals of energy security, sustainability and accessibility. In the fast-changing energy landscape of our country, having a single energy ministry would be beneficial as it would allow for a quicker policy response. Formulating an integrated and wholesome energy policy in the current governance structure is a complex and challenging task not only due to lack of coordina-

tion among ministries but also due to the absence of good quality consumption data and an inadvertent promotion of their own fuels over other choices, which may not always be the best option.

The present government has already taken some steps towards unifying the governance structure of the energy sector such as appointing a single minister for both MNRE and MoP. This move has been lauded across sections of society as both those sectors are heavily interlinked. Having the same person heading both of these ministries will help resolve longstanding issues faced by both conventional and renewable power generators such as power balancing and transmission infrastructure planning.

The hotly debated issue of non-payment of dues by DISCOMS to the generators might also be resolved with such synergy in administration. In the past too, this government has had the same minister for MNRE, MoP and MoC with great results in village electrification, LED bulb distribution (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All, or UJALA), power sector reforms (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana, or UDAY), coal block e-auctions and alleviation of coal shortages. This demonstrates the intention of the political leadership to reform the energy governance structure.

The 'Jal Shakti' example

They have already shown a disposition towards unifying critical ministries. A pertinent example is the newly created Ministry of Jal

Shakti which was formed by merging the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The objective of this action is to unify water management functions, treat the issues of water management holistically and ensure better coordination of efforts. This was a crucial decision at a time when nearly 600 million Indians faced "high to extreme water stress", while 75% households did not have drinking water on their premises.

Though the actions by this government are a step in the right direction, there is a long road ahead. Accepting and implementing the recommendations of the NEP on reforming energy governance, which is to be placed for the approval of the Cabinet soon, would need to be carefully traversed given their hard-hitting implications on the existing bureaucratic structure. But nothing is more important than ensuring energy security, sustainability and accessibility. In this age of energy transition, this can only happen with quick and holistic decision-making as well as providing a level playing field for various fuels, all of which can happen if a single ministry handles the entire sector. Such a Unified Ministry of Energy will not only enable India to keep up with the global energy transition but also to continue to be a leader in adopting cleaner energy sources.

Bansidhar Bandi is a former energy economist with the NITI Aayog. The views expressed are personal

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वनों के बीच बहेगी थार की गंगा

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जोधपुर. पश्चिमी राजस्थान की गंगा, लूणी नदी का अगले 5 साल में कार्याकल्प किया जाएगा। इसके लिए शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (आफरी) की ओर से तैयार विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) केन्द्र सरकार को सौंपी जाएगी। डीपीआर में लूणी नदी के जीर्णोद्धार पर करीब 650 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च प्रस्तावित है। लूणी नदी अजमेर के नाग पहाड़ से निकल कर अजमेर, नागौर, जोधपुर, पाली, बाड़मेर, जालौर में बहती हुई गुजरात में कच्छ की खाड़ी में गिरती है। नदी की लंबाई 511 किलोमीटर है। आफरी ने नदी के दोनों तरफ पांच 5 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में वनीकरण का सुझाव दिया गया है, ताकि मृदा और जल संरक्षण, भू जल संवर्धन और अन्य वानिकी कार्यों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। नदी के दोनों ओर की भूमि वन विभाग के अलावा समुदायिक भूमि और कुछ किसानों की जमीन है जिसे अवाप्त किया जाएगा। किसानों को जलवायु के अनुसार उद्यानिकी के पौधे लगाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। मिट्टी का कटाव रोकने का प्रबंध भी किया जाएगा। जोजड़ी, मीठडी, सुकड़ी, खारी, बांडी सहित लूनी नदी की कुल 8 सहायक नदियों के दोनों

तरफ 2-2 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में वन लगाए जाएंगे। ओरण और गोचर भूमि को उपचारित किया जाएगा। जोधपुर, पाली, बालोतरा सहित कुछ शहर व कस्बों में रिवर फ्रंट डेवलपमेंट और इको पार्क डेवलपमेंट जैसे कार्यक्रम भी होंगे।

गंगा की तर्ज पर हो रहा 13 नदियों का उद्धार : केंद्रीय पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय की ओर से गंगा की तर्ज पर देश की 13 प्रमुख नदियों का जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है। इसमें राजस्थान से लूणी नदी के अलावा यमुना, महानदी, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा, सतलज, व्यास, रावी, चिनाब और झेलम हैं। सभी 13 नदियों की डीपीआर भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआर) को सौंपी जाएगी।

इस सप्ताह भेज देंगे डीपीआर

लूनी नदी की डीपीआर इसी सप्ताह आईसीएफआर को भेज दी जाएगी। वहां से हरी झंडी मिलने के बाद लूणी के जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा।

डॉ. जी सिंह, प्रधान वैज्ञानिक, आफरी जोधपुर

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मेवात के इब्राहिम को जल प्रहरी 2019 से नवाजा

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फिरोजपुर झिरका. जल बचाओ एवं जल संरक्षण अभियान से जुड़े अरावली जल बिरादरी मेवात (हरियाणा एवं राजस्थान) के अध्यक्ष इब्राहिम खान को केन्द्र सरकार ने जल प्रहरी सम्मान से नवाजा है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के दिल्ली में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में देश के 25 समाजसेवियों को जल प्रहरी सम्मान 2019 से नवाजा गया। हरियाणा, नूह के फिरोजपुर झिरका खंड के गांव

बघौला निवासी इब्राहिम खान पिछले 30 सालों से मैगसेसे पुरस्कार से सम्मानित जल पुरुष राजेंद्र सिंह के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर जल संरक्षण कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय जल संरक्षण यात्रा के दौरान हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश में जल संरक्षण के लिए यात्रा भी की है। वह गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन से भी जुड़े हुए हैं। समारोह में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के राष्ट्रीय सह संपर्क प्रमुख रामलाल, भाजपा के दिल्ली प्रदेशाध्यक्ष मनोज तिवारी, जल शक्ति मंत्री राजेंद्र शेखावत बर्तार अतिथि शामिल हुए।

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पांच मरले के एक मंजिला मकान वालों को दस हजार लीटर पानी मुफ्त मिलेगा

जालंधर, (एजेसी): पंजाब में वाटर मीटर पॉलिसी लागू करने से पहले दरों को तर्कसंगत बनाने के लिए गठित कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर अमल हुआ तो नए साल में पांच मरले के सिंगल स्टोरी मकान के मालिकों को पानी पहले की तरह मुफ्त मिल सकता है। हालांकि इसके लिए शर्त होगी कि वे केवल महीने में 10 हजार लीटर पानी का इस्तेमाल करेंगे। अगर पानी खपत बढ़ाती है तो पानी और सीवरेज के 150 रुपये फिक्स और जितना पानी खपत करेंगे उसका तय दरों पर बिल देना होगा। पांच मरले के सिंगल स्टोरी मकानों के लिए यह भी तय किया गया है कि उन्हें तभी छूट मिलेगी अगर वह छह महीने के अंदर मीटर लगा लेते हैं। अगर छह महीने में मीटर नहीं लगाते हैं तो अगले तीन महीनों के लिए उन्हें पानी और सीवरेज का 100 रुपये महीना देना होगा। अगर अगले तीन महीने में भी मीटर नहीं लगता है तो फिक्स चार्ज प्रति महीना 300 रुपये लगेंगे। खपत का बिल भी वसूला जाएगा।

कमेटी ने ये भी सिफारिश की है कि पुडा व ट्रस्ट की कालोनियों पर पॉलिसी लागू नहीं होगी।

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
The Hindu (Delhi)
Pioneer (Delhi)
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
☐ Deccan Chronicle
☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)
☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)
☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)
☐ Financial Express
☒ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)
☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

महादयी नदी से कुछ मात्रा में पानी को मोड़ा गया

पणजी। गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा है कि कर्नाटक के साथ महादयी नदी के पानी के बंटवारे को लेकर मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित होने के बावजूद नदी से कुछ मात्रा में पानी को मोड़ा गया है। सावंत ने यह भी कहा कि हाल में केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर द्वारा नदी के पानी के मुद्दे पर कर्नाटक को लिखा गया पत्र कानूनी रूप से मायने नहीं रखता है क्योंकि मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लंबित है।