

Central Water Commission
WSE Dte.,

West Block II, Wing No-4
R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 06.02.2019

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

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

P. Maheswaram
6.2.19,
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

Xa
6/2/19

Director, WSE Dte.

in meeting

dc

For information to

Chairman CWC, New Delhi

Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at www.cwc.nic.in

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 06.02.2019 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu (New Delhi)

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

Help us get our share in river waters, Gehlot urges Centre

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JAIPUR

Rajasthan has sought the Centre's intervention for getting its full share in the Yamuna and Narmada river waters, while pointing out that neighbouring Haryana was not releasing it from the Tajewala Headworks even after 24 years of the inter-State Yamuna water agree-

ment becoming operative.

Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot, who met Union Water Resources Minister Nitin Gadkari in New Delhi on Monday, said Rajasthan was getting only 40% of its allocated share in the Yamuna waters from Okhla head because of "illegal" drawing of water in Haryana and U.P.

He said the 1,000 cusecs

of water received from Gujarat in the Narmada project was insufficient for rabi crops in 2.46 lakh hectares of Jalore and Barmer districts.

Since the discontent among the farmers in the region was increasing, Mr. Gehlot requested the Union Minister to ensure that the State received its full share.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 06.02.2019 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman ✓
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

Over 60% of urban India's sewage enters water bodies untreated: NGT

PTI

NEW DELHI, 5 FEBRUARY

More than 60 per cent of sewage generated by urban India is untreated and enters water bodies like rivers, resulting in pollution and making it unfit for human consumption, the National Green Tribunal has said.

The green panel said it is a matter of serious concern that compliance of environment norms is not satisfactory and results in large scale deaths and diseases and serious damage to air, water and earth.

The observations were made by the tribunal on Monday while hearing a plea filed by V Manickam, alleging pollution of Thirumanimuthar river in Tamil Nadu due to discharge of effluents by the industries and release of municipal sewage.

The tribunal directed Salem Municipal Corporation to deposit interim compensation of Rs 25 lakh with the Central

Pollution Control Board within a month for the damage already caused to the environment.

"The Salem Municipal Corporation may also furnish a performance guarantee to the satisfaction of CPCB in the sum of Rs 50 lakh to the effect that the untreated effluents will not be discharged and necessary steps to prevent such discharge will be taken positively within three month failing which the amount of performance guarantee will be forfeited," the tribunal said.

To ascertain its present status, the tribunal also directed joint inspection by a team comprising of representatives of CPCB and the state pollution control board and submit a report within a month.

"Responsibility for compliance of this order will be of the Commissioner of Salem Municipal Corporation. In case of non deposit, the Commissioner of Salem Municipal Corporation must remain pre-

sent in person on the next date, the tribunal said while posting the matter for hearing on April 10," the tribunal said.

The NGT said in spite of statutory framework and binding legal precedents, violation of law is rampant and therefore stern approach is necessary against polluters for pollution as well as the regulatory authorities for their failure and inaction to perform timely duties.

"Environment degradation severely affects human health requiring immediate attention and cannot be dealt with by authorities at leisure. Statutory authorities are trustees of the people and if their failure results in harm to the citizens and environment, the tribunal has to adopt strict approach to make them accountable so that such action acts as deterrent to prevent further harm," the bench, also comprising Justices S P Wangdi and K Ramakrishnan, said.

Hindustan Times ✓
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

clearing the air

NAVROZ K DUBASH



We need environmental governance

India must jettison the idea of an environment-development trade-off to meet growth objectives

The government's interim budget intriguingly included several broad environmental objectives in its Vision 2030. Included in its 10-point agenda were ease of living, a pollution-free India, and clean rivers. To explicitly include environmental objectives is welcome. But in the absence of concrete measures — and there were almost none in this budget — simply laying out ambitious goals is far from sufficient.

It is important to understand just how dismal is the state of India's environment. Three in five monitored rivers across the country are polluted. Much of our solid waste is unprocessed even in wealthy parts of the country — 90% in Maharashtra and 48% in Delhi. Three-quarters of India's population lives in areas where air pollution (PM2.5, the most harmful pollutant) exceeds the Indian national standard, which itself is four times higher than the global standard. In fact, 72 of 640 districts in the northern belt have emissions more than 10 times worse than the global standard. Taken together, a recent Global Environmental Quality Performance Index ranked India 177th out of 180 countries.

This worrying situation is fundamentally one of health. Poor air, water and solid waste disposal affect the health of India's citizens and particularly its children. For example, a

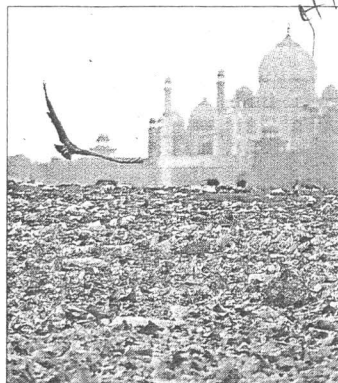
World Health Organization report suggests that 10% of the children who die before the age of five do so due to air pollution.

We have come to this situation partly because of a mistaken notion that environmental quality is a luxury, and that pollution is a necessary side-effect of development. Indira Gandhi's oft-quoted line "poverty is the greatest polluter" has often been used to argue for a trade-off between poverty reduction and environmental protection, and that India should focus on the former. But as Jairam Ramesh noted in his book on Mrs Gandhi's environmental thought, her message was nuanced: while the needs of the poor should indeed not be forgotten, they can and should be met without despoiling nature.

Growing now and cleaning up later is a flawed approach for several reasons.

First, the poor are the worst affected. The livelihoods of farmers, fishers and forest dwellers are immediately affected by a degraded environment, and the poor are far less able to insulate themselves against dirty water and air than the rich. Pollution makes the impact of poverty worse.

Second, postponing cleaning up until we are rich is an impossible prospect: at a per capita GDP one-third of China's, India already has more cities with chronic air pollution than China. Do we really want to be multiple times



■ Three in five monitored rivers across the country are polluted

REUTERS

as polluted as China when we reach their GDP, let alone that of developed countries? Moreover, many of the effects of pollution are not easily reversible.

Third, it is simplistic to think of environmental safeguards only as a drag on growth. A degraded environment itself has impacts on the economy: pollution adds to public health burdens; destroyed environments cannot provide ecosystem services such as filtering waste and buffering against storms; and degraded resources wreck the livelihoods of the poor. Moreover, as we move toward a knowledge economy, high-skilled talent will

refuse to live in toxic urban environments.

Finally, going green can actually be a pathway to growth in a world where there is growing attention to the world's oceans, climate and forests. The world is undergoing a renewable energy revolution, with an advantage for countries best placed to seize the moment. Ideas of the circular economy — waste streams from one industrial process form inputs for another process — promise efficiency gains with both environmental and economic payoffs. Increasingly, there is more scope for growth through enhancing the environment than by devastating it.

To go beyond broad vision statements to effective action requires broader political mobilisation around demands for a healthier environment. There are pockets of mobilisation — resource dependent communities swept aside by industrial development and some urban elites beginning to prioritise environmental liveability over consumption — but these are isolated voices. Finally, sustainable growth requires smarter environmental governance. At the moment, every environmental problem is a nail waiting for the hammer of judicial or administrative enforcement. Instead we need to combine effective regulation, behavioural change and technological solutions to meet multiple social and ecological objectives. An important starting point is jettisoning the impoverished idea of an environment-development trade-off.

Navroz K Dubash is professor,
Centre for Policy Research
The views expressed are personal

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

Solidarity fast for clean and free flowing Himalayan rivers

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, 5 FEBRUARY

Representatives and activists of various local organisations from Kangra and other districts of Himachal Pradesh sat on one day solidarity fast and held a public meeting on "Clean and Free Flowing Himalayan Rivers" at Dharamshala on Tuesday.

The fast, led by veteran environmentalist Kulbhushan Upmanyu, also lent full support to 26-year-old Atmabodhanand, an engineering student-turned-seer, who has been fasting for more than 100 days at Matri Sadan Ashram, Haridwar for 'Aviral- Nirmal Ganga'. He said even as the Central government is spending crores of rupees under the Namai Gange programme in the name of cleaning Ganga, the situation of the river has gone from bad to worse in the last four years as per a report of the Central Pollution Control Board.

Sumit Mahar of Himdhara Collective, who gave the call for the programme, added that it's not just Ganga.

"We are also drawing attention towards pathetic conditions of rivers in Himachal, which are the lifelines of not just this state but other downstream states too. By building hundreds of dams, illegal mining, unbridled pollution we are killing our rivers. This massive destruction can only be checked and stopped if public and government come together to take some positive and effective steps."

Sharing data, the activists said over 200 dams have either been commissioned, constructed or are under construction while close to 800 dams and hydro power projects are planned and

The fast, led by veteran environmentalist Kulbhushan Upmanyu, also lent full support to 26-year-old Atmabodhanand, who has been fasting for more than 100 days

proposed on the different rivers of Himachal Pradesh.

These projects have diverted the natural flow of the rivers and streams into tunnels thus drying up the rivers. This impacts not just local communities dependent on water from rivers but also the river and local biodiversity as well as other environmental services.

In September 2018, the Central Pollution Control Board in its report had identified 7 critically polluted river stretches in the state of Himachal, on Beas, Sirsa, Ashwani, Giri, Pabbar, Markanda and Sukhna rivers. Most of the pollution is because of unchecked and illegal dumping of municipal waste, sewage or industrial effluents.

They said a 10 point memorandum is being sent to the state government with demands to work towards conserving rivers by making necessary policy changes.

"Smaller streams and tributaries of the major river basins need to be marked for their fragility and sustainability because they support ecological diversity and livelihoods. These need to be declared as a "no-go zone" not just for hydro projects but also for large scale sand mining, polluting industries."

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

A series of unfortunate missteps

Fixing the federal fallout of the Kerala flood relief funding row requires care



T.P. SREENIVASAN

The differences between the Kerala and Central governments over the denial of external assistance to rebuild the State after the devastating floods of August last year surfaced again last month, in the Kerala Governor's policy speech in the Assembly as well as the statements of a Kerala Minister at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in Varanasi. Governor Justice P. Sathasivam had said that the Kerala government had requested the Centre to enhance its borrowing limit to mobilise additional resources for rebuilding the flood-hit State. "We are still awaiting a favourable response from the Central government in this regard," he added. Minister K.T. Jaleel, who represented Kerala at the conclave, complained that he was not allowed to raise the issue there. The bitterness over the flood money still persists.

Competitive federalism, in the context of interaction with foreign countries, promoted by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has proved to be a double-edged sword. Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan now stands accused of violating rules regarding the seeking of foreign assistance. He remains unclear on how to make up for the shortfall, of several crores. The Central government is unable to provide the funds while Kerala has been stopped in its tracks from

seeking resources from abroad, either from the Kerala diaspora or from friendly foreign governments.

The present situation is a result of a series of errors of judgment and misunderstandings on both sides. Mutual political suspicion and a lack of appreciation of the complexities of the international situation have brought about a confrontation. The Chief Minister may have even made diplomatic and tactical misjudgments.

Diplomatic trajectory

India had no qualms about receiving foreign assistance for disaster management till 2004. But when India's aspiration for permanent membership of the UN Security Council met with strong resistance, New Delhi hit upon the idea of forcing a vote in the General Assembly. The game plan was to secure a two-thirds majority and then attempt to embarrass the permanent members into supporting the expansion of the Security Council. The two false presumptions were that India would win the required number of votes and that the Security Council would wilt under pressure from the General Assembly. In fact, many Assembly members were opposed to the veto even for the existing permanent members and had no interest in creating more permanent members with veto. India thought that it could win over the other countries if it was seen to be helping them in emergencies rather than seeking such assistance for itself.

The tsunami of 2004 and the threat of piracy in the Indian Ocean provided India an oppor-



THULASHI KAKKAT

tunity to test its new posture. Everybody was grateful, but it made no difference to India's claim to permanent membership. There were other factors too which militated against India's claim. The Modi government decided, however, to lay down the rules regarding foreign assistance in order to bring some clarity to the situation.

The rules, which were framed in 2016, clarified that India would not solicit any assistance but would receive relief assistance, even as cash, from individuals, charitable institutions and foundations. If cash were to be offered bilaterally by foreign governments, the matter would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Even before the extent of the damage was fully known, I had urged the Central government in early August 2018 to make a suitable amendment to the rule as the damage in Kerala was beyond the capacity to handle it. Needless to say, nobody responded at that stage.

The UAE's offer

The saga of the offer by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) began well when the Prime Minister was informed by the UAE authorities that relief assistance was being put together as a special gesture, which

the Prime Minister reciprocated with a warm reply of gratitude. But the Kerala Chief Minister's announcement that the UAE would provide ₹700 crore, made on the same day as the Central government's announcement of a provision of ₹500 crore, opened a Pandora's box. It appeared as though the UAE was more generous than New Delhi was to Kerala and that the Central government was not empathetic to Kerala's plight because of political considerations. Moreover, the source of the information was supposed to have been an Indian businessman in the UAE. An embarrassed UAE government then asked its Ambassador in New Delhi to deny that there was any specific offer of ₹700 crore.

An immediate consequence was a reluctance by other governments to make any offer of bilateral assistance. No one could answer the question whether any offer from other governments would be accepted. When the Thai Ambassador in Delhi was stopped from being at a ceremony to hand over relief goods to an Indian official, the world was convinced that India would not accept resources. The issue was politicised as one between the Bharatiya Janata Party and the ruling CPI(M) in Kerala.

It was against this backdrop that Kerala put forward an unwise proposal to despatch its Ministers abroad to collect donations. This was unacceptable in the context of the policy that had crystallised after the floods in Kerala and the Central Government having refused permission for Ministers other than the Chief Minister to travel to countries. Apart from the

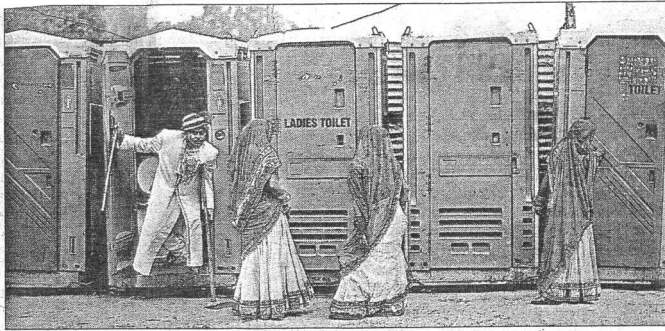
ignominy of soliciting donations, there was a clear likelihood of receiving very little by way of cash donations. The possibility of loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank became distant as the Centre refused to raise the limits on loans from these global organisations that a State government could take. The emergence of the Sabarimala crisis further eroded the credibility of the State Government and much of the empathy over the flood damage was also lost.

The Prime Minister had always maintained that marshalling of resources is the responsibility of the Union government according to the Constitution. Now the only option before Kerala is to demand more funding from the Centre to make up the shortfall. Undoubtedly, the situation is a tragedy of errors caused by an inadequate familiarity with decision making and the complexity of international relations.

India is a federal state, but unitary in nature when it comes to national security and foreign policy. Individual States may have some advantages in dealing with some countries in their neighbourhood, but they will do well not to transgress the thin line when it comes to managing international relations. Now it will take longer for trust to be established to have competitive federalism work again.

T.P. Sreenivasan, a former diplomat, is Chairman, Academic Council and Director, NSS Academy of Civil Services. He is also Director General, Kerala International Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

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

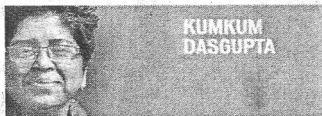


■ Each rural household in India needs 15 to 20 litres of water for sanitation

REUTERS

To clean India, invest in water conservation

The NE is doing well in Swachh Bharat. But an emerging water crisis in the Himalayas could offset the gains made



KULKARNI
DASGUPTA

Nagaland is pristine and gorgeous. But one needs a strong heart and a much stronger back to enjoy the Himalayan state. The roads are dirt tracks and tourist facilities are non-existent. The infrastructure-deficit Himalayan state, however, is not a laggard on one count: toilet infrastructure, especially in its rural areas. Recently, rural Nagaland was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). In fact, unlike in many other sectors, SBM's record — not just in Nagaland — but across the Northeastern region (NE) has kept pace with the country's expanding sanitation coverage. According to the ministry of drinking water and sanitation, five out of seven states are ODF, with Assam and Tripura being the exceptions.

The NE's good ODF record is due to several reasons. First, high literacy levels; second, strong community-based institutional structures (church groups, students' organisations, youth groups and village-level water and sanitation committees, which ensure that all members of a community adhere to decisions such as banning open defecation); third, a progressive mindset with a strong focus on an integrated approach covering aspects of water, sanitation and hygiene; and fourth, an absence of any caste-related ritual pollution and purity concerns, which often make people resist the idea of building toilets inside their homes (a problem in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar). The negative impact such pollution-purity issues could have on the pace and success of SBM has been documented by Diane Coffey and Dean Spears in *Where India Goes, Abandoned Toilets, Stunted Development and the Costs of Caste*.

However, the gains made by these Himalayan states, despite their undulating topography, may take a hit in the future due to an emerging water crisis, being sparked by deforestation (which will impact rainfall, soil health and consequently water availability), overpopulation (which will put stress on existing natural resources), and climate change (which will also affect water availabil-

ities is not an option," explained Samuel Thier of World Vision India. "Many Himalayan villages in Nagaland and other NE states are located on hilltops and in many cases away from the water sources. If nearby water sources dry up, then people will find it difficult to get water for sanitation purposes."

The Centre estimates that each rural household in India needs 40 litres of water every day, out of which 15 to 20 litres are required for sanitation. But as of 2017, almost 19,000 villages were yet to have access to piped water supply. Even the ones that do get piped water, getting 40 litres a day remains a distant dream. On an average, a well supplied rural household receives 8-10 litres of water per day. As water is mostly utilised for cooking, drinking and washing, using it for sanitation becomes the last priority. The government has said that it is committed to covering 90% of Indian rural households with piped water supply by 2022.

"A lot of the funds for sanitation came at the expense of water. So while the need for water increased because of toilet usage, the investment in water to augment domestic water supplies decreased. With challenging geography, the situation gets more complex," says Indra Khurana, water and sanitation expert, and author of *Reflections on Managing Water, Earth's Greatest Natural Resource*.

The absence of water for sanitation was also raised by a parliamentary panel in 2018. The panel, headed by Lok Sabha member, P Venugopal, said that going through the factual and ground realities prevalent in the country, it is perplexed as to how ODF can be achieved without adequate water provisions. The panel recommended that the government prioritise the provision of water availability along with the construction of toilets under SBM and apprise it of actual figures of toilets with water facilities.

Economists Coffey and Spears, however, argue that if social forces against open defecation are strong enough — as it is in the NE — people without water connections will also be willing to fill buckets to flush their latrines. This is a huge positive and can't be frittered away. To ensure that people keep using toilets, it is not just critical to develop and construct toilets that use less water (such as TATA Trusts' rural pans), but also augment water security so that people are not forced to exit the programme. Building pipelines is an expensive and time consuming proposition. It is, therefore, critical to invest in the renova-

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

No role in Yamuna pollution, DD 8 canal bunds to be removed: Hry

Richa Banka

richa.bank@htlilve.com

NEW DELHI: The Haryana government on Tuesday informed the Delhi High Court that it had already given directions to remove the bunds (obstructions) on the DD 8 canal after the Delhi government raised objections to the obstructions.

The Delhi government had moved the high court alleging that the DD-8 channel, which supplies additional water to the Yamuna to dilute its pollution levels had been blocked by Haryana and, therefore, the water received at Wazirabad contained high doses of ammonia.

Delhi had said this water could hence not be treated.

Following this, the court had asked the Haryana government to clear its stand on the allegation. On Tuesday, the neighbour-

ing state filed an affidavit in the court, informing it that bunds were put in the DD-8 canal to ensure that pollution from it does not flow into the Yamuna.

Denying the allegations of creating pollution, Haryana government said that Delhi was the major contributor of ammonia in the waters of Yamuna and Haryana had no role in polluting the water.

Haryana government informed the court that out of the 1000 million gallons per day (MGD) Delhi's water requirement, 500 MGD good quality water is supplied through its canals while 440 MGD is supplied through the Ganga and tube wells. Only remaining 60 MGD is sourced directly from Yamuna which would contain a high concentration of ammonia.

Appearing for the Delhi Jal Board (DJB), senior advocate

Dayan Krishnan and advocate Sumeet Pushkarna, told the bench that they need to go through the affidavit and sought time to respond to it. Following this, the court directed Haryana government to remove the bunds and gave time to DJB till March 13 to respond to the claims made by Haryana in its affidavit.

The Haryana government also told the court that the water supply never gets affected during lean season adding that Delhi should take urgent steps to reduce its losses which are alleged to be 10 per cent during treatment and 30 per cent after that, as residents of Haryana suffer from dearth of water to ensure the national capital does not. It further said that "any deficiency in the water supply to the citizens of Delhi is because of mismanagement and inaction on the part of the DJB".

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) ✓
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

आएगी बारिश, धुलेगी दिल्ली और मिलेगी साफ हवा

■ विस, नई दिल्ली: अब बारिश आएगी और दिल्ली को मिलेगी साफ हवा। प्रदूषण का स्तर बढ़ने की वजह से मंगलवार को भले लोगों को काफी परेशानी हुई, लेकिन अब हवा साफ होनी शुरू होगी और गुरुवार तक यह सामान्य स्तर पर पहुंच जाएगी।

वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस के सक्रिय होते ही दिल्ली-एनसीआर में हवा की स्पीड कम क्या हुई, प्रदूषण काफी तेजी से बढ़ने लगा। सुबह से ही प्रदूषण हर घंटे बढ़ता रहा। सीपीसीबी के एयर बुलेटिन में दिल्ली का एयर इंडेक्स 382 रहा। एनसीआर का सबसे प्रदूषित शहर गाजियाबाद रहा, जहां प्रदूषण खतरनाक स्थिति पर पहुंच गया। यहाँ एयर इंडेक्स 429 तक पहुंच गया। इसके अलावा भिवंडी में 319, ग्रेटर नोएडा में 351, गुरुग्राम में 236 और नोएडा में 377 रहा। सुबह करीब 8 बजे एयर इंडेक्स 341 के करीब रहा था। इसके

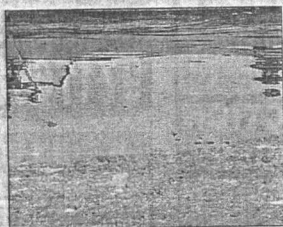
7 फरवरी को गिर सकते हैं ओले

मौसम में तेजी से बदलाव देखने को मिल रहे हैं। तापमान बढ़ने की वजह से एक बार फिर लोगों को दिन के समय गर्म कपड़े अखनने लगे हैं। लेकिन आनेवाले दो दिनों में मौसम पूरी तरह बदल जाएगा, जिसके बाद सर्दियां दोबारा लौटेंगी। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, मंगलवार को अधिकतम तापमान 25 डिग्री रहा। यह सामान्य से दो डिग्री अधिक था। वहीं, न्यूनतम तापमान 9 डिग्री रहा। 6 फरवरी की बात करें तो इससे पहले 2014 में इस दिन तापमान 26 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ था। 7 फरवरी को दिल्ली-एनसीआर में सुबह से ही बारिश काफी तेज होगी। बारिश के साथ काफी तेज हवा भी चलेगी। कुछ क्षेत्रों में ओलावृष्टि की संभावना भी है। जिसकी वजह से गुरुवार को तापमान में गिरावट आएगी। 8 फरवरी से रात और सुबह के तापमान में भी भारी गिरावट होगी।

बाद दिल्ली पर धुंध सी छाई रही।

मौसम विभाग के पूर्वानुमान के अनुसार, प्रदूषण मंगलवार को बेहद खराब स्थिति में रहा। लेकिन 6 फरवरी से इसमें सुधार होना शुरू हो जाएगा। तेज हवा और बारिश की वजह से यह बुधवार को खराब स्थिति में पहुंचेगा और उसके बाद

सात फरवरी को सामान्य स्तर पर रहने की उम्मीद है। मंगलवार को हवा की स्पीड महज 5 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे रही। लेकिन बुधवार को साउथ ईस्ट की तरफ से 20 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से हवा चलेगी। 7 फरवरी को भी हवा की स्पीड 15 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे रहेगी।



मूर्तियों का विसर्जन यमुना में न हो

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : एनजीटी की ओर से बनाई गए एक समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि मूर्ति विसर्जन की वजह से यमुना नदी का पानी बेहद जहरीला होने के संदेश को प्रसारित करने के लिए फिल्म और टीवी कलाकारों की मदद ली जानी चाहिए। पैनल ने यह भी कहा कि इन हस्तियों को ये संदेश प्रचारित करना चाहिए कि बिना पेट वाली केवल चिकनी मिट्टी से बनी मूर्तियों का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। समिति ने दिल्ली के अधिकारियों को दिए गए अपने निर्देशों में कहा है कि टीवी और रेडियो चैनलों के जरिए एक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम की नियोजित तरीके से शुरुआत की जानी चाहिए।

‘यमुना में प्रदूषण के लिए दिल्ली जिम्मेदार’

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली: हाई कोर्ट ने मंगलवार को हरियाणा सरकार से कहा कि वह दिल्ली में साफ पानी की सप्लाई में रुकावट पैदा करने वाले पुश्तों को हटा दे। दिल्ली सरकार के मुताबिक, इन पुश्तों की वजह से साफ पानी के प्रवाह में रुकावट पैदा हो रही है। इससे सप्लाई होने वाले पानी में प्रदूषण का स्तर भी बढ़ रहा है। हरियाणा सरकार ने अपने जवाब में पुश्ते हटाने के लिए हमी तो धर दी लेकिन कोर्ट के सामने आरोप लगाया

कि नदी में प्रदूषित पानी के लिए वह नहीं, दिल्ली सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। हरियाणा सरकार ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड की अर्जी पर दायर अपने जवाब में यह बात कही और भरोसा दिलाया कि वह पुश्ते हटवा देगा। इस पर चीफ जस्टिस राजेंद्र मेनन और जस्टिस वी. के. राव की बेंच ने उसे यह निर्देश जारी किया। अपने हलफनामे में हरियाणा सरकार ने कहा है कि ये पुश्ते डीडी-8 नहर पर इसीलिए बनवाए गए थे।

Hindustan Times

atesman

Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

ibune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu (New Delhi)

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi) ✓

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

खर्च का ब्योरा: वायुसेना विमानों का इस्तेमाल

केंद्र ने केरल को भेजा 102 करोड़ का बाढ़ राहत बिल

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क 19-6
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. केरल में बाढ़ राहत कार्यों के लिए भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों और हेलिकॉप्टरों के उपयोग के लिए केंद्र ने केरल सरकार को 102 करोड़ रुपए का बिल भेजा है। रक्षा राज्यमंत्री सुभाष भामरे ने राज्यसभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में यह जानकारी दी। भामरे ने बताया कि सेना और नौसेना भी केरल बाढ़ राहत में हुए खर्च का ब्योरा तैयार कर रही हैं।

राज्यमंत्री ने कहा कि 1970 की सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा सिविल प्राधिकरण को सहायता के निर्देश पर ऐसे राहत कार्य नियंत्रित किए जाते हैं। इसमें ऐसी सहायता प्रदान करने में बलों की ओर से किए गए खर्च की वसूली की बात कही गई है। राज्यमंत्री ने



कहा कि केरल बाढ़ के दौरान भारतीय वायुसेना ने 3,787 लोगों को एयरलिफ्ट किया था। भामरे ने बताया कि इस दौरान वायुसेना के विमानों ने 517 उड़ानें भरी और 1,350 टन माल ले जाया गया। वहीं, हेलिकॉप्टरों द्वारा 247 टन माल को ले जाया गया और 584 लोगों को एयरलिफ्ट कर बचाया गया। केरल में पिछले वर्ष आए बाढ़ के दौरान करीब 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ था।

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

पर्यावरण पर संकट : आइसीआइएमओडी रिपोर्ट से खुलासा

RP-6

अगले 81 साल में पिघल जाएगा हिमालय का एक तिहाई हिस्सा

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

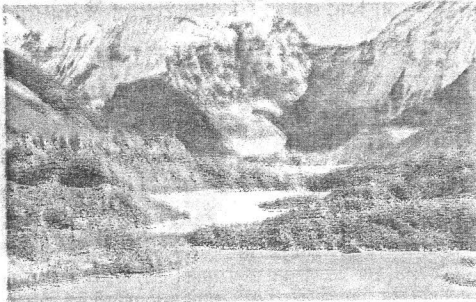
काठमांडू . जलवायु परिवर्तन से ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने और नदियों के जलस्तर बढ़ने की कई बार रिपोर्ट सामने आ चुकी है, लेकिन अब हिमालय को लेकर एक चौंकाने वाली रिपोर्ट सामने आई है।

इसके मुताबिक कार्बन उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लाख प्रयासों के बावजूद अगले 81 साल में एशिया की विशाल पर्वत श्रृंखला का कम से कम एक तिहाई हिस्सा पिघल जाएगा। इसका गंभीर परिणाम भारत, पाकिस्तान और चीन समेत आठ देशों के करीब 2 अरब लोगों को भुगतना पड़ेगा।

काठमांडू स्थित इंटरनेशनल सेंटर फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड माउंटैन

डेवलपमेंट (आइसीआइएमओडी) की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अगर हम कार्बन उत्सर्जन तेजी से कटौती कर वैश्विक तापमान को 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक कम करने में सफल हो जाते हैं, फिर भी वर्ष 2100 तक हिंदुकुश और हिमालय रेंज से लगते ग्लेशियरों का 36 फीसदी हिस्सा पिघल जाएगा।

वहीं कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कटौती न करने पर यह नुकसान दो तिहाई तक बढ़ जाएगा। ग्लेशियर पिघलने का सीधा असर हिंदुकुश-हिमालय (एचकेएच) क्षेत्र में रहने वाले 25 करोड़ और हिमालय की चोटियों से बहने वाली बड़ी नदियों पर निर्भर रहने वाले 165 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित होंगे।



कई देश हैं
संगठन के
सदस्य

पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का अध्ययन करने वाला आइसीआइएमओडी एक क्षेत्रीय अंतर सरकारी शिक्षा और ज्ञान साझाकरण केंद्र है। भारत, पाकिस्तान, चीन, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश, भूटान, म्यांमार और अफगानिस्तान इसके सदस्य हैं।

1975 के बाद से 15%
बर्फ हो गई गायब

आ इसीआइएमओडी के फिलिप वेस्टर के मुताबिक काफी आबादी होने के बावजूद एचकेएच पर वैश्विक तापमान के लिहाज से अत्यधिक असुरक्षित आर्कटिक और हिमो समेत अन्य स्थानों की तुलना में काफी कम ध्यान दिया गया। अफगानिस्तान से लेकर म्यांमार तक का एचकेएच क्षेत्र पृथ्वी का तीसरा ध्रुव है। आर्कटिक और अंटार्कटिका की अपेक्षा इस स्थान पर ज्यादा बर्फ है। तापमान बढ़ने के कारण 1970 के दशक से इस क्षेत्र की 15 फीसदी बर्फ गायब हो गई है।

2060 तक नदियों का
जल प्रवाह बढ़ेगा

रि पोर्ट के मुताबिक पिघलते ग्लेशियर 2050 से 2060 तक नदियों में जल प्रवाह बढ़ाएंगे। ऊंचाई वाली झीलों में बढ़ता पानी किनारों और आसपास बसे लोगों को निगल लेगा। 2060 के दशक से नदियों के बहाव में गिरावट आएगी। सिंधु और मध्य एशियाई नदियां सबसे अधिक प्रभावित होंगी, जिसके असर से उन क्षेत्रों में टकराव होगा। पानी की किल्लत से बिजली पैदा करने वाले बांधों को बिजली की किल्लत झेलनी पड़ेगी। गंभीर प्रभाव निचले इलाकों के किसानों पर पड़ेगा, जिन्हें सिंचाई में दिक्कत होगी।