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WSE Dte.,

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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. Haldar
8.4.2019.

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Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
08/04/2019

[Signature]
o/c

Director, WSE Dte.

on leave

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 05.04.2019 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

मध्यप्रदेश : सिमटकर लोटे में आ गई मेल नदी



ये दृश्य है खंडवा जिले के आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र खालवा विकासखंड के ग्राम झिरपा से भी कुछ दूर स्थित सतखुटा ढाना के कालीपीठ जंगल की गोद में बहती मेल नदी का। अभी गर्मी शुरू भी नहीं हुई है और लोगों को लोटे से नदी का पानी बर्तनों में भरना पड़ रहा है।

फोटो : रियाज सागर

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

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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High snowfall to help stave off water crisis this summer

Himalayan Rivers To Have Good Supply At Least Till June: Expert

Amit.Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Despite projections of a hot summer ahead, there's one good reason why north India may not face a major water crisis at least over the next two months — very good snowfall in the western Himalayas.

From J&K to Uttarakhand, the region received its highest snowfall this year in many seasons. Himachal Pradesh recorded 25-year-high snowfall in the January to March period, according to the state met department. Uttarakhand too had its best snowfall since 2014, as per data from the state met department's lone snow gauge in Mukteshwar, which recorded more snow in the past three months than in the past four years put together.

Winter precipitation (rain and snow) in Srinagar and Jammu was the second-highest in the past decade while in arid Leh, it was the highest since at least 2009. These figures point to good accumulation of snow in the high mountain reaches, which are the sources of nearly all rivers in north India.

"There's around 13 feet of snow in the Kedarnath region this year while around this time last year, we had found snow just four-five feet deep," said D P Dobhal, a veteran glaciologist at the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology.

Dobhal said the difference

goes beyond the higher depth of snow this year. Since snow this year had accumulated over many episodes over the season, it has had time to compact and turn into ice. "Four-five feet of snow melts fast when temperatures rise but 13 feet will take a much longer time because of its hardness and the role of higher snowfall in lowering temperatures in these regions," the expert said.

"This much snow will melt over a period of at least two months. So, one can expect good discharge in Himalayan rivers till June, around the time the monsoon arrives.

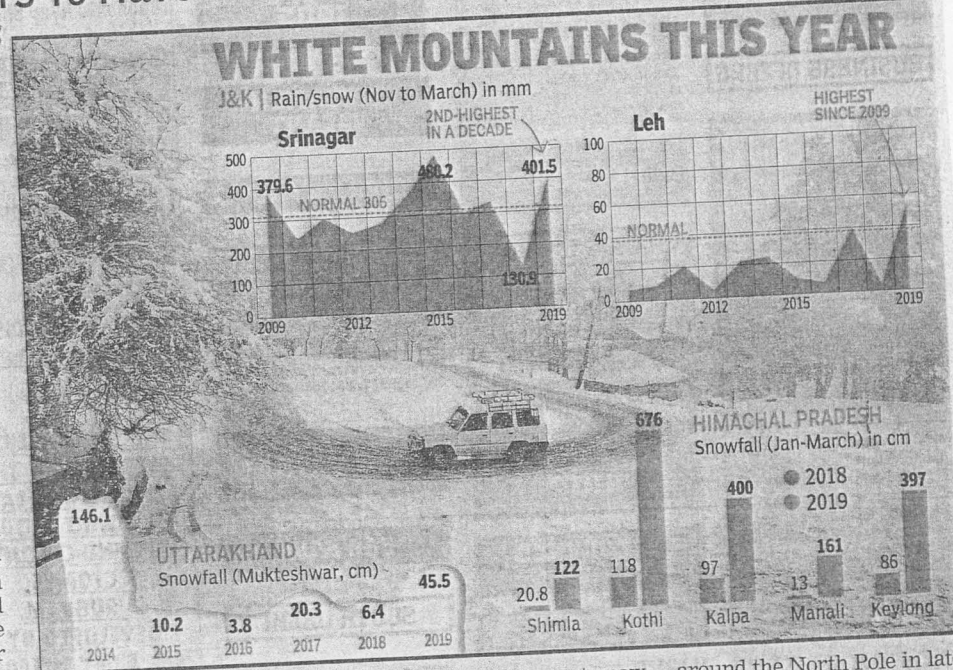
This is non-permanent snow we are referring to. The perennial glaciers too will be positively impacted by the higher snowfall," Dobhal said.

A 2015 hydrological modelling study on Sutlej river using remote sensing as well as on-ground data showed that snow melt accounts for 35% of the river's annual discharge at the mountain front, followed by 10% from glacier melt. Rainfall, most of it during the monsoon months, accounts for the rest 55% of river discharge.

Snowfall this winter was in sharp contrast to last year. The breakdown of the polar vortex

around the North Pole in late December impacted large scale weather currents, which made western disturbances (WDs) that strike north India, more intense. In the subsequent months of January and February, 14 WDs struck northern India, against a normal of 10-12, bringing snow and rain in the hills.

"Even in the lower reaches such as Shimla, snowfall this year was five times higher than last winter," said Manmohan Singh, head of the state met department. The impact of all that snow will continue to be felt in the coming summer months.



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No end to discolouration of river Periyar in Kerala

Pollution Control Board not paying enough attention, alleges resident

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
KOCHI**

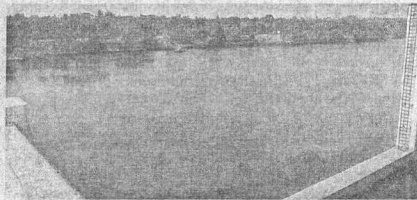
Discolouration of water continued in the Periyar in Kochi on Sunday.

It was near the Pathalam regulator cum bridge that the change of colour was visible. While water turned pitch black in one stream, it was milky near the regulator, said Adamkutty, a resident of

Pathalam.

The change in colour, which was first noticed in the morning, continued till 2 p.m. Despite being alerted, officials of the Pollution Control Board (PCB) did not pay much attention to the matter, he complained.

The discolouration of the river system, which provides drinking water to Kochi city and adjoining areas, has been a cause for worry for residents. Moreover, environmental activists have been protesting against the pollution and demanding steps for protection of the river.



The colour change seen in the Periyar near the Pathalam regulator cum bridge on Sunday.

The pollution of the river system had earlier led to violent protests in the region.

Meanwhile, P.B. Sreelakshmi, environmental en-

gineer of the PCB's Environment Surveillance Centre at Eloor, said the discolouration was due to the poor quality of water as a result of

eutrophication.

When excessive nutrients reach the waterbody, it would lead to algal bloom. A few days later, algae would die and decay, resulting in a foul smell and discolouration of water.

Water in some reaches of the river system had been stagnant. Reduced water flow in the system had added to the deteriorating water quality, she added.

According to her, huge quantities of organic load in the form of sewage from nearby townships are regularly reaching the river sys-

tem. On residents' charge that the discharge of untreated effluents into the river by industrial units was causing discolouration of water, Ms. Sreelakshmi said the areas near industrial units were being regularly monitored, and that any change in water quality parameters could be detected immediately.

Incidentally, there were no industrial units near the Muttar area where discolouration was reported. Same was the case last month. The eutrophication due to dumping of sewage should be blamed for that, she added.

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Namami Gange has failed, says U'khand Cong

DEHRADUN, APRIL 7

From alleging failure of the Namami Gange plan to rising unemployment in Uttarakhand, the Congress on Sunday released a chargesheet against the Central and the state governments claiming they have failed to deliver most of their promises.

Authored by senior Congress leader Navprabhat, the 12-page chargesheet, which came four days before the April 11 election in the state, said the Centre wasted ₹20,000 crore in the name of cleaning the Ganga.

"The ₹20,000 crore of the people's money went down the drain in the name of the Namami Gange plan and

Cong chargesheet against state, Centre says...

- The Centre wasted ₹20,000 cr in the name of cleaning the Ganga. Surveys show the pollution in the Ganga has increased.
- The cleaning programme of the most polluted Rispana and Bindal in Dehradun, the two tributaries of the Ganga, was terminated.
- There are over 10 lakh reg-

istered unemployed people who are educated.

- The government closed nearly 700 schools without making any new arrangements.
- In the industrial estates run by the government-controlled SIDCUL, 20,000 jobs were on the verge of collapse, mainly due to the anomalies in the GST.

everybody knows the fact about the cleanliness of the Ganga. Surveys show the pollution in the Ganga has increased," the document said. It also asked the government to explain how many

sewage treatment plants were set up in the last five years for cleaning the Ganga.

Even the cleaning programme of the highly polluted Rispana and Bindal rivers in Dehradun, the two tribu-

raries of the Ganga, was terminated, it alleged.

It raised the issue of the rising unemployment in the hill state saying there are over 10 lakh registered unemployed people who are educated.

In the 2017 Assembly poll, the BJP had promised to create new jobs. But till now, the government has only deceived the youths, it alleged. On the education, it said the state government closed nearly 700 schools in the state without making any new arrangements. If the programme to close down schools continues, then 2,430 schools will be closed in the next three years, it said, adding that the government

had put a question mark on the education of children which will increase the scourge of migration from hilly areas. On the redevelopment programmes after the 2013 Kedarnath deluge, it said the Modi government failed to increase the package of ₹7,500 crore released by the former UPA government. These funds were insufficient. The promise of the loan waiver was also hallow, it said. In the past two years, nearly 15 farmers committed suicides in the state, it claimed. "The promise of doubling the income of farmers is just like a post-dated cheque and date of that keeps changing," it said. — PTI

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Mint, Delhi
Monday, 8th April 2019;

Under NDA, rural drinking water takes a back seat

Since 2014, the NDA has cut funding for rural drinking water and focused more on sanitation, leaving millions without access to safe and assured water

Water is central to human sustenance and millions of Indians lack access to clean water even in their homes, the highest figure in the world, according to a report by a non-governmental organisation, the World Water Council. Most of these Indians live in rural areas where both the quantity and quality of water is inadequate. Under the Bharat Jyoti Janani Party (BJP), these issues have been addressed slightly but remain prevalent in rural areas because of a diminishing focus on rural water supply.

Water is a state subject but the Union government influences its supply through the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDP), launched in 2009 by the United Progressive Alliance II (UPA-II). NRDP provides state governments with the funds to build the infrastructure, such as piped connections, to deliver water to rural households for domestic use through drinking, cooking and sanitation.

When the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) came to power in 2014, it promised to provide drinking water to all rural households in the next five years. It also promised to improve infrastructure in rural India. In 2014, it had actually

chief executive at WaterAid India.

The lack of funding, combined with poor fund management, was an important factor behind NRDP failing to meet important targets. For instance, the programme was meant to provide at least 55 lpcd of rural households with piped water supply by 2017 and 80 lpcd households by 2020. Official data reveals that India is doing well from meeting these targets. Just 18.2% of rural households had piped water supply in 2018-19 (Chart 2).

There is also significant variation in piped water supply across states. Some states such as Gujarat, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh have provided piped water to more than half the rural households, while others such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have minimal (less than 5%) piped water coverage (Chart 3).

These disparities could be a reflection of state priorities and geography. For instance, the Himachal Pradesh government has spent the most on water supply and sanitation over the last eight years (in terms of the share of state government spending, according to data from PIB Legislative Research Unit (LRS)).

The states with fewer rural households often rely on other sources of water supply. Uttar Pradesh, which has very few piped households, still has high water coverage. It has a long history of handpumps and borewells, drawing water from the high water table in the Indo-Gangetic plains. According to NRDP official data, 99% of habitations, areas with around 20 households, in Uttar Pradesh had access to 40 litres per capita per day of water, compared to a national average of 38 lpcd.

In addition to piped water supply, NRDP also targets providing rural populations with 40 litres of water daily to cover domestic uses such as drinking and sanitation. On this measure, water coverage has increased from 70% in 2011-12 to 80% now. However, in 2012, the target was increased to 55 lpcd, more than the World Health Organisation's recommended amount of around 30 lpcd. There is a bigger shortfall, with less than 50% of habitations providing 55 lpcd with no significant improvement in recent years (Chart 4).

The quality of water supplied is also a major issue. According to one study by The Lancet, 105,000 children lost their lives in 2015 to water-related diarrhoea (Chart 5).

Water quality remains a persistent issue partly because of India's reliance on groundwater, which is prone to being contaminated by chemicals. Nearly 80% of the

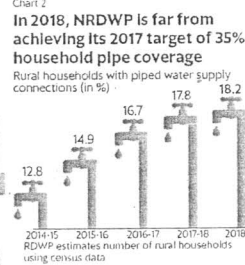
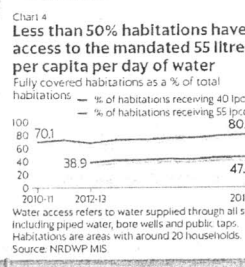
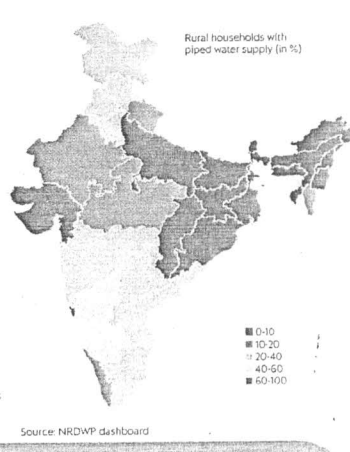


Chart 3
Significant disparities in piped water access across rural India



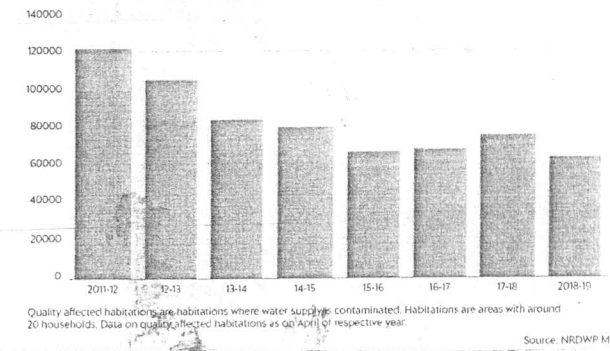
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and fluoride, two particularly pernicious chemicals. To address this, the NDA launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission within NRDP to treat water in 28,000 contaminated habitations. The number of contaminated habitations has decreased since 2011-12 but the share of these habitations that are being treated for contamination has also decreased (Chart 5).

Water quality remains a persistent issue partly because of India's reliance on groundwater, which is prone to being contaminated by chemicals. Nearly 80% of the

Chart 5
Treatment of water quality affected habitations decreased under NDA



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चुनावी विमर्श से गायब होती नदियां

देश का पहला आम चुनाव जब हुआ, तब भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति थी, लेकिन चुनाव की घोषणा होते ही अकाल और सूखे के मुद्दे गौण हो गए।

इस समय पूरे देश में चुनाव और राजनीति की ही चर्चा है। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि लोगों के दीर्घकालिक हितों से जुड़े कई जरूरी मसले अब भी हमारे चुनावी विमर्श से बाहर हैं। नदियों की दुर्दशा ऐसा ही एक मुद्दा है। हालांकि आम जनता भी तात्कालिक लाभ की पूर्ति हो जाने या उसकी उम्मीद बंध जाने पर दीर्घकालिक समाधान

की बात भूल जाती है।

सन् 1952 में, जब देश का पहला लोकसभा चुनाव (साथ-साथ विधानसभा चुनाव) हुआ था, तब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जबर्दस्त सूखा पड़ा था। भ्रष्टास और बंबई जैसे प्रांत भी खासा प्रभावित हुए थे। दो साल बारिश जरूरत के मुताबिक नहीं हुई थी, जिसका मतलब था कि दो साल की अल्पवृष्टि के बाद देश पहली बार खोटा डाल रहा था। कांग्रेस पार्टी का घोषणापत्र 14 जुलाई, 1951 को बैंगलोर बैठक में स्वीकार किया जा चुका था, जिसमें यह तय पाया गया कि बहुत से तात्कालिक सामाजिक उद्देश्यों पर काम किया जाना चाहिए। देश के हर आदमी के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और सबको सिर ढकने के लिए घर मिलना चाहिए। मगर उस समय भारत में विभिन्न देशों से हवाई जहाज द्वारा अनाज मंगाया जा रहे थे और रेगिगाड़ियों के माध्यम से उसे देश भर में भेजा जा रहा था। राहत सामग्रियां यथासंभव सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पहुंच रही थीं, फिर भी भूख और भुखमरी की खबरें सुर्खियों में थीं।

जनता की चिंता यह भी थी कि अक्टूबर के पहले पखवाड़े में यदि बारिश नहीं हुई, तो जबर्दस्त सूखा पड़ेगा और भुखमरी अधिक मुंह बाए सामने खड़ी हो जाएगी। उनकी खरीफ की फसल बर्बाद हो चुकी थी और संकट स्वी की फसलों पर था। साधारण मौसम में यदि 'हथिया' में तीन इंच बारिश भी हो जाए, तो काम

दिनेश मिश्र
जल विशेषज्ञ



चल जाता है, लेकिन उस वक़्त धरती की तपिश की शांत करने के लिए छह इंच पानी का बरसना जरूरी था। जाहिर है, खरीफ और रबी, दोनों फसलों के नष्ट होने का नतीजा भयंकर होता। मगर, अक्टूबर 1951 में हथिया की कमजोर वर्षा के साथ चुनावों की घोषणा क्या हुई, सूखा, पेयजल, रोजगार, पशु चार जैसे तमाम मसले गौण हो गए और मतदान लोगों के सिर पर चढ़कर बोलने लगा। यह स्थिति लोकसभा और विधानसभा चुनावों के नतीजे आने और मार्च महीने के अंत में मंत्रिमंडल के गठन होने तक बनी रही। इसके बाद ही सूखे के समाचार अखबारों में लौट सके और नेताओं की तरफ से बयान आने लगे। पहले चुनाव से मुद्दों की भरमाने का जो सिलसिला शुरू हुआ, वह आज तक जारी है, जबकि इस दौरान कई पार्टियां देश पर शासन कर चुकी हैं।

जरूरी मुद्दे किस तरह चुनावी-विमर्श से बाहर हो जाते हैं, इसका एक अन्य उदाहरण बिहार का है। यहां 1999 में गंगा के कटाव से तंग आकर बक्सर और भोजपुर जिलों के मतदाताओं ने चुनाव-बाह्यकार की घोषणा की और जहां-जहां किसी बड़ी पार्टी के नेताओं का प्रचार-कार्यक्रम होता, वहां-वहां कटाव पीड़ित अपनी समानांतर सभाएं करते। चुनाव सभाओं में इन पीड़ितों को आशवासन तो खूब मिले, लेकिन वे सभी कोरे साबित हुए। दिव्यार क्षेत्र में बसे लोग आज भी उतने ही परेशान हैं, जितना उन दिनों थे। गांवों का कटना उनकी नियति बन गई है और महीनों सड़क पर बसना मजबूरी है। यह

समस्या केवल बक्सर या भोजपुर की नहीं, बल्कि गंगा किनारे बसे तमाम लोगों की है। दिक्कत यह है कि इस समस्या के प्रति न कभी संगठित आवाज उठती है और न नेताओं को अपना दायित्व-बोध याद आता है।

चुनाव हो हमें यह मौका देता है कि हम चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों से सवाल पूछ सकें और उन्हें उनका दायित्व-बोध याद दिला सकें। समस्या का दीर्घकालिक समाधान न करके उसका तात्कालिक हल निकालना लोगों को भ्रम में डाल देता है। मसलन, करीब दस साल पहले कोसी नदी का तटबंध टूटा था, जिसकी जड़ में 3.5 लाख की आबादी आई। उस समय 4.15 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर पानी फैल गया था। लाखों की संख्या में घर ढह थे और 600 के करीब लोगों की जल-समाधि हुई थी। यह महज संयोग है कि 2005 में आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम स्वीकृत हुआ था और उसके साथ राहत पैकेज की घोषणा भी की गई थी, जो उस दौर के हिसाब से काफी आकर्षक था। नुकसान के एवज में लोगों को आकर्षक पैकेज मिले और सभी लोग व्यवस्था के मुद्दे बन गए। उन्हें लगा कि यह पहला मौका है, जब उनकी मुसीबत में सरकार उनके साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर खड़ी है। समय के साथ वे यह भूल चुके थे कि उनकी मुसीबत की वजह संस्था का वहीं नकारा तंत्र है, जो अपने दायित्व-बोध को भुलाकर अपने नए संस्करण में राहत बांटने का काम कर रहा है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जहां-जहां कोसी का पानी फैला, वहां-वहां लोकसभा के चुनाव में शासक दल की भारी जीत हुई।

आज इतनी सबसे बचने की जरूरत है। अब तो वर्षा भी कम हो रही है और नदियों का पानी भी सूख रहा है। जाहिर है, सदाबारी नदियों के पुनरुद्धार और उनमें हो रहे प्रदूषण को रोकने की जरूरत है। हुकुमान की इस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। मगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा। गंगा-दशहरा या कार्तिक पूर्णिमा जैसे त्योहारों में लोग बिना बुलाए घरों से निकल पड़ते हैं। जरूरत इस जन-शक्ति को नई दिशा देने की है। हमारी नदियां तभी अपने पुराने गौरव और पवित्रता को हासिल कर सकेंगी। मगर दिक्कत यह है कि तात्कालिक हल निकालकर उन उपयोगों की धार कुंद कर दी जाती है, जो किसी समस्या के स्थाई समाधान की जरूरत हैं।

(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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Deccan Chronicle

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The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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सबके लिए जल

दुनिया में अरबों लोग स्वच्छ जल से वंचित हैं। सतत विकास लक्ष्य के तहत साल 2030 तक सबको जल मुहैया कराना है। लेकिन 'यूनाइटेड नेशन्स वर्ल्ड वाटर डेवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट' के मुताबिक, संसार के 3.6 अरब लोग, यानी लगभग आधी आबादी जल-संकट वाले इलाकों में रहती है या फिर स्वच्छ जल से महरूम है। सबसे दुखद तस्वीर तो यह है कि दुनिया के हर चार में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल में पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जाहिर है, इन स्कूलों के बच्चे या तो दूषित जल पीने को मजबूर हैं या फिर स्कूल में प्यासे रह जाते हैं। दुनिया भर में पांच साल से कम उम्र के सात करोड़ से भी ज्यादा बच्चे दूषित जल और गंदगी के कारण होने वाली बीमारी डायरिया से मर जाते हैं। साफ है, स्वच्छ जल तक पहुंच न सिर्फ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिहाज से काफी अहम है, बल्कि यह सतत विकास के

The Peninsula

Asia's Leading English Daily

साथ-साथ दुनिया की समृद्धि के लिए भी जरूरी है।

एक वैश्विक समाज के तौर पर दुनिया कैसे तरक्की कर सकती है, जब इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोगों के पास

पीने का साफ पानी तक नहीं? इस मसले की अहमियत को समझते हुए ही हर साल 22 मार्च को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एजेंसियों के झंडे तले विश्व जल दिवस मनाया जाता है। अपने प्रशासनिक प्रयासों और स्पष्ट दिशा के कारण कतर पानी के बेहतर उपयोग के उच्च स्तर को छूने में कामयाब है। चाहे स्वच्छ जल के किफायती इस्तेमाल का मसला हो या फिर जल-शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना की बात, कतर की कोशिशों की सराहना पूरी दुनिया में की जाती है। जल-संरक्षण की पहल और इसके प्रति आम अवाम में जागरूकता फैलाने के इरादे से इस मुल्क ने पिछले दिनों विश्व जल दिवस के मौके पर कई खास कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए। इन कार्यक्रमों में जल-स्रोतों के संरक्षण के अलावा सतत जीवन के जरूरी तत्व के रूप में इसकी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने पर भी जोर दिया गया। कतर ने इस मौके का इस्तेमाल दूसरे देशों को प्रेरित करने के लिए भी किया कि जल का संरक्षण क्यों जरूरी है। पानी न सिर्फ जीवन का अनिवार्य स्रोत है, बल्कि यह आर्थिक, सामाजिक और मानवीय विकास का भी जरूरी स्तंभ है।

द पेनिन्सुला, कतर

H/8

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 07.04.2019... in the

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Deccan Chronicle

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Business standard

The Economic Times

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

Drive to clean up Kalindi Kunj ghat

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New Delhi: Multiple agencies along with National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) will come together on Sunday to clean the Kalindi Kunj ghat near Okhla.

NMCG has adopted the Kalindi Kunj ghat and the agency will be carrying out special sanitation drive with the help of South Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Jal Board. Landscaping and greening of the major riverbank is also on the cards.

Sanjam Cheema, senior consultant, NMCG, said over half a dozen cleaning drives have been carried out in the past. Cleaning of Yamuna is a part of the Namami Gange programme as it is the tributary of Ganga.

"The drive will begin early

as the temperature later becomes too high and we don't want the volunteers to fall ill. Whatever waste we collect will be taken away by the corporation. We will focus on removing plastic and solid waste and will also carry out plog-

ging," she said.

NMCG official said the horticulture department has also been called to chart out a plan for greening.

"We have landscape architects who have worked on rejuvenation of various ghats on

Ganga. On Friday, they had carried out a preliminary survey of the area and they along with SDMC officials will now chalk out a plan to beautify the Kalindi Kunj ghat," Cheema informed, adding that NMCG wants to retain the natural aesthetics of the riverbank.

"Landscaping will be done in a manner that it looks as natural as possible and overall aesthetics will be clean and green," she added.

Kalindi Kunj ghat is a major riverbank in the course Yamuna takes within the capital. The river receives large amount of pollutants from Okhla. The issue of massive foaming particularly plagues the water quality. The volunteers and officials will gather at the ghat on 7.30am to clean the ghat.



Tarun Rawat

Hindustan Times

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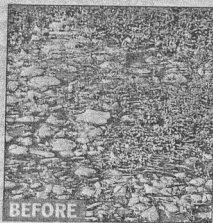
The Economic Times

26-yr-old engineer brings 10 ponds back to life

Sharmila.Bhowmick
@timesgroup.com

Ramveer Tanwar, who has a B.Tech in mechanical engineering, recently quit his job with a multinational to focus on a cause dear to him — saving ponds. "Water conservation is a more significant career for me than sitting in an AC office," says Greater Noida's resident water crusader, who has been instrumental in reviving 10 village ponds in the last five years.

Greater Noida, part of Gautam Buddha Nagar district, is home to hundreds of



Ramveer Tanwar quit his job to work on saving water bodies



water bodies. The bigger ones, like the 60-acre Surajpur wetland, are protected by forest conservation rules, but

smaller ponds have been neglected — until now.

A farmer's son, Tanwar grew up in Greater Noida's

Dadha village, an area that has witnessed water shortages time and again. He noticed how small water bodies, around which community life traditionally revolves in the rural hinterland of Uttar Pradesh, were often treated as garbage dumps. "I grew up seeing this mistreatment of water bodies, even when we were facing droughts," he says.

Then a 21-year-old college student, Tanwar organised a jal chaupal (meeting place) of villagers to discuss the need for cleaning up the ponds.

► Give tuitions, P 9

Engineer gives tuitions to meet expenses, secures CSR funding

► Continued from P1

Teams of volunteers were set up to create "a sense of ownership over the project", Tanwar said. "Soon, jal chaupal became a platform for us to go from village to village and speak about the need to stop throwing garbage into our ponds."

The first pond cleanup the volunteers undertook back in 2014 was in a village called Dabra. "It was full of sludge, hyacinth and garbage. It took us months to just clear the surface. Then, we treated the water, created a filter system and a sort of canal to help farmers use the water for farming," says Tanwar, who spent his weekends on this work. To ensure its upkeep, they encouraged fishery in the now-pristine pond.

To get more manpower, he turned to social media. "Our Facebook page, 'Boond Boond Pani', now has over one lakh members. Each time we wanted volunteers, we would make an announcement on the page. Almost a hundred volunteers would reach the conservation location, often in far-flung villages, every time," he says.

Rohit Adhana of Kasana village has been involved with Tanwar's conservation efforts for a few years now. "It is important that villagers come forward and help save their water sources. We are showing them it is possible," he says.

Tanwar, who has quit his job and does tuitions in the evening to meet his expenses, isn't on his own anymore. His work got some attention last year after he created the hashtag #SelfieWithPond encouraging villagers to send photos with water bodies, and sponsorship opportunities have been coming up. "After a lot of effort, we got our first CSR funding of Rs 2.5 lakh in 2018," he says. He used the money to complete many of his ongoing pond pro-



MISSION SWACHH: Ramveer Tanwar's first lake cleanup was at Dabra village; but the process of convincing the villagers and cleaning the lake took months

jects. Restoring a small pond takes six to seven months and anywhere between Rs 1 lakh and Rs 25 lakh, depending on its condition. This year, he received Rs 7 lakh funding from a company to restore a pond in Ghangola village. The pond has been desilted, and will be fully restored and beautified in a few months.

Pawan Khatana, a resident of Bharna village where a pond was revived, says the spirit of water conservation is spreading. "After hearing about what Ramveer has done at our village pond, a lot of other villages have shown interest. Some people even want to do the cleanup themselves now."

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Dainik Jagran, New Delhi
Sunday, 7th April 2019; Page: 6

अरबों रुपये खर्च करने के बावजूद यमुना नहीं हो रही प्रदूषण मुक्त

साक्षात्कार

यमुना की सफाई को लेकर सरकार ने काफी पैसों खर्च किए हैं, इसके बावजूद स्थिति सुधरी नहीं है, क्यों ?
- यमुना को निर्मल बनाने के लिए पहली बार 1993 में यमुना एक्शन प्लान फेज-1 बना। 2002-03 में दूसरा फेज शुरू हुआ, जो 2012 तक चला। दो फेज में करीब 1500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए। अब तीसरा फेज शुरू हो चुका है, जो करीब चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। इसमें भी आधे से ज्यादा खर्च खर्च हो चुका है। यमुना की सफाई के लिए कई प्रयास किए गए, लेकिन बढ़ती आबादी के कारण गंदे पानी का खोत और बढ़ गया। नालों से यमुना में गिरने वाले पानी को रोकने का कोई ईमानदार प्रयास नहीं हुआ, नतीजातः स्थिति में बहुत सुधार देखने को नहीं मिला। दिल्ली में यमुना

का पानी इतना प्रदूषित हो चुका है कि इस पानी का इस्तेमाल पीने के लिए नहीं हो रहा। राजधानी की सोमा से बाहर जहाँ यमुना प्रदूषित नहीं है, वहाँ से पीने का पानी जल शोधन संयंत्रों से होते हुए घरों तक पहुँच रहा है।
• सौजुदा स्थिति के लिए आप किस जिम्मेदार मानते हैं ?
- राजनीतिक दलों की भूमिका को कैसे देखते हैं ?
- इस स्थिति के लिए हम सब जिम्मेदार हैं। दरअसल यमुना की स्थिति से हर कोई वाकिफ है। लोगों को इस बात का खतरा नहीं है कि भविष्य में यमुना नहीं बचेगी तो उनका भी जीवन खत्म हो जाएगा। लोग अगर इस बात को लेकर संवेदनशील हो जाएं तो स्थिति में अचर्य सुधार आएगा। लोगों का दबाव पड़ेगा तो यह राजनीतिक दलों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो जाएगा। आज यमुना की सफाई को मुझ राजनीतिक दलों के

यमुना नदी की सफाई पर 1994 से अब तक अरबों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। इसके लिए कई योजनाएँ बनाई गईं, लेकिन यमुना अब भी मैली की मैली है। राजधानी में करीब 22 किमी इलाके में फैली यमुना में 22 नालों का गंदा पानी गिरता है। यानी औसतन हर किमी पर एक नाले का पानी गिर रहा है। इस पर लगाम नहीं लग रही। राजधानी में करीब 70



फीसद लोगों की प्यास बुझाने वाली इस नदी की सफाई को लेकर राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति

घोषणापत्र में या तो होता नहीं और होता है तो गीण रहता है। जिस दिन घोषणा पत्र में इसे प्राथमिकता मिलने लगी, उस दिन से अस्सर दिखना शुरू हो जाएगा। अभी तो राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति का घोर

का अभाव साफ नजर आता है। इसे निर्मल बनाने के लिए 'यमुना जिये अभियान' नामक एक स्वयंसेवी संगठन कई वर्षों से काम कर रही रही है। यमुना की मौजूदा स्थिति को लेकर इस संगठन के संयोजक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता मनोज मिश्रा से दैनिक जागरण के मुख्य संवाददाता स्वदेश कुमार ने विस्तार से बातचीत की। पेश है बातचीत के अंश.....

अभाव दिखाता है।

• यमुना की सफाई के लिए क्या-क्या चिकित्सा अपनाए जा सकते हैं ?
- यमुना की सफाई के लिए सबसे जरूरी

है कि गंदे नालों से पानी का प्रवाह बंद हो। यमुना के समानांतर नाला बनाकर गंदे पानी को निकाला जाए। कुछ जगहों पर सॉपरज टोटमेंट प्लांट लगाए गए हैं, इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

आवासीय कॉलोनिजों में प्लांट लगाए जाए। इससे शीघ्र जल को उपयोग में लाया जाए। जितना इसका जल उपयोग में लाया जाएगा, उतना यमुना का पानी बचेगा। साथ ही गंदे पानी का प्रवाह कम होगा।

• यमुना की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कोई प्रभावशाली फैसला लिया गया ?
- यमुना एक्शन प्लान भी प्रभावी फैसला है, लेकिन इस पर सुनिश्चित तरीके से काम करने की जरूरत है। 2015 में एनजीटी ने मैली से निर्मल यमुना शीपक से एक आदेश जारी किया था। इस आदेश के अनुपालन के लिए दो सदस्यीय निगरानी समिति भी बनाई गई। इसके बाद कुछ प्रयास नजर आने लगे हैं। यमुना में मृत्तियों का विसर्जन कम हुआ है। पूजन सामग्री फेंकने पर लगाम लगी है।

• राजधानी के संदर्भ में यमुना

का निर्मल होना क्यों जरूरी है ?
- राजधानी में लोग तीन नदियों का पानी पीते हैं। आज भी यमुना का 70 फीसद पानी लोगों के घरों में पहुँच रहा है। बीस फीसद गंगा और दस फीसद सतलुज नदी के पानी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। यमुना दिल्ली की जीवनरेखा है। इसे बचाने की जिम्मेदारी हर किसी की है।
• आप इसका भविष्य कैसा देखते हैं ?

- इस पर हालात भले ही नकारात्मक नजर आए, लेकिन मेरी सोच सकारात्मक है। जरूरत है ईमानदार प्रयासों की। सभी को जागरूक होना पड़ेगा। यमुना से जुड़े सभी विभागों में कार्यरत अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। इन विभागों में जल बोर्ड, डीडीए, पीडब्ल्यूडी और गंगा निगम शामिल हैं। इसके बाद ही यमुना के हालात सुधरेगें। लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी मिलेगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 07.04.2019... in the

Hindustan Times
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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

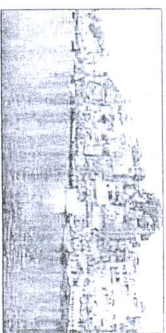
and documented at Bhagirath (English) & Publicity Section, CWC

Amar ujala, New Delhi

तैयारी

नेशनल मिशन फॉर क्लीन गंगा के तहत काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में गंगा मित्रों का प्रशिक्षण जारी

गंगाजी से बंगाल की खाड़ी तक तैनात होंगे गंगा मित्र



वाराणसी। गंगा में बढ़ते प्रदूषण और गंगा के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए ईको रिकल्ट गंगा मित्रों की फौज तैयार हो रही है। गंगाजी से लेकर बंगाल की खाड़ी तक 2525 किलोमीटर लंबे गंगा के तट पर हर एक किलोमीटर पर एक गंगा मित्र तैनात किए जाएंगे। नेशनल मिशन फॉर क्लीन गंगा के

तहत काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में गंगा मित्रों का प्रशिक्षण चल रहा है। अभी तक सौ गंगा मित्र प्रशिक्षित हो चुके हैं और मई माह में सौ और गंगा

मित्रों का प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो जाएगा। 2020 तक 2525 प्रशिक्षित गंगा मित्र गंगा के किनारे तैनात होंगे। पर्यावरणविद् प्रो. बीडी त्रिपाठी ने कहा कि गंगा मित्र सरकार और आमजन के बीच सेतु का काम करेंगे। ईको टूरिज्म से लेकर, गंगा सर्वेक्षण और जागरूकता अभियान में इनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होगा।

गंगा मित्र गंगा के किनारे बसे गंगा ग्राम में जाकर लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे। प्रशिक्षित लोग जब अभियान से जुड़ेंगे तो गंगा की दशा और दिशा में बदलाव जरूर आएगा। बीएचयू गंगा बेसिन का पहला विश्वविद्यालय है जिसे ईको रिकल्ट गंगा मित्र की ट्रेनिंग के लिए चुना गया। व्यूरो

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

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Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

'Re-route water stopped from flowing into Pak'

Abhinav.Garg@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Delhi government wants the Centre to re-route in to the city river water stopped from flowing into Pakistan to help the capital tide over peak summer crisis. This was one of the suggestions made by Delhi Jal Board in an affidavit filed in Delhi high court.

"As per recent reports, 0.53 million acre feet (MAF) water has become available in Ravi and Beas rivers, which has been stopped by the central government from going into Pakistan. Even a part of this water will greatly help Delhi tide over the lean period," DJB said, adding if water from these rivers reaches the capital it would ensure additional sources for Delhi.

The affidavit by DJB was filed during the hearing of a PIL by lawyer SB Tripathi seeking sufficient water supply for the national capital.

DJB also urged a bench of Chief Justice Rajendra Menon and Justice AJ Bhambhani that the Centre must be directed to ensure adequate water supply from Haryana to the national capital since any fall in levels at Wazirabad reservoir would deprive important areas of the capital of water.

The agency, through advocate Sumeet Pushkarna, said,

"An imminent water crisis is likely to hit New Delhi area in the next few weeks owing to the failure of Haryana to supply water as required pursuant to orders of Supreme Court." It contended that the issue of water supply assumes importance in the 100-day lean season till the arrival of monsoon and Haryana ought to strictly comply with the Supreme Court's direction to keep the Wazirabad reservoir full during this period.

The Board also alleged that Haryana, despite having about 22,000 cusecs water available

DJB IN HC

from all sources, was "showing reluctance" in supplying the minimum required 120 cusecs to keep the Wazirabad reservoir full at all times till the end of June or till monsoon arrives. This amounts to disobedience of judicial orders.

Earlier, Haryana had claimed that the raw water supply to Delhi never gets affected or reduced even in the lean season. It maintained that Delhi should take urgent steps to reduce its losses, which are allegedly 10% during treatment and 30% after that, as residents of Haryana suffer from dearth of water to ensure the national capital does not.

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

Crisis likely as Haryana denying water, says Jal Board

New Delhi: The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has urged the High Court that the Centre be asked to supervise water supply from Haryana to the capital, saying any reduction in Wazirabad reservoir water level would hit important areas where residences of President, Prime Minister and judges are located.

Citing the coming lean season, the DJB contended that "an imminent water crisis is likely to hit the capital owing to the failure of Haryana to supply water as required pursuant to orders of the Supreme Court".

The DJB has contended that Haryana was "showing reluctance" in supplying the minimum required 120 cusecs of water to keep the Wazirabad reservoir full at all times, which amounts to disobedience of judicial orders. "As an interim measure, central government supervision be requested in the matter," it said in the affidavit. PTI

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Deccan Chronicle
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Business standard
The Economic Times

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

In troubled waters, Delhi readies its summer plan

As Mercury Rises, Jal Board Plans Extra Supply Of 20 MGD

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New Delhi: Delhi plans to produce 20 million gallons of additional potable water daily to meet the needs of its two crore residents this summer. This additional supply will be sourced from new bore points, tubewells and recycling plants. From optimising peak potable water to installing and reviving hundreds of tubewells in water-scarce regions, DJB has devised a host of measures for meeting the increased demand as the mercury crosses 40 degrees Celsius.

Delhi is a water-stressed state with a demand-supply gap of 250-300 MGD. Over the years, quibbles over water have snowballed into major fights, even leading to murders. Dinesh Mohaniya, vice-chairperson of Delhi Jal Board, said: "We are targeting a peak production of 936 MGD of potable water by optimising our resources during the summer. Last year, our production was 916 MGD."

As many as 4,851 tubewells will be in operation in the next three months across Delhi. Under the summer action plan, 489 new tubewells will be installed in water-strained areas. "These tubewells will help augment supply in emergency cases. Around 100 of these units will be dug up at Palla," he said. Utilising the recycling facilities is also going to play a critical role in raising peak production. DJB is targeting 20 MGD production for the Okhla facility, which will draw raw water from the

WHAT DJB SAYS IT WILL DO

Peak drinking water supply production to be raised to 936 MGD, up from last year's 916 MGD

20 MGD at Okhla WTP to be sourced from reclaimed water from Chandrawal recycling plant, ranney wells and CLC canal

Current level | 900 MGD

389 additional tubewells to be installed in water stressed areas, another 100 in Palla; total 4,851 tubewells will operate in summer

110 MGD will be pumped from sub-surface resources

Upgrades in WTPs to tackle ammonia levels



OTHER MEASURES



1,034 water tankers to be deployed for supply to 10,865 vulnerable points

161 optimised tanker-filling hydrants made operational

Water ATMs and e-piaos at 240 strategic locations

MLAs to identify deficit areas in unauthorised colonies and JJ clusters

Chandrawal recycling plant.

Continuing its focus on improved services in unauthorised colonies, villages and JJ clusters, the AAP government will press in a chunk of the 1,034 water tankers in these areas. While DJB aims to notify 129 new colonies under the water distribution system by April 30, another 10,865 vulnerable points have been identified as daily supply points using tankers. "These vulnerable points have been identified in consultation with area MLAs," Mohaniya said. In urban pockets and at strate-

gic locations, 240 water ATMs and e-piao will be deployed.

Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal recently wrote to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, requesting him to ask Haryana to release the amount of water required to keep the Wazirabad pond filled so as to prevent a water crisis in Delhi in the peak summer season.

In his letter, Kejriwal said the supply of about one-third of the total amount of water needed in the areas that fell under the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Council and the Central Delhi command was likely to get affected due

Haryana's "reluctance" to keep the Wazirabad pond full. "It is requested that efforts may kindly be made from your (PM) office for keeping the Wazirabad pond full by Haryana so that the imminent water crisis in the NDMC area can be averted," the letter stated.

Mohaniya said: "We recently reached an agreement with Haryana at a meeting attended by the two chief secretaries. Haryana wants to charge for this water and we will deposit the money to the upper Yamuna river board. We will settle the claim later and decide how to utilise that fund."

Hindustan Times
Statesman

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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

Millennium Post, ✓

None for Bihar's drying rivers

As the poll season nears its peak, most of the state's disappearing 600 rivers are going unnoticed, discusses CK Manoj



There are over 100 rivers such as Lakhandei, Noon, Balan, Kadane, Sakari, Tilaiya, Dhadhar, Chhoti Bagmati, Saura, and Falgu which are virtually on the brink of death. Of them, the Falgu river which flows through the Hindu pilgrim town of Gaya especially deserves mention. It now stinks with sewage water

Environmentalists are shocked over the drying rivers of Bihar failing to get the attention of political parties even during election time. According to officials, there were once some 600 river streams in Bihar which nursed its human population. But now, most of them have either dried up or are on the brink of losing their existence.

River experts said in the past that these river streams had not only boosted the economy of the region but also recharged groundwater. But today, the scene is very pathetic on the ground. The perennial river streams have now become seasonal, with a majority of them getting dry once the rainy season is over.

Such streams were earlier used by locals for irrigation and fishing and fetched them handsome money, as they say. The saddest part is that the common man too is not raising the issue owing to lack of awareness and the political parties have picked up only those issues which fetched them votes.

According to them, there are over 100 rivers such as Lakhandei, Noon, Balan, Kadane, Sakari, Tilaiya, Dhadhar, Chhoti Bagmati, Saura, and Falgu which are virtually on the brink of death. Of them, the Falgu river which flows through the Hindu pilgrim town of Gaya especially deserves mention.

More than two millions Hindus descend on this pilgrim town every year to offer oblations to the wandering souls of the ancestors. But the river now stinks with sewage water.

A serious campaign to draw the attention of the government has simply failed, prompting the citizens to seek intervention of the court. "The river has been the lifeline of several dis-



Most of the perennial river streams in Bihar have now become seasonal

(Representational Image)

tricts of south Bihar as most of the water pumping stations are installed along the banks to extract underground water yet this river has never been an election issue," said river activist Braj Nandan Pathak.

Pathak has filed a public interest litigation in the Patna High Court, demanding removal of encroachments and dismantling of constructions on the river bed. According to him, some 2,500 families have encroached upon the river bed and constructed homes.

The dried Saura river in Purnia also deserves special mention here. "It was like London's Thames which flowed through the middle of Purnia town; but now, it is totally dried up and is being used as a garbage dumping ground," said Akhilesh Chandra, an activist who has launched a campaign

to save the river.

"We have been regularly campaigning to bring the matter to the notice of the political parties and the government, but this changes during election time as other issues dominate the poll scene. The saddest thing is that political parties do not think drying rivers to be a vote-catching issue," prominent river expert and convener of Ganga Mukti Andolan Anil Prakash told Down to Earth.

Prakash blames fast-occurring urbanisation, obstruction of river flows, siltation in river beds and their encroachment to be behind the death of Bihar's river streams. "Once, there were some 600 river streams or small rivers in the north Bihar region alone all of which flowed throughout the year. But now, a majority of them have dried up or are on the verge of fading

into history," rues Prakash.

Another river activist Ranjeev Kumar said that population pressures and development, apart from the ecological disturbances have done a lot of harm to the state which was once blessed with hundreds of rivers streams but is now battling out for survival. "Encroachment on river beds and ongoing constructions are squeezing rivers. There is a serious need to bring the issue in public debate but sadly, no political parties look interested," said Kumar.

Another river expert Dinesh Mishra who headed the Barh Mukti Abhiyan is disappointed at the way neither the political parties, nor the common citizen have tried to make drying rivers a poll issue this time or before though it concerns everyone

"The problem is that nobody is discussing this issue. They will land in serious trouble if there is drought in case of no or scanty rains which we already are facing," said Mishra who studied from IIT, Kharagpur.

According to him, the situation is doubly alarming this time in the sense that more groundwater is being tapped compared to the recharge rate. "The situation is very desperate and concerning right now with the river streams drying up very fast but there is no serious debate whatsoever," Mishra said, adding the people must know the fact that the monsoon has gone erratic in recent years and it must be their duty to conserve water.

DOWN TO EARTH
(CK Manoj is a Patna-based journalist. The views expressed are strictly personal)

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

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Deccan Chronicle

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The Times of India (A)

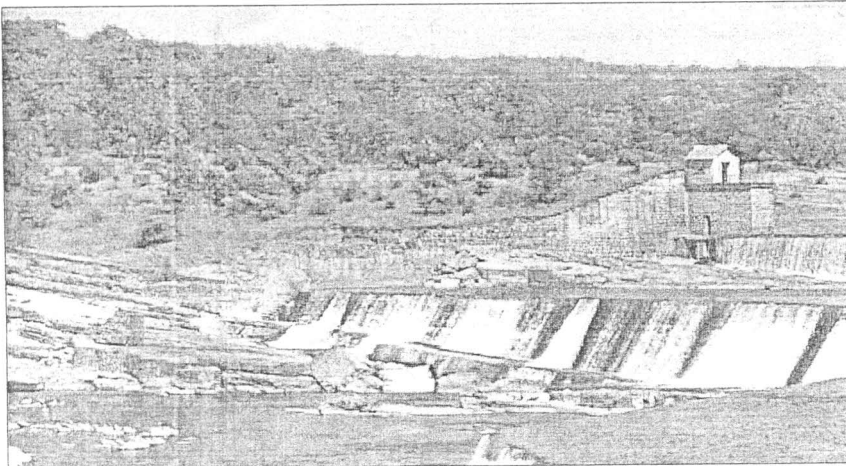
Business standard

The Economic Times

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

Focus News, ✓

Water storage level of 91 major reservoirs of the country goes down by one percent



New Delhi, The water storage available in 91 major reservoirs of the country for the week ending on April 04, 2019 was 48.319 BCM, which is 30% of total storage capacity of these reservoirs. This percentage was at 31% for the week ending on March 28, 2019. The level of water storage in the week ending on April 04, 2019 was 112% of the storage of corresponding period of last year and 102% of storage of average of last ten years. The total storage capacity of these 91 reservoirs is 161.993 BCM which is about 63% of the total storage capacity of 257.812 BCM which is estimated to have been created in the country. 37 Reservoirs out of these 91 have hydropower benefit with installed capacity of more than 60 MW.

REGION WISE STORAGE STATUS:-

NORTHERN REGION : The northern region includes States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. There are six reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 18.01 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 8.59 BCM which is 48% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 21% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 26% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is better than

the corresponding period of last year and is also better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

EASTERN REGION : The Eastern region includes States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Tripura. There are 15 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 18.83 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 7.87 BCM which is 42% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 44% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 40% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is less than the corresponding period of last year but is better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

WESTERN REGION : The Western region includes States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are 27 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 31.26 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 6.83 BCM which is 22% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 30% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 33% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current

year is less than the storage of last year and is also less than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

CENTRAL REGION : The Central region includes States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. There are 12 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 42.30 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 13.93 BCM which is 33% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 30% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 32% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is better than the storage of last year and is also better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

SOUTHERN REGION : The Southern region includes States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, AP&TG (Two combined projects in both states), Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. There are 31 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 51.59 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 11.10 BCM which is 22% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 18% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 22% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is better than the corresponding period of last year and is equal to the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period. States having better storage than last year for corresponding period are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, AP&TG (Two combined projects in both states), Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. State having equal storage than last year for corresponding period is Odisha and Gujarat. States having lesser storage than last year for corresponding period are Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala.

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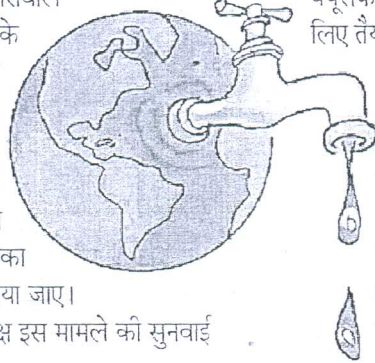
Rashtriya Sahara, ✓

वजीराबाद जलाशय भरने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार पहुंची हाईकोर्ट

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। गरमी को देखते हुए केजरीवाल सरकार ने दिल्लीवासियों को पानी की अबाध आपूर्ति के लिए पहले ही कमर कस ली है। उसने अपनी वजीराबाद जलाशय को तीन महीने के लिए भरा रखने के लिए हाईकोर्ट का रुख किया है। सरकार की तरफ से दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी) ने कोर्ट में अर्जी दाखिल कर कहा है कि जलापूर्ति के मामले में हरियाणा सरकार से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन कराया जाए। निर्देशों का पालन सुनिश्चित कराने का जिम्मा केंद्र सरकार को दिया जाए।

कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश राजेन्द्र मेनन की पीठ के समक्ष इस मामले की सुनवाई 15 अप्रैल को होगी है।

डीजेबी ने हरियाणा से होने वाली जल आपूर्ति में कोई कटौती नहीं होने के लिए आश्वस्त होना चाहता है। उसने कहा है कि वजीराबाद जलाशय को भरने के लिए कम से कम 120 क्यूसेक पानी और चाहिए। इसे देने में हरियाणा अनिच्छा जाहिर की है। यह कोर्ट के अदालती आदेश का अवहेलना है। उसने कोर्ट से आग्रह किया है कि वह खुद आगामी 100 दिनों तक हरियाणा से होनेवाले जलापूर्ति की निगरानी करे। उसने कहा कि हरियाणा को सभी स्रोतों से लगभग 22 हजार क्यूसेक पानी मिलता है। लेकिन उसे अपनी वजीराबाद जलाशय भरने के लिए मात्र 120



क्यूसेक ही चाहिए। वह भी जून तक के लिए। लेकिन हरियाणा इसे देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

इससे पहले डीजेबी कोर्ट से कह चुका है कि आगामी कुछ हफ्तों के लिए नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पानी की बड़ी समस्या होगी। इससे लुटियन दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, न्यायमूर्ति समेत अन्य सरकारी आवासों की जलापूर्ति प्रभावित होगी।

हरियाणा ने 14 मार्च को हलफनामा दाखिल कर दिल्ली पर हर साल कम से कम तीन सौ क्यूसेक पानी बर्बाद करने का आरोप लगाया था। उसने कहा था कि इसके बावजूद वह दिल्ली को जरूरत के अनुसार पानी की आपूर्ति करता रहा है। हरियाणा ने कहा है कि वजीराबाद में काफी पानी बर्बाद किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी)
ने कोर्ट में अर्जी दाखिल की
'जलापूर्ति के मामले में
हरियाणा सरकार से सुप्रीम
कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देशों का
पालन कराया जाए'

इससे पहले 5 फरवरी को हरियाणा सरकार ने दिल्ली को कम पानी देने के आरोप से इनकार किया था। उसने कहा था कि खास मौके पर और पानी की जरूरत पड़ी तो उसकी भी आपूर्ति कर दी जाएगी। मालूम हो कि जल बोर्ड ने अर्जी लगाकर कहा था कि हरियाणा ने 30 फीसद उनकी पानी की आपूर्ति घटा दी है जिससे एनडीएमसी समेत दिल्ली के कई इलाकों में अभी से पानी की किल्लत हो गई

है, जबकि अभी गर्मी पूरी तरह नहीं आई है।

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 06.04.2019 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

हरियाणा से आने वाले पानी की केंद्र निगरानी करे : जलबोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी) : दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में दिल्ली जलबोर्ड ने हलफनामा दायर कर पानी की समस्या पर गंभीर चिंता जताते हुए हरियाणा से आने वाले पानी पर केंद्र से निगरानी की मांग की है। जलबोर्ड ने चीफ जस्टिस राजेंद्र मेनन व जस्टिस एजे भंभानी की बेंच के आगे कहा कि पानी में कोई कटौती न हो, इसके लिए ही केंद्र सरकार इसपर निगरानी करे। क्योंकि आने वाला समय महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए हरियाणा की सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों का सख्ती से पालन करते हुए वजीराबाद जलाशय में पर्याप्त पानी रखना चाहिए। बेंच के समक्ष दाखिल हलफनामे के तहत जल बोर्ड ने कहा कि वजीराबाद

जलाशय को भरने के लिए कम से कम 120 क्यूसेक पानी देने में हरियाणा अनिच्छा जता रहा है, जबकि यह कोर्ट के आदेश का उल्लंघन है। अनुरोध है कि कम से कम 100 दिन तक केंद्र सरकार हरियाणा से होने वाली जलापूर्ति की निगरानी करे। हरियाणा के पास सभी स्त्रोतों से करीब 22 हजार क्यूसेक पानी रहता है, लेकिन मार्च के मध्य से जून के अंत तक वजीराबाद जलाशय को पूरा भरने के लिए जरूरी 120 क्यूसेक पानी भी वह नहीं देना चाह रहा है। इससे पहले जल बोर्ड कह चुका है कि आगामी कुछ हफ्तों में नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पानी की बड़ी समस्या हरियाणा की वजह से होगी।