

Central Water Commission

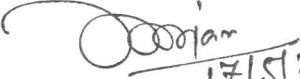
WSE Dte.,

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

Dated 17.05.2019


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.



17/5/2019
Senior Artist
WSE, Dte.,

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.


17/5/2019

Director, WSE Dte.

 20/5/2019
17/5/19

O/c

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 17.05.2019... in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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NOTEBOOK

The polluted water bodies of Kanniyakumari

An unbelievable transformation has taken place in just a few decades

B. KOLAPPAN

Nanjil Nadu, a large part of Kanniyakumari district in Tamil Nadu, was the rice bowl of erstwhile Travancore before it was annexed to Tamil Nadu. Its importance is explained by Manonmaniam Sundaram Pillai, the author of the Tamil prayer song *Neeradam Kadai*, also known as the *Tamil Thai Valthu* (Invocation to mother Tamil). In his verse-drama *Manonmaniam*, Pillai says there is hardly anyone who does not know about the fertile lands of Nanjil Nadu.

Anyone who travels the length and breadth of the district will agree with Sundaram Pillai. The district, which benefits from the South-West and North-East monsoons, is covered by acres of emerald green paddy fields, and banana and coconut groves.

I remember from my childhood innumerable water bodies, both big and

small, being full of water and covered with lotus plants. The place looked like a painting. I used to see crystal-clear water oozing from the foundations of every house back then. Brooks lining the streets of Parakkai, my village, housed carps, tilapia, eel, snakeheads, panchax, fresh water prawns, water snakes, frogs, crabs and snails. I would go fishing every day. I would then transfer the fish into a small pit dug near my house. It was a visual treat to watch the snakeheads, both male and female, guard golden yellow-coloured fishlings in the water bodies around the village. Eels would catch frogs and small fish. The air was chilly back then. Ceiling and table fans had not yet made an entry into every house.

The introduction of sewerage canals in every street and bylane changed the picture gradually. The situation was further aggra-

vated when concrete streets and bylanes were paved. All this affected the groundwater table. Till then, the water that was used to wash clothes and vessels would flow till the coconut and banana trees that stood in the backyard of the house. Slowly, the backyards were paved with concrete and, in many cases, accommodated new construction. Wells were converted into septic tanks, and the waste water was let out in the sewerage canal. It joined the clear unpolluted water flowing in the brooks. The brooks, in turn, flowed into water bodies used by many generations for cultivation and community bathing. Every household today depends on the water supplied by the village panchayats and local bodies.

Today, almost all the water bodies in Kanniyakumari district are polluted beyond belief. Gallons of untreated sewage enter

them, making them unfit for use. Of course, farmers still use the water for cultivation. But it is unsafe to drink from and bathe in many of these water bodies. Paddy fields and wetlands are being converted into plots at a frenetic pace. In 2016, Lal Mohan, convener, Nagercoil chapter of the Indian National Trust for Culture and Heritage, told me that the district is losing about 1,000 hectares of paddy field every year.

When I stroll along the banks of the polluted Cooum river in Chennai in the evening, I cannot stop myself from visualising a similar situation for the water bodies of Kanniyakumari. Pachaiyappa Mudaliar, the merchant and dubash whose wealth was used to lay the foundations of many educational institutions, used to bathe in the Cooum every day. Can anyone do that today? A similar fate awaits the water bodies of Kanniyakumari.

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
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Business standard
The Economic Times

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New wetland restoration authority will get cracking with Narela's Tikri Khurd lake

GREEN MOVE The lake cuts through Tikri Khurd village and has been encroached upon; the authority was set up last year on the NGT's orders

Vatsala Shrangli

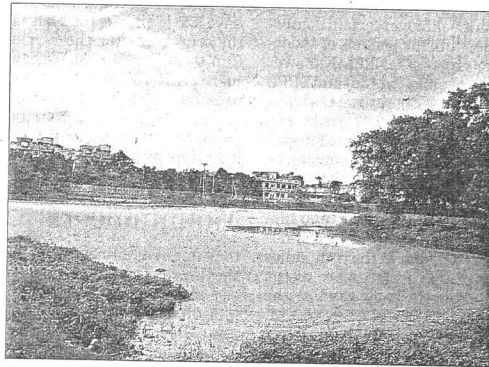
• vatsala.shrangli@htlive.com

NEW DELHI: The Delhi government's newly set up Wetlands Authority, which will notify and conserve natural water bodies in the national capital, will start work with the restoration of the Tikri Khurd lake in outer Delhi's Narela, which has been encroached upon over the last few years.

The 23-member authority set up last month will function under the environment department. In its first meeting on April 25, the authority has asked the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), which is the water body-owning agency in this case, to remove encroachments around the lake and submit a conservation plan.

"The lake cuts through Tikri Khurd village and as reflected in the Google Earth images of 2012 and 2018, has been encroached upon with the passage of time. DDA has been asked to demarcate the area of the water body, fence its boundaries and take up beautification work," said a senior Delhi government official.

The National Green Tribunal in an August 2018 order had directed the Delhi government to set up the Wetland Authority and take up the restoration work at the lake.



■ A water body in Delhi. Experts say only around 450 natural water bodies remain at present and need to be restored.

HT FILE

A Delhi resident had filed a plea in the Tribunal against construction activity around the water body, which hampered its flow and reduced its natural size.

"It is an oxbow lake (a channel of the river Yamuna) spread over 8-10 hectares and a prominent water body in the village. Some people had constructed a wall across it, as it had shallow water. It is a welcome step that the authority will finally take up its conservation before it dies," said Manoj Misra of Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan.

Mishra had also written to

Delhi chief minister Arvind Kejriwal and lieutenant governor Anil Bajjal last month to save the lake from drying up.

DDA vice-chairman Tarun Kapoor, said there are some encroachments around the lake and landscaping work will be taken up soon.

"We have asked our landscape department to prepare a plan for the water body. Our target is to ensure it has enough clean water and to develop it as a tourist spot," said Kapoor.

The Wetlands Authority headed by the Delhi chief secretary has directed all water body-

SAVING THE ECOLOGY

- The Delhi government set up the Wetlands Authority Delhi on April 23 this year following the notification of Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 by the union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEF).
- The 23-member authority is headed by the chief secretary and has members of land-owning agencies, civic bodies and experts, among others

- It is mandated to notify wetland areas and work for conservation of natural water bodies in the national capital, mainly to recharge ground water, rainwater harvesting and developing some of these as biodiversity habitats.
- The rules prohibit activities such as concretisation, including setting up and expansion of industries, waste dumping and discharge of effluents, among others, on notified wetlands.

owning agencies in the city to identify and demarcate such areas as per the National Wetland Atlas of Delhi, prepared by the union environment ministry in 2011.

The authority includes members from various government agencies, civic bodies as well as experts.

"A sub-committee headed by city's divisional commissioner will carry out the demarcation work in terms of exact area, contours, dimension and site report. All the agencies have been asked to submit a report with a complete action plan of conservation and development for these water bodies within a

month," the official said.

While the Delhi government has a list of around 900 water bodies in the city, experts said only less than half of these exist as of now.

Manu Bhatnagar, principal director, Natural Heritage Division of INTACH and an expert member of the Wetlands Authority, said, only around 450 natural water bodies in form of johars, talabs, baolis and jheels remain at present, which need to be restored to recharge the depleting groundwater table in the city.

"The water bodies will be notified as wetlands after the demarcation exercise is com-

It is an oxbow lake (a channel of the river Yamuna) spread over 8-10 hectares Some people had constructed a wall across it, as it had shallow water. It is a welcome step that the authority will finally take up its conservation before it dies.

MANOJ MISRA,
Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan

plete. The main priority is to protect these from further degeneration and use for recharging of groundwater. Once the areas are notified, it will be easy to monitor their conservation. Those with a larger area could be developed into biodiversity habitats," said Bhatnagar.

For instance, he said, the Tikri Khurd lake exists in the 1911 Survey of India map as well as on the Wetland Atlas. There are many other such water bodies, some of which have been encroached upon over the years, which need to be restored to save the city's ecology.

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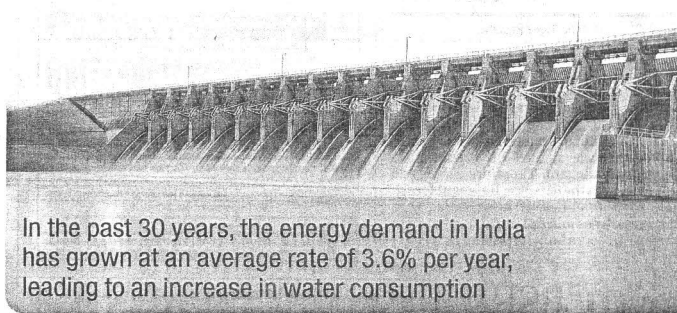
Water efficiency to manage rising energy needs

Amit Shanbaug
@timesgroup.com

India is a growing economy and its demand for energy is increasing with time to achieve the development needs. The total demand for electricity in India is expected to cross 950,000 MW by 2030. However, energy security is inextricably linked to the availability of water. Both energy demand and supply sectors need water for various processes. For production of

energy, water is an indispensable input at all the stages including the extraction of fuel, refining and washing of fuel as well as thermal production of electricity.

According to a study conducted by Niti Aayog, India has 18% of world's population and only 4% of the world's water resources; we are already a water-stressed nation and per capita water availability is declining rapidly. In fact, most of the power plants in India are located in water stressed regions of the country, thus adding more pressure to the finite water resource. With the depleting water resources in the country, achieving



In the past 30 years, the energy demand in India has grown at an average rate of 3.6% per year, leading to an increase in water consumption

energy security is going to be a big challenge if water is not given due consideration while planning energy policy and programmes.

It is important for all the energy demand and supply sectors to use water efficiently and minimise wastage. Besides reducing water wastage, all the sectors can adopt vari-

ous water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, waste-water recycle and reuse, etc. This would reduce the burden on fresh water resources and shift the sector towards water neutrality. Also inefficient water use at household level is also one of the reasons for overall poor water efficiency in this sector. Industrial sector in India has generally 2.5-3 times more specific water consumption compared to existing international plants. Under National Action Plan for Climate Change of Gov-

ernment of India, one of the missions is the National Water Mission. One of the objectives of the National Water Mission is to increase water use efficiency by 20% in all the sectors and there is a strong need to give impetus to this mission and make some changes in other existing policies and regulatory framework.

Wastewater is considered as a resource which can be reused and agriculture is one

With depleting water resources in the country, achieving energy security is going to be a big challenge if water is not given due consideration while planning energy policy and programmes

such sector which has high potential for using treated wastewater. There should also be strong alignment and synergies between various departments dealing with water resources. State Water Resources Department and Irrigation and Command Area Development department, Water Board (Urban Local Body), etc. should chart out programmes and plan together for ensuring improved water use efficiency.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 17.05.2019 in the

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Pioneer, Delhi ✓

CPCB asks DJB to set up vigilance system to stop waste water discharge into Yamuna

STAFF REPORTER ■
NEW DELHI

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has directed Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to penalise defaulters indulging in illegal activities leading to release of waste water into Yamuna and set up a vigilance system to stop such discharge into the river.

Pollution watch institution has also sought an action plan with compliance report from Jal Board in the matter by May 20.

CPCB in its notice to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Jal Board said an inspection by a CPCB team found scattered habitations between Palla to



Wazirabad on Yamuna flood plain.

The team also found possibility of discharge of waste water of said habitations to the river through temporary arrangements (tankers), it said.

"Discharge of untreated waste water of these scattered colonies disposing off into river Yamuna makes water unfit to meet the primary water quality criteria - bathing qual-

ity," the notice added.

During inspection, the team has identified a drain discharging waste water from scattered habitations to river Yamuna. The team also spotted tankers disposing waste water from septic tank directly to flood bank of Yamuna

River, it said.

Following the observations, the CPCB has directed the DJB to plan sewerage management of scattered colonies between Palla to Wazirabad, set up vigilance system to stop such discharges through tankers immediately and penalising defaulters indulging in illegal activities leading to release of waste water into Yamuna.

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Millennium Post, ✓

Dreary drought

Maharashtra reels under the scorching sun with well-known adversity that has repeatedly featured on the face of the earth – drought. Droughts have been a seasonal affair for this part of the Deccan region. This happens to be the sixth consecutive year that parts of Maharashtra have been facing severe drought situation and discounting the adversity from preceding numbers, six long years seem adequate time to prepare for droughts. Witnessing Odisha's commitment and resilience to withstand cyclones and safeguard lives, Maharashtra and Karnataka are very much capable of setting up drought redressal systems and action plans in cases of exigency. The disaster management guidelines, to begin with, are apt for this sort of situation which definitely demands attention amidst the polling season. Notwithstanding the fact that Centre and state exchequers will be accessed towards remedial actions but sustenance of crops, animals and farmers is defeated in the face of annual occurrence. The fact that only 16 per cent water reserve is left in the dams in proximity stresses on lackadaisical approach despite imminent adversity. If droughts have been occurring in the parts of both the states forming a pattern which enables to predict future droughts then a lack of redressal system to tend to such calamities is simply a travesty of governance. Requesting whatever quantity of water from neighbouring states, scooping reserves and anticipating financial assistance from the Centre are all haphazard measures usually in place when preemptive measures have effectively either not taken up or failed. The Centre has released 4,562 crores while the state government has allocated 4,300 crores making a total of 8,862 crores to combat the unprecedented drought situation which has regions such as Marathwada, Yavatmal, Nagaon, Aurangabad, Amravati, and Nashik among others in its grasp. Scores of fishes floating lifeless atop the Godavari spotted by locals in Nagaon village does not augur well for the area. While the Centre and state progress to tend to this adversity is welcoming, it hardly makes any difference to locals who have been witnessing droughts for years and remain deprived of alternatives to counter the natural calamity with remedial measures initiated by state authorities being the only hope. Contemporary times have equipped us to predict rainfall and be aware of impending calamities like a drought but state government's enthusiasm in anticipating and implementing exigency measures has remained an area of concern. It has to be understood that measures also take time to take full effect and not happen overnight. Tankers to water-deprived areas is an expected step to address the severe drought problem but even that will have to be on time and well-coordinated from before. Waking up to droughts and then drafting action plans, consulting and requesting neighbouring states and the Centre for help will delay the remedial measures and the most direct impact would be loss of life – human, animal, fishes – apart from the agricultural setback. Present numbers denote that 4,331 villages and 9,470 hamlets are being supplied water through 5,493 tankers. Arrangements made by the Maharashtra government draw a proactive picture to combat drought but this 2019 severe drought cuts a sorry figure for CM Devendra Fadnis who had claimed to make Maharashtra drought-free by 2019. And, words of politicians rarely reverberate in the face of adversity because tending to a life-threatening crisis is more important than pulling up authorities for lack of emergency system and audacious promises. The promise was flawed since droughts are nature induced adversities which can be controlled by humans but not overcome entirely. Drought-resistant should be a better aim and efforts should be made to that effort. Hindsight tells a lot about the adversity and it helps us learn from our flaws. It urges us to improvise and reduce damage. It also aids us in predicting the grave consequences which right now parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka imminently face. Interestingly, Bombay High Court has pulled the Maharashtra government for not appearing in court over the prevailing severe drought situation. A petition which was filed two and a half years ago has come to haunt the state government where the petitioner alleges that the state government has not done much to provide relief. He also alleges that the absence of the state government lawyer, in this case, points to the government's tactic to sit out the drought period till rainfalls hit the area so that damage is reduced and the situation is not as grave as it currently is. Agrarian distress has already been highlighted as a severe issue in the state and it can only be hoped that it was well reflected in the general election polling which has concluded in Maharashtra. While the court now will pass an order on May 20 irrespective of government's presence for the matter, the state government hurriedly pursues to minimise damage and increase the ambit and outreach of its relief measures. Rainfalls will provide relief but what is the point of progress if the damage inflicted resembles primitive situations.

Hindustan Times
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लेट-लतीफ मॉनसून

NBT

इस साल मॉनसून लेट-लतीफ है। मौसम विभाग ने कहा है कि केरल में वह 6 जून को, यानी पांच दिन की देरी से पहुंचेगा। इससे पहले गैर-सरकारी मौसम एजेंसी स्काईमेट ने भी मॉनसून के देर से आने का अनुमान जताया था। सामान्य स्थिति में केरल के रास्ते देश में मॉनसून की एंट्री 1 जून को होती है, हालांकि पिछले साल यह तीन दिन पहले 29 मई को ही आ गया था। पिछले साल सामान्य बारिश हुई



बारिश कम होने की आशंका

थी पर स्काईमेट के अनुसार इस साल इसके औसत से कम, 93 प्रतिशत ही रहने की उम्मीद है। कुछ समय पहले मौसम विभाग ने 96 प्रतिशत बारिश का पूर्वानुमान व्यक्त किया था। स्काईमेट ने महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा और उत्तरी कर्नाटक को लेकर खास चिंता व्यक्त की है। उसके मुताबिक यहां सूखे से निपटने की आपात तैयारी अभी से शुरू करनी चाहिए क्योंकि मध्य भारत में सबसे कम, सिर्फ 91 प्रतिशत बारिश होने की

संभावना है। अभी देश में चुनाव चल रहे हैं और नई सरकार बनने की गहमागहमी शायद मई बीतने तक चलती रहे। ऐसे में ये बातें परेशान करने वाली हैं। डर है कि राजनीतिक गतिविधियां कहीं मौसम की चुनौतियों से निपटने की तैयारियों पर भारी न पड़ जाएं। वैसे स्काईमेट नहीं मानती कि स्थितियां बहुत खराब हैं। उसका कहना है कि सामान्य से कम मॉनसून होने पर भी कृषि क्षेत्र पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और फसलों की पैदावार में कमी नहीं आएगी। कारण यह है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से कृषि प्रधान राज्यों पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई के अच्छे प्रबंध हो गए हैं। जून-जुलाई में कम बारिश होने से रोपाई का काम देर से शुरू होगा, लेकिन अगस्त-सितंबर में अच्छी बारिश से धान जैसी फसलों को फायदा मिलेगा। सचाई यह है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े हैं और जहां नहरें नहीं हैं वहां खेतों में पानी की कमी भूजल के इस्तेमाल से पूरी की गई है। लेकिन मध्य और पश्चिमी भारत में पानी की प्रायः कमी रहती है और कमजोर मॉनसून की स्थिति में इन इलाकों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि का योगदान अब तकरीबन 13 प्रतिशत ही रह गया है, फिर भी भारत की 60 फीसद से अधिक आबादी इस पर निर्भर है। देश में खाद्य भंडार की कमी नहीं है, इसलिए अकाल की आशंका अतीत की बात हो गई है। लेकिन वर्षा से जुड़े उलटफेर का कुछ असर खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों पर पड़ता ही है। खाद्यान्न महंगा होने से वे लोग भी प्रभावित होते हैं, जिनकी आजीविका सीधे खेती से नहीं जुड़ी है। पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था में उपभोक्ता पदार्थों की मांग कम हो जाना इस दायरे की एक अलग समस्या है। जाहिर है, नई सरकार के सामने शुरुआती दिनों में ही एक चुनौती खड़ी रहेगी। इसे लेकर पहले दिन से ही सचेत रहा जाए तो कमजोर बारिश किसी बड़े सिरदर्द का सबब नहीं बनेगी।

Hindustan Times

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सजग होना होगा जल संरक्षण के लिए

अतुल कनक
साहित्यकार



राजस्थानी उपन्यास
'जुग जातरा' के लिए
साहित्य अकादेमी
पुरस्कार से सम्मानित।

कृष्ण ने भी कहा था
कि वाणी और पानी
का दुरुपयोग करने
वाले अपने समय
और अपने समाज
के दोषी होते हैं।
मूल यह है कि पानी
के वास्तविक मूल्य
को पहचाना जाए।

आम चुनावों की सरगमी और आइपीएल के उत्साह के बीच जो एक मुद्दा पिछले कई दिनों से लगातार समाचारों की दुनिया के नेपथ्य में रहा - वह है देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में गहराता जल संकट। हालत यह है कि दूरदराज के छोटे-छोटे गांव ही नहीं, मुंबई-दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों की कई बस्तियों के बाशिंदे भी अपनी बुनियादी जरूरत के लिए या तो जलसंकट से जूझ रहे हैं या जलसंकट के कगार पर हैं।

लोकसभा चुनाव के विभिन्न चरणों में कुछ गांवों के निवासियों ने तो नियमित जलापूर्ति से संबंधित परेशानी दूर नहीं होने पर मतदान के बहिष्कार की चेतावनी भी दी। यह अलग बात है कि फिर भी यथोचित जलप्रबंधन देश में कोई महत्वपूर्ण चुनावी मुद्दा नहीं बन पाया है। पिछले दिनों मध्यप्रदेश के भोपाल के पास पानी को लेकर हुए एक झगड़े में एक आदमी की हत्या कर दी गई जबकि महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले में एक आदमी ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई कि किसी ने उसके मकान की छत पर रखी टंकी से तीन सौ

भारत में जलप्रबंधन के कमजोर स्तर का अनुमान इसी तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत जल गुणवत्ता सूचकांक में 122 देशों की सूची में 120वें स्थान पर है। आवश्यक है कि हम पानी के महत्व को समझें।

लीटर पानी चुरा लिया। पानी को लेकर होने वाले संघर्ष की हर कहानी कतिपय वैज्ञानिकों की इस आशंका को बल देती है कि कहीं अगला विश्व युद्ध पानी को लेकर नहीं हो। कोचिंग के लिए देश भर में प्रसिद्ध राजस्थान का कोटा नगर हाड़ोती के पठार के बिल्कुल निचले स्तर पर बसा है। पठार के ऊपरी हिस्से में बरसने वाला पानी तेजी से नीचे की ओर दौड़ता था और चंबल नदी में समा जाता था। 1326 में राजकुमार धीरदेह ने इस पठार के विभिन्न हिस्सों में तेरह तालाब

बनवा दिए। इन तालाबों के निर्माण के कारण पठार पर बरसने वाला पानी लोगों की जरूरत के काम तो आने ही लगा, लेकिन इलाके में भूजल स्तर भी बढ़ गया। आजादी के बाद जब कोटा का विकास हुआ और नई रिहायशी बस्तियां बनने लगीं तो अधिकांश तालाबों को पाट दिया गया। प्राचीन कुएं, कुण्ड और बावड़ियां भी उपेक्षा के कारण दम तोड़ गए।

यह स्थिति देश में लगभग हर जगह है। भारत में जलप्रबंधन के कमजोर स्तर का अनुमान इसी तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत जल गुणवत्ता सूचकांक में 122 देशों की सूची में 120वें स्थान पर है। आवश्यक है कि हम पानी के महत्व को समझें। रहीम ने कहा था - 'बिन पानी सब सूना।' कृष्ण ने भी कहा था कि वाणी और पानी का दुरुपयोग करने वाले अपने समय और अपने समाज के दोषी होते हैं। मूल यह है कि पानी के वास्तविक मूल्य को पहचाना जाए और जल संरक्षण के संदर्भ में सामान्य चेतना को विकसित किया जाए।

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi) ✓

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
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and documented at Bhagirath (English) & Publicity Section, CWC

नर्मदा तट की मिट्टी भी नहीं छोड़ी अवैध खनन करने वालों ने

R.P.



पत्रिका
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बड़वानी. जीवनदायिनी मां नर्मदा का दोहन देखना हो तो बड़वानी के राजघाट के दोनों तटों को देखा जा सकता है। अवैध रेत खनन से पहले ही खोखली हो रही मां नर्मदा लंबे समय से मिट्टी खनन करने वालों का भी निशाना बन चुकी है। राजघाट पर शमशान से आगे कुछ दूरी पर मिट्टी खनन के चलते नर्मदा का पानी आधा से एक किमी अंदर तक पहुंच गया है। अवैध मिट्टी खनन से बने बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे इन दिनों नर्मदा का जलस्तर बढ़ने से किसी तालाब की तरह नजर आ रहे हैं। यहां ट्रैक्टरों के पहियों के निशान भी देखा जा सकते हैं। ऐसा ही हाल नर्मदा के दूसरे किनारे चिखल्दा में भी नजर आ रहा है। नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन का आरोप है कि जिम्मेदार खनिज विभाग इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है।



कटाव खत्म होने से
बांध की डूब बढ़ेगी

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन नेत्री मेधा पाटकर ने बताया कि राजघाट कुकरा में 50 से 70 फीट तक अवैध खनन

कर गड़ढे कर दिए हैं। कुकरा किनारे 200 एकड़ से भी ज्यादा मिट्टी खोदी जा चुकी है। मिट्टी खनन से नर्मदा

के दोनों तटों का कटाव भी खत्म होता जा रहा है। इससे भविष्य में सरदार सरोवर बांध की डूब भी बढ़ जाएगी।