

Central Water Commission
Water Systems Engineering Directorate

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R K Puram, New Delhi-66
Dated 28.11.2018

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.

Encl: As above.

J. H. Maheshwari
28.11.2018
SPA (Publicity)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

Dr. G. K. S.
28.11.18

Director, WSE Dte.

12
28/11

For information to:

Chairman, CWC, New Delhi

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

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 28/11/2018 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

CWC gives nod for feasibility report on Mekedatu project

Won't affect release of Cauvery water to T.N., says Karnataka

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
BENGALURU

The Central Water Commission (CWC) has approved the feasibility report of the nearly ₹6,000-crore Mekedatu multipurpose project across the Cauvery that envisages supplying drinking water to Bengaluru and Ramanagaram districts, besides generation of power.

The CWC has asked the Karnataka government, in principle, to prepare and submit a detailed project report (DPR).

While it was conceived in 2013, the State Cabinet, had



The project envisages supplying drinking water to Bengaluru and Ramanagaram.

in February 2017, decided to implement the project that involves building of a balancing reservoir across the Cauvery near Kanakap-

ura in Ramanagaram district.

The project, however, ran into a controversy after Tamil Nadu opposed it on the grounds that it violated the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal award.

"This is the first victory to the State's effort. The project will not come in the way of releasing stipulated quantum of water to Tamil Nadu nor will it be used for irrigation purposes," Water Resources Minister D.K. Shivakumar said on Tuesday. "We are ready to hold talks with Tamil Nadu on this," he said.

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

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SIMPLY PUT

Madhya Pradesh, a farm story

Farmers' issues will likely play a key role as MP votes today. While the current narrative is of farm distress, Shivraj Singh Chouhan's tenure has mostly coincided with a remarkable transformation in the sector

DECISION
2018

MADHYA PRADESH
NOVEMBER 28

HARISH DAMODARAN
BHOPAL, NOVEMBER 27

WHETHER OR not Shivraj Singh Chouhan returns as Madhya Pradesh's Chief Minister after Wednesday's vote, he will probably go down as someone who has steered through an agricultural and rural transformation of his state no less remarkable than what Partap Singh Kairon accomplished in post-independence Punjab. And ironically, much of Chouhan's achievements came during the period when the Congress-led UPA, and not his own BJP, was in power at the Centre.

Consider the following.

Procurement

Till the 2006-07 crop year, procurement of wheat in MP rarely crossed 5 lakh tonnes (lt). By 2011-12, that had reached 85 lt and MP soon overtook Haryana as the largest contributor to the central pool after Punjab. Chouhan's government not only put in place an effective procurement system — including registering farmers prior to the marketing season and informing them via SMS when to bring their crop to the *mandis* to avoid overcrowding — but also began to pay a bonus of Rs 100 per quintal over and above the Centre's minimum support price (MSP) from 2007-08, and enhanced it to Rs 150/quintal from 2012-13.

Assured government procurement at MSP plus bonus led to MP's wheat output more than doubling from 62 lt in 2005-06 (when Chouhan first became CM) to over 145 lt in 2011-12. The reported increase thereafter, to 200-210 lt levels, is disputed by economists like Ashok Gulati, who point out that there has been no commensurate increase in procurement — which has actually fallen after 2011-12 (see chart). But they, too, agree that MP has seen a significant production revolution, even if the state government's numbers for recent years are somewhat inflated.

Irrigation

Until 2009-10, government canals in MP irrigated barely 8 lakh hectares (lh) during the

Year	Wheat procurement (lakh tonne)	Wheat production (lakh tonne)	Soyabean production (lakh tonne)	Soyabean price* (Rs/qtl)	Tractor sales (units)	Irrigated area** (hectare)
2003-04	3.49	73.65	41.69	1,489.80	29,392	NA
2004-05	4.84	73.27	36.60	1,518.17	33,733	NA
2005-06	Negligible	62.00	44.50	1,213.95	23,202	NA
2006-07	0.57	78.48	39.43	1,304.83	12,487	NA
2007-08	24.10	67.37	51.00	1,743.63	18,242	NA
2008-09	19.68	72.80	51.95	2,242.90	24,149	NA
2009-10	35.38	68.73	55.08	2,255.11	33,342	8,03,528
2010-11	49.65	92.27	60.99	2,061.19	48,435	8,90,226
2011-12	84.93	145.44	61.67	2,345.09	50,597	16,34,891
2012-13	63.55	165.18	64.86	3,516.91	70,822	20,20,661
2013-14	70.94	174.78	43.26	3,666.91	87,831	23,30,356
2014-15	73.09	184.80	49.86	3,546.71	63,744	23,92,032
2015-16	39.92	184.10	34.13	3,208.19	48,375	24,44,686
2016-17	67.25	219.18	55.07	2,984.83	62,827	26,51,624
2017-18	72.87	200.20	42.00	3,076.60	72,958	23,42,010

*Average, Indore market; **Cumulative actual in rabi season; NA: Not Available

Source: MP government; Soyabean Processors Association of India; Tractor Manufacturers Association

rabi winter season, when farmers grow crops such as wheat, *chana* (chickpea), *masur* (lentil) and mustard. Over the next five years, the irrigated area trebled to nearly 24 lh and reached 26.5 lh in 2016-17. The expansion was only partly due to new investments. Equally important was the focus on completing unfinished last-mile projects and improving utilisation of existing irrigation potential, through timely maintenance and concrete lining of canals.

"We enforced three basic rules. First, the canals had to operate at full-supply level (which required desilting, cleaning and fixing breaches before the season). Second, all farmers were to be treated equally, with water release by strict rotation. Everybody got water for one irrigation. If the reservoirs had enough water at the end of the monsoon, they could do three more irrigations. If the water levels were only 60%, it was 1+2 and if 40%, then 1+1. Third, the tail end farmers would get water first, whereas earlier it was being mostly used up by those at the head end," said Radheshyam Julaniya, additional chief secretary at the state's Water Resources Department.

Electricity

Besides canals, the government increased the outstanding power connections for irrigation pumps from 13.21 lakh in 2010-11 to 18.38 lakh in 2013-14, and 24.81 lakh in 2016-17. This

was accompanied by feeder separation. Farmers now got three-phase full-voltage power to run their motors for 8-10 hours daily at a flat annual rate of Rs 1,400 per horsepower. This power was supplied through a separate feeder, with electricity for regular domestic use metered and made available for 24 hours.

"The idea was to improve access to electricity, while ensuring it did not result in over-exploitation of groundwater by farmers. In 2017, we also launched a scheme to convert about five lakh temporary irrigation power connections into permanent, and have already done it for 1.5 lakh," said Rajesh Rajora, principal secretary, Agriculture Department.

Julaniya and Rajora are seen as being largely responsible for heralding MP's agricultural and rural transformation under Chouhan.

Rural roads

In April 2000, out of MP's 42,961 rural habitations with 250-plus population, 25,835 (60%) had no pucca all-weather road connectivity. That number today is down to 4,772 (11%), courtesy the Centre's Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the Chouhan government's Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana to connect villages not covered by the former. Good bituminous or gravel surfaced roads have made it easier for farmers to transport their produce by tractors to *mandis*.

Rural houses

MP has also been the leader in implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin. Out of the 66.04 lakh rural houses built since April 2017, MP alone has accounted for 11.41 lakh, ahead of West Bengal (9.97 lakh), Uttar Pradesh (8.74 lakh), Odisha (7.14 lakh) and Bihar (5.77 lakh). The beneficiaries — each having a minimum 269-square foot pucca house with toilet, electricity and LPG connection — are from less well-off rural families.

Fading boom

The interesting part, though, is that MP's emergence as an agricultural powerhouse under Chouhan — similar to Punjab or Haryana under Kairon and Bansi Lal respectively — happened mainly during the UPA's time at the Centre. This period coincided with high international prices for agricultural commodities. It allowed the Centre to double the MSP of wheat from Rs 700 to Rs 1,400 per quintal between 2005-06 and 2013-14, with Chouhan's government declaring a bonus on top. Average realisations from soyabean, the other important crop of MP, nearly trebled because of rising export demand for its de-oiled cake/meal. The best indicator of the rural prosperity that ensued was in tractor sales — these grew from roughly 25,000 units a year in the pre-Chouhan era to 87,831 in 2013-14, making MP India's largest tractor market after UP.

The good times ended in 2014-15, which witnessed a global agri-commodity crash. The Narendra Modi-led BJP government kept MSP hikes in check and, in June 2014, disallowed announcement of bonuses by states. With prices of soyabean and other crops, too, falling — demonetisation only made things worse — farmers have experienced a dip in fortunes, which has also been reflected in tractor sales. Some of the resultant anger spilled on to the streets in June 2017, when police resorted to firing on farmers at Mandasaur.

Since then, there have been efforts at placation, especially from the Chouhan government through restoration of wheat bonus (at Rs 200 and Rs 265/quintal for the 2016-17 and 2017-18 crops) and the Bhavantar scheme to pay farmers the difference between the MSP and market price for other crops.

"Mama (Chouhan) is the best chief minister we have had, but he did more for us when Manmohan (Singh), not Modi, ruled in Delhi," said Radheshyam Devaram Jat, a 50-acre farmer from Ratatalai village of Harda district.

Hindustan Times
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Deccan Chronicle
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EMISSION GAP IN CLIMATE DISASTER

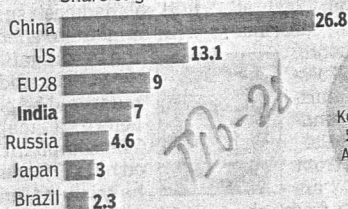
- Global GHG emissions reached historic levels at 53.5 GtCO₂e (gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)
- It's an increase of 0.7 GtCO₂e compared with 2016
- Global emissions recorded

increase in 2017 after three years of stabilisation

- Global emissions need to peak and decline rapidly thereafter to limit average warming to below 2 degrees C and 1.5 degree C by 2100

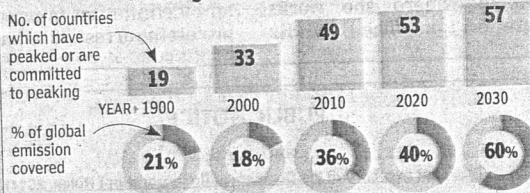
Where do G20 countries (78% of global emissions) stand?

Share of global emission (%) in 2017



Countries having less than 2% share
—Indonesia, South Korea, Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Australia, South Africa and Argentina

Peaking of GHG emission status



'Most countries not on track to cut carbon footprint'

Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Global emissions continue to be high as most countries are not on track to cut their carbon footprint as per their pledges of climate action, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said in its flagship 'emission gap' report on Tuesday.

Highlighting the gap in their actions, the report said countries must raise their ambition by 3x (three times) to meet the 2 degree Celsius target and 5x (five times) to meet the 1.5 degree Celsius target as continuation of the current trend was likely to result in global warming of around 3°C by the end of the century, with continued temperature rises after that.

"If the emissions gap is not closed by 2030, it is extremely unlikely that the 2°C temperature goal can still be reached (by 2100)," the report said in a warning to

countries in the backdrop of the recent IPCC special report which quantified how disastrous the situation would be if the world didn't take urgent, drastic and large-scale action to keep warming within 1.5°C by 2100.

The UNEP annually presents a definitive assessment report of the so-called 'emissions gap' — the gap between anticipated emission levels in 2030 compared to levels consistent with a 2°C/1.5°C target.

Evidence outlined in the report, released in Paris four days before the start of the UN climate conference (COP24), showed global emissions had reached historic levels at 53.5 GtCO₂e, with no signs of peaking — the point when emissions switch from increasing to decreasing. Authors assessed that only 57 countries (representing 60% of global emissions) were on track to do so by 2030.

Full report on www.toi.in

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

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DNA (28-11-18

Water crisis looms large, govt plans to fill reservoirs

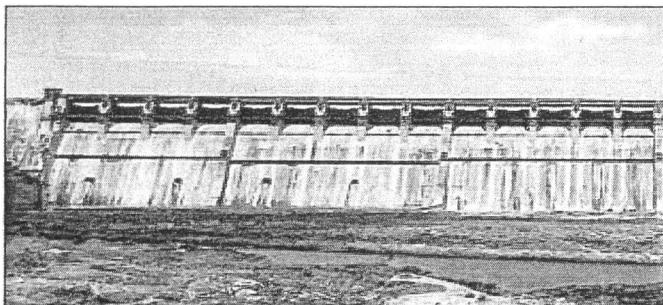


Image for representation

DNA Correspondent
correspondent@dnaindia.net

Gujarat government's senior ministers held a meeting on Monday to discuss ways to address the looming water crisis in the state. This year's rainfall deficit in the state and in the catchment area of the Narmada river poses the greatest challenge ahead the government. The government has, therefore, decided to fill the dams in Saurashtra and North Gujarat regions to keep reserve stock of water for drinking purpose.

A senior minister on condition of anonymity said, "The looming water crisis situation is very worrying. Gujarat has very limited stock of water in Sardar Sarovar Dam reservoir and the water shortage may become more intense after December. We have decided to fill dams in different regions first so that drinking water stock can be assured."

"We have also assessed other sources of water that can be used, but our plans suffered because of poor rainfall in the state. Recharge of groundwater is almost nil so the state will have to remain totally dependent on Narmada water that is only 1.10 million acre feet (MAF), made available to the state by Narmada Control Authority (NCA) as per

TRADING WATER

Gujarat has borrowed 0.20 MAF water from Rajasthan and 0.13 MAF from Maharashtra last year. In total, there will be a shortfall of around 1.17 MAF water stock in Gujarat this year

water sharing formula among partner states."

The NCA has sanctioned 6.80 MAF stock of water to Gujarat. Out of which, 2.54 MAF water has already been used and 4 MAF water will be given to farmers for irrigation in Ravi crop season. Gujarat has borrowed 0.20 MAF water from Rajasthan and 0.13 MAF from Maharashtra last year. In total, there will be a shortfall of around 1.17 MAF water stock in Gujarat this year.

A senior official from the government who was present at the meeting said: "The state received almost 25% less rainfall this year and the demand for irrigation water has increased by 20% in recent times. The government is seriously concerned the Lok Sabha polls as the same may fall in summers when the water crisis is generally at its peak. This was one of the concerns expressed by the ministers at the meeting."

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 28/11/2018 in the

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The Times of India (A)

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The Economic Times

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Himachal suffered ₹1600 cr loss during last monsoon 87-28

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

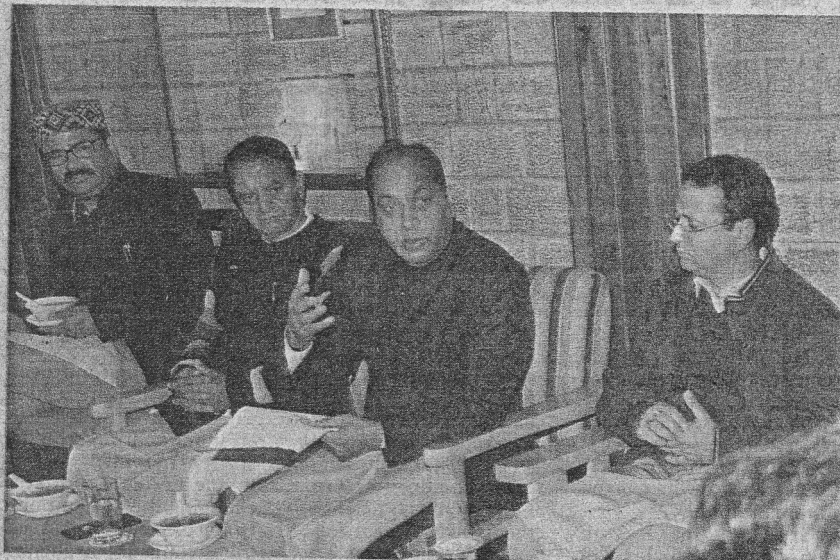
SHIMLA, 27 NOVEMBER

Himachal Pradesh has suffered cumulative losses and damages worth about Rs 1600 crore since 1 July, 2018, during the monsoon due to untimely snowfall in tribal areas.

This was stated by Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur while presiding over the meeting of inter-ministerial central team at Mandi on Tuesday, which is on the state visit to access the damages the state has suffered due to untimely snowfall and heavy rains.

The CM said that the Public Works department suffered major losses due to damages to roads and bridges etc. The total losses on this account have been accessed about Rs 930 crore.

Thakur said 405 incidents of landslides and 34 cloud-bursts have been reported in the state. The Irrigation and Public Health department suffered losses worth Rs 430 crore while Rs 130.37 crore



Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur at a meeting with inter-ministerial central team at Mandi on Tuesday

SNS

to agriculture crops and infra-structures.

He said that 343 persons lost their lives due to flash floods, landslides, cloud bursts and road accidents. The

state government has provided ex-gratia of worth Rs 13.72 crore for the loss of human life. It was ensured that damaged roads and infra-structures were restored

immediately in order to avoid inconvenience to the general public as well as tourists visiting the state.

Thakur said that as many as 4,033 persons were rescued

by different means from Chamba, Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti districts between 3 September to 1 October, 2018.

He thanked the union government in general and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in particular for providing all possible help to ensure relief and rehabilitation work in the state. He said that it was on the request of the state government that seven helicopters of Indian Air Force were provided to the state to airlift the stranded people in Lahaul-Spiti and Chamba districts. He said that as many as 292 people were air lifted from these districts.

He urged the inter-ministerial central team to recommend for maximum support from the government of India keeping in view the gravity of losses and damages suffered by the state which were worst in the last 10 years.

Special Secretary Revenue and Disaster Management Authority DC Rana detailed about the losses to the state during monsoon.

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Trail of destruction: on damages caused by Cyclone Gaja

The extent of damage caused by Cyclone Gaja is much worse than what was believed earlier

It is now becoming clear that Cyclone Gaja is a major disaster, and its economic impact in Tamil Nadu is comparable to that of the tsunami of 2004. The devastation suffered by tens of thousands of people in several districts of the State has been severe, going well beyond the annual storm season losses. In the initial days after November 16, when the cyclone struck, the State heaved a sigh of relief since the death toll was relatively low. But it is now clear that the suffering, the loss, and the displacement in large parts of Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts is of an enormous magnitude. Communities in the affected areas are distraught as houses have collapsed, farms lie ruined, water sources are contaminated and electricity supply remains disrupted. Many areas remain inaccessible because fallen trees have blocked roads. In its report to the Centre, the Tamil Nadu government has estimated the number of people rendered homeless at 3.7 lakh, and houses destroyed at 3.4 lakh. The cyclone has crippled agriculture and livelihoods in a fertile region, felling thousands of productive trees and killing livestock. Between 60% and 80% of the coconut trees in the region have fallen, hobbling Tamil Nadu's farmers, who contribute a quarter of India's coconuts with the highest unit yield. Unlike paddy or many other crops, bringing coconut plantations back to life will take years.

The top priority for the Tamil Nadu government should be to restore administrative systems and service delivery in the affected areas. Only with physical access, electricity connections and public health facilities can effective relief work be undertaken. Solar power can get public facilities running overnight. It is equally important to assure the large number of stricken farmers that there will be a moratorium on any agricultural loans that they have taken, while a fair compensation scheme is prepared. Many of them have invested in trees and livestock expecting long-term returns, but have been rendered paupers overnight. The Tamil Nadu government has given the Centre a memorandum seeking nearly ₹15,000 crore for restoration, rehabilitation and mitigation, besides ₹1,431 crore for immediate relief work. The State's requirements should be met in full. It is also worth pointing out that farm insurance under the Centre's Fasal Bima Yojana covers only food crops, oilseeds and annual horticultural crops, making extraordinary compensation for farmers important. The average citizen is also keen on contributing money and material to the relief effort, as the experience with the Kerala floods shows. What she wants to see is administrative efficiency in rebuilding the shattered districts. Officials should not wait for people to launch protests before coming up with a response. Cyclone Gaja has wrought terrible devastation, and the relief programme must match it in scale.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 28/11/2018 in the

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Seven rivers in Himachal to get a new lease of life

SANJEEV KUMAR
SHIMLA, 27 NOVEMBER

Amid concern over rising pollution in rivers and curbing illegal mining, the Himachal Pradesh government has constituted a committee to prepare action plan to make seven most polluted rivers at least fit for bathing purposes.

The directions to constitute River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) and Special Environment Surveillance Task Force (SESTF) were issued on the directions of National Green Tribunal, Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Science and Technology, RD Dhiman said.

The committees will work to improve the condition of



seven rivers, Sukhana river from Parwanoo, Markand river from Kala Amb to Narayanpur stretch, Sirsa river (from Nalagarh to Solan), Ashwani along Yashwant Nagar, Beas river from Kullu to Dehragopipur, Giri along Sainj area and Pabbar along Rohru.

The RRC and SESTF has been entrusted with task of prepare action plans within two months for bringing all the pol-

luted river stretches to be fit at least for bathing purposes within six months.

The committees will look into factors like identification of polluting sources including functioning and status of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Common effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) and solid waste management.

It will also look into pro-

cessing facilities, quantification and characterisation of solid waste, trade and sewage generated in the catchment area of polluted river stretches.

Furthermore, the issues relating to ground water extraction, adopting good irrigation practices, protection and management of Flood Plain Zones (FPZ), rain water harvesting and ground water charging would also be checked.

These would also aim to maintain minimum environmental flow of river and plantation on both sides of the river.

The government would set up biodiversity parks on flood plains by removing encroachment as it is also

considered as an important component for river rejuvenation.

The action plan prepared by the Committee would focus on proper interception and diversion of sewage carrying drains to STPs and emphasis would be laid on utilisation of treated sewage so as to minimise extraction of ground surface or water.

The action plan would have speedy, definite or specific timelines for execution of steps. The committees would make use of funds after pooling resources, utilising funds from state budget, local bodies, State Pollution Control Board and out of Central schemes.

Identification of source of

pollution from sectors like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, dust pollution, construction activities, garbage burning, agricultural pollution including pollution will also be considered while making action plan.

The action plan prepared by the committees would be randomly scrutinised by a task team of the Central Pollution Control Board.

To make the initiatives a success, the RRC will invite public participation from educational institutions, religious institutions and commercial establishments.

The committee would impose fine on polluters and reward those who would contribute significantly for the success of the project.

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गंगा को सबसे बड़े नाले की गंदगी से 128 साल बाद मुक्ति

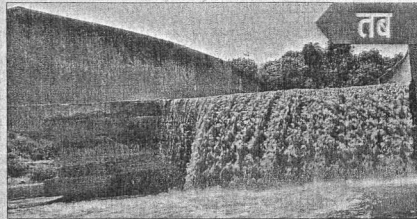
कानपुर | संजय पाण्डेय

एशिया के सबसे बड़े 128 साल पुराने नाले की गंदगी से आखिरकार गंगा को मुक्ति मिल गई। मंगलवार को भैरोघाट से डायवर्ट किया गया सीवेज छावनी तक पहुंच गया, रात को इसके जाजमऊ एसटीपी तक पहुंचने की संभावना है। इसके साथ ही नमामि गंगे का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट भी सफल हो गया है।

गंगा को निर्मल व स्वच्छ बनाने की दिशा में बड़ी कामयाबी मिली है। सीसामऊ नाले को डायवर्ट करना चुनौती भरा कदम था जिसे लेकर जल

निगम व नमामि गंगे के इंजीनियर सांसत में थे। पहले इस नाले से 14 करोड़ लीटर सीवेज गंगा में गिरता था मगर इसमें से आठ करोड़ लीटर सीवेज कुछ दूर पहले ही मोड़कर एसटीपी तक भेज दिया गया था।

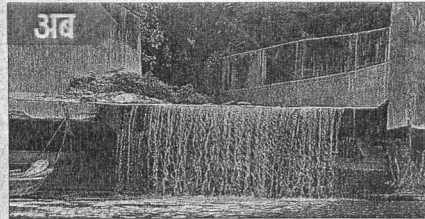
महज छह करोड़ लीटर गंदगी गंगा में जाने से रोकने में इंजीनियरों की सांसें फूल गई थीं क्योंकि नाले का वेग किसी नहर से कम नहीं था। ढलान से पंप करके इसे 9.5 किलोमीटर दूर एसटीपी तक पहुंचाना बेहद मुश्किल था, क्योंकि जेएनएनयूआरएम की दागदार पाइप लाइन के साथ ही रूट पर ब्रिटिश जमाने का डॉट नाला भी है।



सीसामऊ नाले से अबतक इस तरह गंगा में रोजाना जाता था गंदा पानी।

कांपते हाथों से दबाया था बटन : जल निगम की गंगा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण इकाई के महाप्रबंधक आरके अग्रवाल

ने कांपते हाथों से पॉपिंग स्टेशन का बटन जरूर दबाया, मगर इस बार भरोसा था कि सीवेज एसटीपी तक



मंगलवार को सीसामऊ नाला से गंगा में गिरने वाला गंदा पानी न के बराबर रह गया है।

जरूर पहुंचेगा। सीसामऊ नाले को मोड़ने की योजना वर्ष 1985 में बनी थी। इसके लिए भैरोघाट तिरहे पर

पॉपिंग स्टेशन भी बनाया गया था। नाले को टैप करने की कोशिश की गई थी। तब सफलता नहीं मिल पाई।

63.80

करोड़ का है सीसामऊ समेत 6 नालों को मोड़ने का प्रोजेक्ट

1540

वर्ग किलोमीटर तक का सीवेज इस नाले में आया करता है

07

नालों का भूमिगत जंजाल इसमें जुड़कर बनाया विशाल

2016

में तैयार हुई थी इस नाले को मोड़ने की डिटेल् प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट

2008

से जे एन एनयू आर एम के तहत बनी लाइन बनी

14

करोड़ लीटर प्रतिदिन इस नाले का सीवेज पहले गंगा में गिरता था

गडकरी को लंदन में देना पड़ा या जवाब

कुछ समय पहले लंदन गए केंद्रीय मंत्री नितिन गडकरी से सवाल पूछा गया था कि एशिया के सबसे बड़े सीसामऊ नाले को बंद करने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं? तब उन्होंने कहा था कि इसे टैप करके एसटीपी भेजने की योजना पर काम हो रहा है।

सीसामऊ नाला सपने में आता है : उमा भारती

नाले को देखने के बाद केंद्रीय मंत्री उमा भारती भी दहल उठी थीं। जब दोबारा कानपुर आई थीं तो पत्रकारों के सवालों के जवाब में कहा था कि सीसामऊ नाला उनके सपने में आता है। बाद में उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा कर दी थी कि जब तक नाला बंद नहीं होता, कानपुर नहीं आऊंगी।

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

मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियां बाधक बनीं, वायुयान के प्रयोग की भी अब तक मंजूरी नहीं मिल पाई राजधानी में कृत्रिम बारिश की राह आसान नहीं

प्रदूषण का प्रकोप

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

राजधानी में वायु प्रदूषण की बिगड़ती स्थिति से निपटने के लिए कृत्रिम बारिश की राह में मौसम की प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियां बाधक बन रही हैं। योजना से जुड़े आईआईटी कानपुर के एक प्रोफेसर ने मंगलवार को बताया कि मौसम संबंधी परिस्थितियां अनुकूल नहीं होने से निकट भविष्य में कृत्रिम बारिश करना मुमकिन नहीं हो पाएगा। दूसरी ओर, बारिश कराने के लिए वायुयान के इस्तेमाल की भी

मंजूरी अभी तक नहीं मिल सकी है। उल्लेखनीय है कि दिल्ली में हवा की गुणवत्ता में सोमवार से लगातार गिरावट दर्ज की जा रही है। मंगलवार को वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक पर वायु प्रदूषण बहुत खराब श्रेणी में दर्ज किया गया।

प्रदूषण की गंभीर स्थिति को देखते हुए पर्यावरण मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के माध्यम से कृत्रिम बारिश कराने की संभावनाओं को लगातार तलाश रहा है। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि कृत्रिम बारिश की योजना को साकार करना फिलहाल संभव नहीं है।



दिल्ली में निर्माणाधीन साइट से उड़ने वाली धूल प्रदूषण का बड़ा कारण बन रही है। तमाम प्रयासों और सख्ती के बावजूद इसे लेकर कोई कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे। निगमबोध घाट सर्विस रोड पर मंगलवार को निर्माणाधीन साइट से उड़ने वाली धूल पूरे इलाके में छा गई। इससे वाहन चालकों को काफी परेशानी हुई। • सोनू मेहता

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 28/11/2018..... 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)

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Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

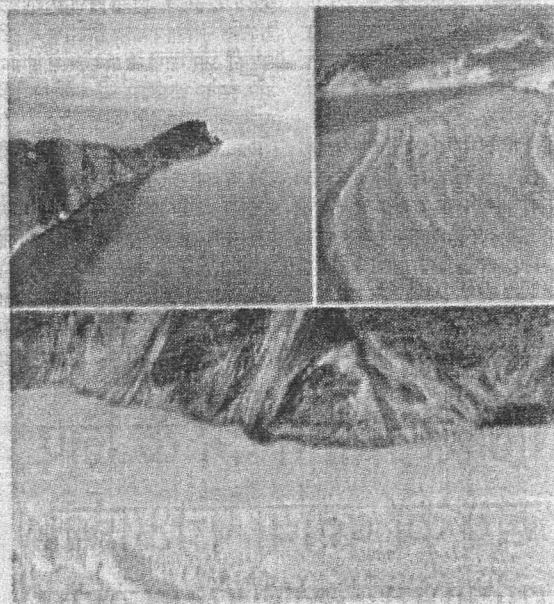
The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

आर्कटिक पर जलवायु परिवर्तन पड़ रहा भारी



लंदन, (भाषा): आर्कटिक क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर नजर आ रहा है। आर्कटिक क्षेत्रों के पेड़-पौधे मर रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ शेफिल्ड के वैज्ञानिक आर्कटिक का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। यह क्षेत्र वैश्विक औसत के मुकाबले दोगुनी तेजी से गर्म हो रहा है। शोध में उन्होंने पाया कि यहां के पेड़-पौधे मर रहे हैं जिससे जलवायु परिवर्तन से लड़ने में आर्कटिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय कमी आ सकती है।

मर
रहे हैं यहां के
पेड़-पौधे