

Jal जल चर्चा Charcha

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2022



**BISALPUR DAM
PROJECT**
Deoli, Tonk, Rajasthan



जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

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हरियाणा की मिर्जा अली जान की बावड़ी

आपने राजस्थान और गुजरात की बावड़ियों के बारे में तो बहुत सुना होगा लेकिन क्या आप जानते हैं कि हरियाणा में भी कई सुंदर और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण बावड़ियाँ स्थित हैं। इन्हीं में से एक है महेंद्रगढ़ जिले में स्थित मिर्जा अली जान की बावड़ी! मुगल सम्राट अकबर के शासन काल के दौरान 1556-1605 ई. में नारनौल शहर में इस बावड़ी का निर्माण नवाब मिर्जा अली जान द्वारा करवाया गया था। यह बावड़ी नारनौल शहर के उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा में छोटा-बड़ा तालाब क्षेत्र में स्थित है।



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Subarnarekha River

The Subarnarekha is one of the longest east flowing inter-state rivers. It originates near Nagri village in Ranchi district of Jharkhand at an elevation of 600 m. The total length of the river is about 395 km. The basin is situated in the North-East corner of the peninsular India and bounded on the North-West by the Chhotnagpur Plateau, in the South-West by Brahmani basin, in the South by Burhabalang basin and in the South-East by the Bay of Bengal.



04

BHAKTARAJ GARJE

A teacher inspiring to Plant Trees and Conserve Liters of Water

Water has always influenced our lives no matter where we live. The scarcity and abundance of water in a particular area has always impacted the lives of the people living around. As a matter of fact, water deficits are linked to 10% of the rise in global migration. Rainfall variability and water shortage has fueled water-induced migration driving people away in search for better prospects.



07

अशोक लेलैंड

हिंदुजा समूह की फ्लैगशिप कंपनी, अशोक लेलैंड, भारत में वाणिज्यिक वाहनों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा निर्माता है। अपने क्षेत्र में तो यह कंपनी अग्रणी है ही लेकिन अब यह जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में भी सबसे आगे है।



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माँ नर्मदा स्वच्छता शिक्षण एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवा समिति

जानिए एक ऐसे एनजीओ के बारे में जिसने खुद को नर्मदा की सफाई के लिए समर्पित कर दिया है

औंकारेश्वर ज्योतिर्लिंग बारह ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से चौथे ज्योतिर्लिंग का रूप माना जाता है। तीर्थ स्थल होने के साथ-साथ यह बांध और टापू के रूप में पर्यटन का मुख्य स्थान है। इसलिए यहाँ साल भर ही भीड़ रहती है और त्योहारों जैसे अमावस्या आदि पर्वों के समय यह भीड़ और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती है।



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Chief Editor : Pankaj Kumar

Editor : Subodh Yadav

Co-Editor : Y.P. Yadav

Sub-Editor : Mohit Sharma

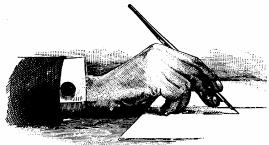
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From the Chief Editor's Desk



Water conservation should adopt an integrated approach to achieve best results in our quest for managing water resources in a sustainable manner.

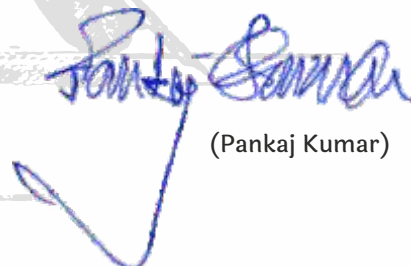
The Jal Charcha magazine for the month of September and October brings out the diversified ways in which water is being managed optimally. Cooperation and collaboration boost the exchange of knowledge and experience in water management. This issue throws light on the ancient and beautiful step well in the State of Haryana and its historical significance. The story of Nanduwali river and the steps taken for its revival and management is a must read. The story of Kulalwadi village where the challenge of water woes was overcome by a teacher to bring back the students in his classroom is truly inspirational. The successful stabilization of water sensitive agricultural practices in Pedda Dabba village of Koraput District in Odisha is highlighted.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, on 16th August 2022, presided over the event 'Yamuna Par Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' organised by NMCG, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The magazine also brings you the winners of the Water Heroes contest 3.0 for the month of August and appreciate the efforts put by them in their respective fields. We congratulate and thank each of them for their efforts. Water management and conservation is not only an area demanding individual effort, but also collective action with an integrated approach.

I am sanguine that the stories covered in this issue would encourage everyone to continue working relentlessly for conservation of water and its optimal utilization.

Warm Regards



(Pankaj Kumar)

आपने राजस्थान और गुजरात की बावड़ियों के बारे में तो बहुत सुना होगा लेकिन क्या आप जानते हैं कि हरियाणा में भी कई सुंदर और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण बावड़ियाँ स्थित हैं। इन्हीं में से एक है महेंद्रगढ़ जिले में स्थित मिर्जा अली जान की बावड़ी!

मुगल सम्राट अकबर के शासन काल के दौरान 1556-1605 ई. में नारनौल शहर में इस बावड़ी का निर्माण नवाब मिर्जा अली जान द्वारा करवाया गया था। यह बावड़ी नारनौल शहर के उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा में छोटा-बड़ा तालाब क्षेत्र में

स्थित है। बावड़ी के मुख्य धनुषाकार प्रवेश द्वार के ऊपर एक आयताकार छतरी है जो धूसर पत्थरों से बनी आठ खंभों पर टिकी है।

बावड़ी के मुख्य इमारत का प्रवेशद्वार धनुषाकार है जिसमें एक तख्त और एक छतरी है। आठ स्तम्भ इस छतरी को आधार प्रदान करते हैं और स्तंभों से ही कुएं की ओर जाने के लिए सीढ़ियाँ हैं। सालों से प्रयोग ना होने के कारण यह बावड़ी जर्जर हो गई थी लेकिन अभी कुछ समय पहले ही इसका जीर्णोद्धार कार्य शुरू हो गया है।



Subarnarekha River



The Subarnarekha is one of the longest east flowing inter-state rivers. It originates near Nagri village in Ranchi district of Jharkhand at an elevation of 600 m. The total length of the river is about 395 km.

The basin is situated in the North-East corner of the peninsular India and bounded on the North-West by the Chhotnagpur Plateau, in the South-West by Brahmani basin, in the South by

Burhabalang basin and in the South-East by the Bay of Bengal. Its principal tributaries joining from right are the Kanchi, the Karkari and the Kharkai.

The Burhabalang rises from south of Similipal village in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha at an elevation of about 800 m and flows for a length of 164 km and drains into the Bay of Bengal. The total catchment area of the basin is 29196 sq.km.



Shifting Cultivation to SETTLED AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA



Water Conservation

The importance of appropriate agricultural practices for water conservation and management cannot be overemphasized. Acknowledging the role of water-use efficiency in agriculture sector, National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti initiated a campaign ‘Sahi Fasal’ as part of which farmers from across the country are nudged to adopt crop diversification to save water.

The successful stabilization of water-sensitive agricultural practices in Pedda Dabba village of Koraput District in Odisha is a case in point. The village is inhabited by tribals who are dependent on agriculture and forest for their livelihood. The village had no rainwater storing practice and rain harvesting structures despite having a perennial stream running nearby. The households were mainly involved in Podu cultivation (shifting cultivation) by burning strips of forestland during rainy season, and rest of the time, they were engaged in the collection of forest products and manual labour. Shifting Cultivation is a practice in which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored. This resulted in soil erosion and led to damage of agricultural fields located downstream. A large tract of land remained uncultivated due to lack of water.

At this point, the idea of using stream water for irrigation through field channels was proposed by the villagers. Despite a perennial stream near the village, the farmers were hesitant to use the stream for agriculture as its course was unpredictable, and the flow was unruly especially during the monsoon season. Therefore, the villagers used their traditional knowledge to build drainage/channels manually according to the slope of the agricultural field before the onset of monsoon.

A series of three check dams on the upstream followed by field channels on both sides of the check dams were constructed under MGNREGA in 2019. The field channels released water to farmlands, which is now easily managed by farmers. Not only has farmers



stopped practicing shifting cultivation, they have diversified their crop cultivation through stream agriculture and earn profits by sowing vegetables, banana etc. Livestock population has also enhanced. All the tribal farmers now sell their crops and vegetables in Nandapur market profitably. Agriculture has become a stable source of income

“After this work, my life has changed. Earlier it was chiefly paddy, now we are growing various vegetables throughout the year and can sell them in the market. Now I earn nearly Rs 40,000 per year. I have brought a mini truck on an instalment basis to ferry farm produce to local market every day,” said Shri Chanu Vhoe, farmer and truck driver of the village.

Another villager said: “The condition of the women in the village has changed significantly as they are earning by cultivating vegetables through SHGs.”

Revival of Nanduwali River



River Rejuvenation



Once upon a time, the farmers of Ghewar village near Sariska in Rajasthan grew only when it rained. They had little knowledge about the groundwater and how it can be effectively used in dry seasons and its connection with a healthy river. Heavily dependent on rains, only one third of the land could be cropped. Wells would dry up frequently forcing the farmers to migrate to earn a living. Men would work on others' farms and get a small share of whatever grew in the good monsoon year. Those with fields and livestock also saw difficult times forcing them to sell their buffaloes because they could not afford to feed them.

Today, Ghewar is dotted with pucca houses, good strength of livestock and abundant vegetable farms. A tourist resort has also come up on the outskirts offering rural life experience to the city bred looking for a break from the urban life. Water is available at 40-50 feet despite the monsoon deficits.

The key to the success: management and maintenance of watershed-management activities and structures made in the village. Some locals explained the importance of Johads, the heritage of this region and the traditional water conservation wisdom - the systems once prevalent to connect the society with nature. Sambhaav Trust, which supported the work initially, was clear that the society has to partly fund the rejuvenation work. The villagers did not have money to contribute, but they chipped in with labour as part of their 25 per cent share.

The good result yielded from the first johad built in

Ghewar village helped. In the first year, the water level of a well near the johad went up by 50 feet. This gave confidence to all the villagers. More of these structures were revived. Besides, Johads, anicuts were made and medhbandhi (farm bunds) was done. Everybody realized the connection between social unity, ecology and farm production.

The steps taken for water conservation eventually helped in revival of local Nanduwali river, which nourishes the farms and the wells of several villages in the region. "It's difficult to imagine today that the whole stretch which was once dry is flowing again. There was no plan to revive Nanduwali, but nature responded positively to the conservation efforts of the villagers," said one of the villagers, Kunj Bihari. In the villages around the region, traditional practices were revived and special forest protection committees were also formed which penalized those who cut the trees.

A credible indicator of this transformation is that while the out migration has stopped; the in-migration has started. Many people from villages as far as 50km, are taking fields on lease here. The success story has travelled far and wide. Just like Nanduwali nourishes the fields and the lives on its course, the people living on its banks are empowering others with their knowledge. The most evident indicator of the ecological wealth of this area is Nanduwali, the river which had gone completely dry once, but filled up again after the water table rose and seeped into its channels.

BHAKTARAJ GARJE

A teacher inspiring to Plant Trees and Conserve Liters of Water



Water has always influenced our lives no matter where we live. The scarcity and abundance of water in a particular area has always impacted the lives of the people living around. As a matter of fact, water deficits are linked to 10% of the rise in global migration. Rainfall variability and water shortage has fueled water-induced migration driving people away in search for better prospects. But we live amidst certain heroes who strive to bring about positive change just through sheer dedication. We came across one such hero named Bhaktaraj Garje.

Being a native of Ahmednagar in Maharashtra, he moved to Kulalwadi in Sangli District to take up a job as a primary school teacher. However, disappointed by the academic spirit of the students in Kulalwadi he decided to find the root cause of it. When he dived deeper into his quest, Bhaktaraj realised that it was the water scarcity and migrant worker parents that hampered the education of his students.

The area of Kulalwadi falls in the rain shadow region and receives about 300 mm of annual rainfall. The water shortage compelled the villagers to migrate with children and work as farm labourers in other parts of the state for their survival. Bhaktaraj Garje knew that answer to all the problems lay in planting trees and harvesting water. He decided to take concerted efforts to unshackle the villagers from the bonds of drought by conserving crores of litres of water every year and boost agriculture production to bring prosperity to the village. He started with tree plantations. With only eight trees on the school premises in 2011, Bhaktaraj started planting saplings on the campus. He taught his students about the importance of trees in the environment and encouraged them to follow at home and school. Taking forward the initiative of the

Paani Foundation, he planted 1,000 trees until 2016. Various workshops were organized by the members of the foundation to explain the guidelines. After persistent efforts, some villagers decided to support by contributing money and slowly started volunteering by digging trenches, building boulders, small check dams and other water conservation structures to arrest rainwater. The villagers completed work to store 2.3 lakh cubic meters equivalent to 23 crore litres of water. Additional 3,500 trees were planted in barren land around the village. Villagers spent the next three years protecting the plants and ensuring their survival. Organic fertilizers like the jeevamrut, a mixture made from gram flour, cow dung, cow urine, jaggery and water that help increase the microbial activity and nutritional value in the soil.

The villagers contributed from Rs 200 to Rs 1,000, and the total amount came close to Rs 10 lakh. In 2018 and 2019, the village won Rs 8 lakh in terms of awards from the Paani Foundation. The residents invested the prize money to carry out the water conservation works that have now transformed the village. Looking at their success, the forest department also planted one lakh saplings around 190 hectares. An additional 20,000 saplings of fruit-bearing trees were planted in the common land of 22 hectares by the social forestry department. The overall conservation efforts for tree plantation and water harvesting have brought greenery to the once dry and barren village. Today, the village has 25,000 fruit-bearing trees in 500 orchards.

As a result of these efforts the migration of the villagers for work has reduced by 20 per cent, and the number of students attending school has increased to 245. Bhaktaraj came as a blessing to the village.

Bisalpur Dam Project



The Bisalpur Dam across Banas river, a tributary of Chambal river was constructed in the year 1999 to create irrigation and drinking water supply. The dam is located at Deoli in Tonk district of Rajasthan. The dam supplies drinking water to Jaipur city and Ajmer city along with en-route villages.

The length of dam is 338 meter at crest and the total length of the dam is 574 meters. The Maximum water level (MWL) is 316.345 meter.

The F.R.L of Dam is 315.50 meter. The Gross storage capacity of dam is 1095.84 MCM, live storage capacity of dam is 1075.65 MCM. & Dead storage capacity of dam is 20.190 MCM.

The Culturable Command Area (CCA) is 81,800 Ha. Dam consists of two canals namely Right Main Canal (RMC) and Left Main Canal (LMC). The type of spillway of this Dam is ogee shape spillway with design discharge capacity is $29046 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$.



40th Water Talk



The 40th Water Talk, organized by National Water Mission, was delivered by Mr. A. Mridul, an internationally awarded architect on the topic of “Contemporizing Traditional Water Architecture-Restoration, Iteration and Mainstreaming”.

Ms. Debashree Mukherjee, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Water Mission talked about challenges of water management in context of climate change and mentioned that water management can't be done by Govt. alone rather it can be achieved with public participation, as “Water is everybody's business”. She also emphasized on putting water management at Centre stage while doing urban planning.

Shri A. Mridul has initiated his talk with the relationship between water and community; and the architect, which connects the two. The breakdown of this relationship and loss of our reverence for water, over the last one century, is causing deep water crisis. We have to focus on how our ancestors harnessed and conserve water and how we can innovate upon their legacy. Further, how renaissance of traditional water architecture can help to mitigate deepening water crisis. In the last one century, with the advent of mechanized water supply, indigenous water bodies are pushed into oblivion and the sacred pillars, sign of piety of water, are become obscure.

The Speaker has restricted himself to the urban water heritage of desert city of Jodhpur and mentioned that the climatic condition of Jodhpur is very harsh i.e., extreme low rainfall, extreme high temperature, most of the area

is arid with scarcity of drinking water. Hence to deal with the problem of drinking water, ancestors have made a key to create a chain of artificial water bodies like stepwells, wells, Tanka, bawadis, talab etc. and connect them with each other as well as with natural water bodies with a robust water network; and as the city expanded this channel is also keep on expanding.

Further, to supply un-interrupted water to the city, they made many efforts to save each and every drop of water by way of creating artificial reservoirs and connect them with natural water bodies. To conserve these water bodies, they glorify the piety of water and connected them with the religions. All the important rituals take place at the banks of these water bodies which used to be place of religious as well as other gatherings. Thus, even after having such a harsh climatic condition, the city of Jodhpur was water surplus for quite a longer time. However, after 19th Century, creation of new water bodies stopped.

Further, while devising new water management approach, indigenous water practices and modern centralized water infrastructure both are taken care of.

Speaker and his team have identified huge number of abandoned and dilapidated ancient water bodies and with the funding of philanthropist, CSR and public they have started to conserve and revive these water bodies by way of contemporize them. He has shown some of the structures that are revived by the efforts of his team are Navlakha Bawari, Taapi Bawari, Jalechi Jalara etc.



Yamuna Par Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

The Hon. Union Minister for Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on 16th August 2022 presided over the event 'Yamuna Par Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' organised by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The event took place at Zero Pushta, Sonia Vihar along River Yamuna in the presence of Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, Do WR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG and Shri Ganji K.V. Rao, Director General, Tourism, Ministry of Tourism.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of her people, culture and achievements. After arriving at the venue, the Hon. Minister unfurled the Indian flag and the National Anthem was played by the BSF band. The Hon. Minister then took a boat tour on River Yamuna with the jawans of National Disaster Response Force. A batch of Kayaking experts also demonstrated their water sport skills to mark the occasion. The Minister also took stock of the local farm products put on display at the venue and interacted with the students participating in various capacities in the event.

This event marked the launch of many new initiatives under Arth Ganga concept, enunciated by PM Modi to get the river-people connect through the economic bridge to ensure sustainability to the activities under "Namami Gange", the flagship program of the Government to clean Ganga and its tributaries. Arth Ganga initiatives include the virtual launch of Jalaj initiative at 26 locations on Ganga basin main stem states, a MoU with Sahakar Bharati to achieve the vision of a sustainable and viable economic development by public participation and a tourism-related portal ImAvatar to promote livelihood opportunities along the Ganga basin by promoting Arth Ganga initiative through tourism.

Also included in events of the day was felicitation of the winners of the Ganga Quest 2022 and launch of the new River Champ course on the Continuous Learning and Activity Portal (CLAP) by the Hon. Union Minister. Ganga Quest is an online quiz aimed at enhancing knowledge and sensitizing the children and youth about various aspects of River Ganga.

Addressing the gathering, the Union Minister for Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said that India is country that reverts its rivers but this is also true that our water bodies and rivers are getting contaminated.

It is, therefore, imperative that to keep our water bodies and rivers Aviral and Nirmal, we all must come together and make it a Jan Andolan.

Referring to the Hon. Prime Minister's speech on the occasion of Independence Day, Shri Shekhawat said: "The Hon. Prime Minister in his speech emphasized the sacrifices made by the leaders and today after 75 years of experience we have reached a pedestal where we can be proud of ourselves and the world looks at us with respect." The Minister added that the Hon. Prime Minister has given us the vision for the next 25 years and it is our responsibility to imbibe certain lifestyle that respects environment and devote ourselves completely to fulfil the vision.

Emphasizing on the importance of limited water resources, Shri Shekhawat said that the very beginning of economic development is our water resource and energy. "The graph of requirement of our natural resources and economic development is identical. Given the demographic, geographic vastness of India, limited water resources and willingness to face environmental challenges, it is imperative that we ensure sustainable use of water and other natural resources," the Minister added. The Hon. Minister

expressed his happiness on the work being done under Namami Gange Programme and said that a visual difference can be seen now as exemplified in the form of good water quality during the Haridwar and Prayagraj Kumbh Melas. "A lot of infrastructure has been created to clean Ganga and its tributaries and projects worth more than Rs. 30,000 crores have been sanctioned," he added. He also expressed satisfaction on Namami Gange transforming into a Jan Andolan with the support of various organisations and informed that in more than 100 districts along River Ganga, proper discussions take place on issues related to Ganga and remedial actions are taken.

Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Department said that through Namami Gange Mission, we have got a lot of vigor in the work of rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries. Talking about the rejuvenation of Yamuna, he said, operation of Coronation Pillar STP has already started in Delhi, while the operation of 3 big STPs is also targeted to be completed by December this year.

Talking about the further action plan, he said that in the next 5 years, our focus will be on the conservation of the



tributaries of the Ganges, for which public participation is very significant. He hailed the aspect of the people-river connect through the Arth Ganga Project, and said these initiatives are in the direction of bringing wonderful results not only on ecological and cultural front, but also on the economic front as regards the development of the society and in turn of the nation as a whole.

Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, National Mission for Clean Ganga, while congratulating everyone on the historic occasion of India marking 75 years of Independence, said that building a nation in the true sense is not possible without honoring and preserving the most significant gift of nature - the Rivers. The rivers holistically have had cultural, economic and spiritual significance since time immemorial.

Referring to the Hon. Prime Minister's speech on the Independence Day, Shri G. Asok Kumar informed that in the past couple of days, Har Ghat Par Tiranga campaign was carried out on the ghats of River Ganga in line with Har Ghar Tiranga and from today onwards a slew of focused activities under Arth Ganga will be carried out on the banks of River Ganga.

Arth-Ganga concept, espoused by the Hon. Prime Minister during the 1st National Ganga Council meeting in 2019 in Kanpur, is being developed into an economic model for sustainable river rejuvenation. At the helm of the Arth Ganga concept is people-river connect that aims to firmly establish a collaborative relationship between the river and the people.

The central idea of "Arth Ganga" is linking people and Ganga through the bridge of economics in line with the slogan of "Banking on River Ganga". Under Arth Ganga, six verticals are being worked upon: a) Zero Budget Natural Farming that includes chemical-free farming for 10 kms on either side of the river, generating "more income, per drop", 'Gobar Dhan' for farmers, b) Monetization and Reuse of Sludge & Wastewater that envisages reuse of treated water for irrigation; industrial purposes and revenue generation for ULBs, c) Livelihood Generation Opportunities such as 'Ghat Mein Haat', promotion of local products, Ayurveda, medicinal plants, capacity building of volunteers like



Ganga Praharis, d) Public Participation to ensure increased synergies between stakeholders, e) Cultural Heritage & Tourism that looks to introduce boat tourism through community jettis, promotion of yoga, adventure tourism etc. and Ganga Artis and f) Institutional Building by enhancing the local capacities for better decentralized water governance.

The event – Yamuna Par Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav – today also witnessed dance/skit performance by students of Nursing School, Delhi, Geet performance by students of Amity University, Noida, cultural programme by Rangarthi team, launch of a movie trailer on 'A Film on the Plight of Our Rivers', plantation and nukkad activities. Students, NGOs, paramilitary, DJB, MCD, sports enthusiasts, BSF, NDRF, kayaking experts etc. participated in the event. Tri-color balloons were also released to mark the occasion.

The Hon. Minister felicitated the winners of the Ganga Quest 2022 and launched new River Champ course on the Continuous Learning and Activity Portal (CLAP). The Ganga Quest 2022 was hosted on CLAP4Ganga, the Continuous Learning and Activity Portal, an initiative under Namami Gange. This online quest witnessed about 1.7 lakh participants, a record number.

Namami Gange Pavilion inaugurated during Stockholm Water Week 2022

The Indian Ambassador to Sweden, Mr. Tanmaya Lal on 29th August 2022 inaugurated the Namami Gange Pavilion set up by National Mission for Clean Ganga under Namami Gange Programme. Shri Lal was apprised about the progress of Ganga River Rejuvenation programme. Some of the ideas which were discussed in detail included hybrid annuity model, monitoring of siltation, reuse of treated waste water, biodiversity, tourism and natural farming. It was explained to him how ghat and crematorium development works have improved People's connectivity to the river. The Ambassador appreciated the efforts of Namami Gange for the participation of the community and people in the mission. The pavilion has been appreciated by visitors from various quarters.

On 28th August 2022, the officials of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) took part in the 'Zero Liquid Discharge Cities' session during the Stockholm World Water Week. The session started with Ganga Gaan followed by introduction of Namami Gange Mission and a detailed presentation on Zero Liquid Discharge by Shri S Mukhopadhyay. In the next phase of the program, Mr. Sumoulendra Ghosh, Associate Partner, KPMG spoke on Zero Liquid Discharge in the context of India.



On 25th August 2022, Director General, NMCG, Shri G. Asok Kumar addressed a virtual Session on 'City Water Compendium: New Approach for Water Sustainable Cities' Organized at the World Water Week, Shri G Asok Kumar said that river Ganga is the Lifeline of India. Rejuvenation of the Ganga basin is possible only with scientific instruments, GIS mapping of microbial flora and monitoring of water quality in real time. Addressing a second session on 'Urban River Management: Connectivity of River and City', Shri G. Asok Kumar said that often rivers are neglected in the urban water management sector, which has traditionally been limited to a single-area approach. There is a need to re-strengthen the connectivity between cities and rivers to ensure sustainable management of urban water systems.

Concession Agreement signed for development of STPs under Namami Gange Programme.

A tripartite Concession Agreement was signed between National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam and M/s Vishvaraj Environment Private Limited (VEPL) for development of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for Agra under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) on 25th August 2022 at NMCG office today. The contract has been awarded at the total cost of Rs. 582.84 crores. In order to abate pollution in River Yamuna through basin-approach, NMCG approved the project for construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of total capacity of 177.6 MLD, among other works such as developing Interception & Diversion structures, I & D network laying, sewage pumping stations including Operation and Maintenance for 15 years etc.

This project aims to take care of the existing sewerage problems in the Agra city which pollutes River Yamuna. On implementation of the project, there will be no discharge of untreated sewage from Agra city into River Yamuna thereby reducing pollution load in the river. Expressing his happiness on completing the process of award of contract, Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG, who graced the occasion, said that this project will be implemented under a Hybrid Annuity based PPP model and will ensure that operation and



maintenance of the STPs are done as per stringent performance requirements.

"This project will be another milestone in achieving the objective of preventing any untreated wastewater entering River Yamuna, which is one of the major tributaries of River Ganga," Shri Kumar added. The Concession Agreement was signed between Shri Raj Kumar Sharma, Superintending Engineer, UP Jal Nigam, Shri Satyajee Raut, Authorized Signatory, M/s. Vishvaraj Environment Private Limited and Shri Binod Kumar, Director (Projects), NMCG. Shri Himansu Badoni, Executive Director (Projects), NMCG, and Mr. Arun Lakhani, CMD, VEPL were also present along with other representatives of state agencies and concessionaires during the signing ceremony.

NMCG organized the 44th meeting of the Executive Committee



National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) organised the 44th meeting of the Executive Committee on 17th August 2022 under the chairmanship of Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG. The meeting was attended by Shri S.P. Vashishth, ED (Admin.), NMCG, Shri D.P. Mathuria, ED (Technical), NMCG, Shri Himansu Badoni, ED (Projects), NMCG, Shri Bhaskar Dasgupta, ED (Finance), NMCG and Ms. Richa Misra, JS&FA, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

In the meeting, 13 projects pertaining to geo-mapping in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, sewerage management in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, river front development works in Uttarakhand, wetland conservation, Arth Ganga and refurbishment of gates of Belia Circular Canal in Kolkata were approved. The estimated cost of these projects is around Rs. 818 crores. For scientific geo-mapping of River Ganga and its tributaries, 3 projects were approved. These include 'Fluvial Geomorphology mapping of Hindon River Basin' by NEER.

The prime objectives of this project are the delineation of fluvial geomorphological features along the Hindon river basin, identification of decadal changes in fluvial geomorphological, delineation of stream network and suitable recharge zones, delineation of point sources of pollutant input close to the confluence of the Hindon river analysis and GIS, architectural interventions on Sustainable River Embankment Strategies and identifying potential zones for ghat development. A similar proposal for Dehradun - 'Geo-Ganga: Space-based mapping & Monitoring of Ganga River' using UAV/Survey and remote sensing techniques costing Rs. 5.4 crore was also given the go ahead in the meeting. This project will be implemented by the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun.

NMCG facilitates exposure visit to Subhash Palekar Natural Farming workshop



National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is facilitating the exposure visit of about 30 farmers from the Ganga Basin to the Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF) training-cum-workshop camp being organised in Shirdi, Maharashtra from 18th to 22nd August 2022. The facilitation stems from natural farming being promoted under Namami Gange Programme to achieve the twin objectives of preventing the flow of contaminated water from farms into River Ganga and create a sustainable livelihood model for farmers through based on organic natural farming under Arth Ganga initiative.

Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG took part in the workshop on 18th August 2022 in the presence of Shri Subhash Palekar, Padma Shri and a renowned agriculturalist who is popularly referred as 'Krishi ka Rishi' by the farming community. He is the creator of the 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' model. One of the primary objectives of Arth Ganga is to promote Zero Budget Natural Farming that includes chemical-free farming in 10 km on either side of the river, generating 'More Income, Per Drop'. The event witnessed fruitful interaction between Shri Subhash Palekar and the participating farmers.

Shri Palekar talked about the significance of acknowledging the natural scheme of things and emphasized the importance of informed agricultural practices to effectively use water. Listing out some instances from his own extensive experience, he spoke about the techniques and importance of natural farming and various health benefits that could be accrued from it in the long term. "Trust is the most important factor that one should have to follow to be successful," he said. Addressing the gathering Shri G. Asok Kumar, DG, NMCG talked about his association with 'Maa Ganga' from the past 3-4 years and gave an overview of how the Namami Gange Programme was envisioned by the Hon. Prime Minister in 2014 to make River Ganga Nirmal and Aviral.



National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and Sahakar Bharati organised a workshop/meeting 'Vishaal Kisan Sammelan' on 5th September 2022 for more than 400 farmers at Mubarikpur Bangar village in Bulandshahar district of Uttar Pradesh. The workshop was part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NMCG and Sahakar Bharti to set up at least 75 Ganga Sahakar Grams in the Ganga basin to promote natural farming and other interventions under Arth Ganga. The workshop/meeting was aimed at bringing together all Arth Ganga related initiatives to ensure convergence of Jalaj, natural farming, Ghat pe Haat, sludge-to-fertilizer, marketing of agricultural /horticulture produce, tourism etc.

Apart from more than 400 farmers from Uttar Pradesh, the event saw participation from district-level officials, State Mission for Clean Ganga, Uttar Pradesh, Wildlife Institute of India, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Ganga Vichar Manch and other volunteers.

Addressing the gathering, Director General, Shri G. Asok Kumar said that the association between NMCG and Sahakar Bharati is enabling a positive environment in the field of sustainable agriculture and zero budget natural farming. The collaboration focuses on the novel initiative of setting up Ganga Sahakar Grams in Ganga basin and no stone will be left unturned to make it into a successful model and replicate in other villages. "This initiative focuses on employment generation through natural farming and will go a long way to serve the twin objectives of sustainable agricultural development and mitigating the effects of climate change," Shri Asok said. He also gave an overview of the Arth Ganga concept and said that these initiatives are being taken under Arth Ganga campaign. He touched upon

the significant components of Arth Ganga including Zero Budget Natural Farming, generating "more net income, per drop", 'Gobar Dhan' for farmers, monetization and reuse of Sludge & Wastewater, livelihood generation opportunities such as Jalaj, 'Ghat Mein Haat', promotion of local products, Ayurveda, medicinal plants, capacity building of volunteers like Ganga Praharis, public participation to ensure increased synergies between stakeholders etc. He also talked about Cultural Heritage & Tourism.

Shri D.N. Thakur, National President, Sahakar Bharati in his inaugural address said that Sahakar Ganga Grams is an all-encompassing programme that trains farmers in not only readying their farms but also crop diversification, how to keep crops safe, proper marketing, technical capacity building, and improve the livelihood standards of farmers.

The MoU between NMCG and Sahakar Bharti was signed in the presence of the Hon. Union Minister for Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on 16th August 2022 on the occasion of 'Yamuna Par Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'. The MoU envisages to achieve the vision of a sustainable and viable economic development by public participation and creation and strengthening of local cooperatives directing their cooperation towards realizing the mandate of Arth Ganga. Some of the major objectives the MoU include setting up of 75 Sahakar Ganga Grams in five states on the main stem, promote natural farming among the farmers, FPOs and Cooperatives in States along Ganga and generate 'More net-Income Per Drop', facilitate marketing of natural farming/organic produce under brand Ganga through creation of market linkages, promote people-river connect through economic bridge etc.



- The 45th Executive Committee meeting of NMCG held under the chairmanship of DG, NMCG.
- 14 projects pertaining to sewerage management, industrial pollution abatement, Biodiversity Conservation, Afforestation, River Front Development and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment approved at a total estimated cost of approximately Rs. 1145 crores.



National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) held the 45th meeting of the Executive Committee on 30th September 2022 under the chairmanship of Shri G. Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG. The meeting was attended by Shri S.P. Vashishth, ED (Admin.), NMCG, Shri D.P. Mathuria, ED (Technical), NMCG, Shri Himansu Badoni, ED (Projects), NMCG, Shri Bhaskar Dasgupta, ED (Finance), NMCG and Ms. Richa Misra, JS&FA, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

In the meeting, 14 projects pertaining to sewerage management, industrial pollution abatement, Biodiversity Conservation, Afforestation, River Front Development and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment approved at a total estimated cost of approximately Rs. 1145 crores. These include eight projects of sewerage management in five main stem Ganga basin states – Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

For sewerage management, four projects in Uttar Pradesh were approved including tapping of Assi drain in Varanasi by constructing a 55 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and other works costing Rs. 308.09 crore. The project was sanctioned with the objective of achieving zero untreated discharge from three drains – Assi, Sanme ghat and Nakhha. Other projects include construction of 13 MLD STP, renovation of existing structures etc. in Vrindavan City costing Rs. 77.70 crore, construction of 12 MLD

STP, laying of interception and diversion (I&D) network etc. in Kosi Kalan town in Mathura district costing Rs. 66.59 crore and 6 MLD STP, laying of I&D network etc. in Chhata town in Mathura district. The above projects in Mathura-Vrindavan envisage to intercept and divert 2, 1 and 11 drains respectively that have their outfall into Kosi drain, which ultimately discharges into River Yamuna at Mathura. All the above projects are inclusive of Operation and Maintenance of the assets for 15 years.

One project each of sewerage management has also been approved for Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand including construction of 2 STPs (17 MLD and 23 MLD) including necessary ancillary infrastructures, SCADA and online monitoring system etc. in Ramgarh town, Jharkhand costing Rs. 284.80 crore, construction of 50 MLD STP, renovation of existing structures etc. in Keorapukur, West Bengal costing Rs. 67.06 crore. The project in Bihar at an estimated cost of 47.39 crore consists of 2 STPs (2.5 MLD on River Harbora and 4.5 MLD on Belwa Sathi canal), I&D networks, intake wells etc. A project for construction of 13 MLD STP and other works was also approved in Sapera Basti, Dehradun, Uttarakhand costing Rs. 74.38 crore. This project will stop the untreated sewage from flowing into River Sushwa.

A big project for establishment of four Biodiversity Parks in four districts of Uttar Pradesh – Hapur, Bulandshahar, Badaun and Mirzapur – has also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.97 crore. All four locations are situated along the Gangetic floodplains. The proposed parks are part of Reserve Forests along Gangetic floodplains and will play key role in river restoration and conservation of biodiversity. The details of the Biodiversity Parks are Mohanpur Biodiversity Park in Mirzapur, Ramghat Biodiversity Park in Bulandshahar, Alamgirpur Biodiversity Park in Hapur and Ujhani Biodiversity Park in Budaun.

These sites are rich in floral and faunal diversity and has heterogeneous habitat. On restoration, the biodiversity



would further enrich with biomass, flow regime, climate resilience and enhancement in livelihood in Ganga river basin. The Biodiversity Parks will also provide unique landscape of wilderness with assemblage of native plant and animal species that form self-sustaining biological communities recreated in a region and serve both in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity, gene pool, and ecosystem services in natural and agricultural landscape. The overall outcome of the Ganga Biodiversity Parks would help to sustain ecosystem services, biodiversity and rejuvenation of river Ganga at basin scale.

Under the Afforestation component, a project at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.56 crore was approved for the State of Jharkhand. The interventions seek improved forest cover, enhanced forest diversity and productivity, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and ecosystem management for better flow of ecosystem services, sustainable livelihood and overall conservation of Ganga River scape. This project is part of the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) prepared by Forest Department of Jharkhand based on the DPR prepared by Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for creation of an enabling environment for climate resilient and sustainable ecosystem management approach, adopting community participatory approach in forestry interventions and conservation activities in different landscapes and enhancing capacity of the forest and line department for up-scaling and mainstreaming of best practices developed for Riverscape management.

For River Front Development, a ghat development project in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh was also approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.07 crore. The

location of the project is an important pilgrimage site attracting lots of people during festive seasons to taking a holy dip in River Gomti, a tributary of River Ganga. The project includes construction of 4m wide walking promenade connecting Hanuman Ghat with Sadbhavna Bridge, ghat steps, landscaping, toilet blocks etc. Another project for the construction of electric crematorium at Kaliganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal costing Rs. 4.14 crore was also approved.

A project for 'Pollution Prevention and Effective Waste Management of Panipat Textile Cluster to Optimize the Trade Potential' has also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.95 crore in the EC meeting. The principal objective of the project is to improve the water quality of river Ganga as well as river Yamuna by avoiding the discharge of untreated effluent into river Ganga/river Yamuna by preventing discharge of effluent from the textile cluster. The project aims to reduce water consumption (up-to 30%) by adoption of Best Management Practice, reduce wastewater discharge (pollution load) through demonstration of green technologies and development of in-house Chemical Management System (reduction in consumption of chemicals by 25 %), promote efficient working of Effluent Treatment Plants, improve the quality of treated effluent. The project also looks to provide in-depth training & generate internal teams to develop own systems for quality, environmental aspects, employees' skill development, conservation of natural resources etc. for continual improvements.

The EC also approved indicative funds of Rs 45 crore for the installation of decentralized wastewater treatment systems in main stem Ganga basin States. The fund bifurcation is Rs 10 crore each for Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and Rs. 5 crores to Jharkhand. For decentralized wastewater treatment, the projects can be taken up under any proven technology working in the country like nature based solutions, Johkasou etc. Some of the advantages of decentralized wastewater treatment include better monitoring of industrial waste, easier expansion of systems, new treatment centers can be added without routing ever more flows to existing center, lesser investment for the sewer pipelines etc.



The most essential among all the natural resources on earth is water. A step to conserve water is the step to conserve future. However, every conservation effort relies heavily on strong community participation for its success. One such community effort exemplified a similar story. The Vellaputhur village, Acharapakkam Panchayat Union, Maduranthalam Taluk in Chengalpattu District covers an area of 1922 acres. The population of this village is largely agrarian based, as their main livelihood depends on agriculture. Also, more than 40% of people in this village lives below poverty line. In the past few years, the village received scanty rainfall and suffered due to drought. As a result, people migrated to adjoining towns in search of livelihood.

Taking immediate notice of the existing scenario, the District Administration and public decided to change the scenario through water conservation measures and improve the economic status of the village. The work started with revival of water bodies and increasing the storage capacity of the water area. About 19 water bodies were revived and created with community participation. There was about 71% increase in the cultivable area post implementation.

The village administration also undertook comprehensive awareness programs and IEC activities involving Gram Sabha to convince, mobilize and involve community. The encroachment areas were cleared and the actual boundary of the ponds were marked as per revenue records. The village also initiated activities like pond drilling and renovation of channels. Special efforts were put to provide components like bathing ghats, main pond revetment, pond retaining wall, inlet arrangement with silt traps etc. The pond bunds were strengthened and saplings like Naval, Palm were planted to avoid soil erosion. Most of the

renovation work was carried out under the scheme of MGNREGA and a large number of job card holders got employed due to revival of the water bodies. All possible types of intervention were carried out such as Recharge Pits, community soak pits, individual soak pits, recharge shafts, horizontal filter, dug well and Rain Water Harvesting structures. With holistic efforts, water conservation structures were built in Vellaputhur such as, Farm ponds, percolation ponds, cement concrete check dams, boulders, gabion, culverts, minor bridge, sluice & weirs and individual dug wells were constructed wherever necessary.

Along with the above initiatives, awareness was generated to use organic fertilizers and insecticides resulted in reduced use of chemical fertilizers/insecticides. For solid waste management the village people are following 3Rs – “Reduce, Reuse and Recycle”.

Such village efforts are well deserved to be recognized and are quintessential for community participation. Such efforts give the participants a sense of pride while owning the hard work they have put to bring about the life-altering changes in the Village. Under Smart City Project these encroachments have been removed, public awareness campaigns have been launched, beautification of the water bodies done and the drainage system of the city was strengthened. With these steps, urban flooding in Puducherry has significantly reduced. In her closing remarks, AS&MD, NWM has requested both the Smart City Administrators to get their efforts documented for references of later incumbents and garner the public awareness and take general public onboard in each and every endeavor of the govt. initiatives related to water be successful.

Meeting on data integration of CGWB projects with IWCIMS project



On 4th August 2022, a virtual meeting was held to discuss the integration of data generated under the NAQUIM and Atal Bhujal Yojana project of CGWB with IWCIMS project of NWIC. This meeting was attended by the officials of NWIC, CGWB, Atal Bhujal Yojana team and representatives of WAPCOS.

Meeting on PoC-based cloud platform with NSDI technical committee



A meeting regarding the NSDI's "PoC-based cloud platform" project was held with the Technical Committee of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) on 25th August 2022. During this meeting, maintenance and upgradation of the Geo-platform aspects were deliberated upon.

Trainings on India-WRIS and WIMS modules



In August 2022, NWIC conducted various trainings for NHP implementing agencies on the revamped modules of India-WRIS (Soil Moisture, Evapotranspiration & Reservoir Level) and WIMS modules (Station Management, MIS Dashboard, Email and SMS, and Manage Contacts, on Data-Entry, Data View, Data View Management, Import Tool, Data Validation & Data Download). The participants were briefed about the user interface and the functionalities of the modules, followed by a live demonstration by the NWIC expert.

Meetings on the IWCIMS project



In August 2022, several meetings were held regarding the status of the IWCIMS project.

A meeting was convened on 10th August 2022 under the chairmanship of Advisor to MoJS, to discuss IWCIMS project. At this meeting, it was discussed to make the mobile app publicly accessible so that data can be disseminated, development of validation tools for ground water, integration of point data with IWCIMS, and to make IWCIMS website mobile-responsive for the use of general public. On 13th August 2022, under the Chairmanship of Advisor to MoJS, a meeting was held on the progress of finalization of feasibility report of IWCIMS. During this meeting, topics discussed were list of acronyms for IWCIMS, activities planned for implementation of IWCIMS project and validation of existing data in WIMS.

Under the Chairmanship of the Advisor to MoJS, another meeting on IWCIMS was convened on 18th August 2022. During this meeting, the exercise carried out to study various organisations/wings/projects of Ministry of Jal Shakti was briefed in order to integrate various existing and planned IT systems in the water management domain into IWCIMS as well as the assessment of data availability carried out with many other organisations belonging to other Central Ministries.

On 26th August 2022, a joint review meeting of the IT deployment Advisory Committee, IWCIMS Advisory and Monitoring Committee, and Central Project Monitoring Committee was convened in hybrid mode. The agenda for this meeting included concluding of feasibility study of the IWCIMS project, the availability of user statistics for the WRIS and WIMS portals, the inclusion of a new application on dam safety by subsuming "Dharma" portal and addition of a new application on Water Audit under Water Utilization theme. Another meeting was held on 31st August 2022 to discuss IT platform specifications, tools and technologies for development, parameters required for cloud hosting of the IWCIMS, proposed environments, Geo-Spatial Analytics Lab, and development of a project monitoring application under IWCIMS.

Meetings on IWCIMS project



a. Under the Chairmanship of Advisor to Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), a core committee meeting on IWCIMS was held on 2nd September 2022. In the meeting following topics, as per the agenda, were discussed:

- Finalization of software specifications and IT infrastructure details
- Framework for Manpower requirement for Development and Operation & Maintenance phase
- Requirements of Geo-Spatial Analytics Lab & Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC)
- Review of projects for integration with IWCIMS

The meeting was attended by representatives of HARSAC, WAPCOS and NWIC officials.

b. On 9th September 2022, a combined review meeting of members of IT Deployment Advisory Committee (Committee-1), IWCIMS Advisory & Monitoring Committee (Committee-2) & Central Project Monitoring Committee for IWCIMS project (Committee-3) was held under the Chairmanship of Advisor to MoJS on VC mode.

The issues discussed and decisions taken, in brief, during the meeting are as below:

- Carefully examining various projects for systems to be subsumed, new developments and data integration proposed for various Departments of MoJS and projects being implemented under NHP.
 - Unification of working and planned systems of MoJS and under NHP into the newly envisaged Decision Support System (DSS).
 - Technology selection for IWCIMS project including Database & OS, GIS Software, Tools & Technology, Cloud, Geospatial analytics lab and shortlisting of in-house processing requirements, Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC), No. of Environment, Manpower requirements and Cost Estimate.
- c. Another meeting on IWCIMS project was held on 27th September 2022. The meeting comprised of a presentation by WAPCOS on updated list of themes, applications & use cases, suggestions offered by CWC on data sources for IWCIMS applications, setup of Dam Safety Organisation at the Centre & State level, inclusion of NOCAP application, access of user credentials of DSS applications of IWCIMS.

The meeting was attended by the officials of NHP, NIH, NWM, NMCG, IEC, DW&S, CGWB, CWC, WAPCOS and NWIC.

Development of “Jal dharohar” Module



On 30th September 2022, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Director, NWIC for development of an Integrated and Comprehensive GIS-based portal/module – “Jal Dharohar” on India-WRIS. This module envisages creation of a comprehensive database of water bodies in the country. The meeting was attended by the officials of NWM, MoRD, NRSC, MI-Stat, NIC and NHP.

Training on setting up of swic



A training program was organised for professionals from Water Resources Department of Govt. of Sikkim (1st to 2nd Sep) and Govt. of Meghalaya (26th, 27th & 29th Sep) in NWIC for setting up of SWIC. In the training program, the experts from NWIC told that setting up SWIC will facilitate better management of water resources data across the State along with other benefits. The NWIC team also provided a thorough explanation of the role and support that NWIC will offer to States in order to establish SWIC and develop State-WRIS.

Trainings on india-wris & wims



In September 2022, NWIC conducted various trainings for NHP implementing agencies on GIS database of India-WRIS and WIMS modules (Station Management, MIS Dashboard, Email and SMS, and Manage Contacts, on Data-Entry, Data View, Data View Management, Import Tool, Data Validation & Data Download). The participants were briefed about the user interface and the functionalities of the modules, followed by a live demonstration by the NWIC expert.

बिहार राज्य के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में स्थित किशनगंज जिले में वैसे तो पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन एक बेहतर कल के लिए इस जिले ने जल संरक्षण कि मुहिम शुरू की है। इस जिले से हो कर क्षेत्र कि प्रमुख 6 नदियाँ बहती हैं और यह कहा जा सकता है कि भौगोलिक दृष्टि से यह जल सम्पन्न राज्य है। जल का अत्यधिक दोहन यदि किया जाता है तो इतने संसाधन मिलकर भी जल की आवश्यकता को पूरा नहीं कर सकते इसलिए जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करना अन्यंत आवश्यक है। किशनगंज जिला प्रशासन और यहाँ के लोगों ने यह कार्य बखूबी किया है जिस कारण आज यह जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में सर्वश्रेष्ठ जिलों में से एक बन गया है। तो आइए जानते हैं कि आखिर इस जिले ने जल सम्पन्न बनने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए।

जिले के जल संरक्षण प्रयासों में सबसे अहम क्षेत्र के जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार और नवीकरण का कार्य है। अभियान के शुरुआती चरण में ही इन सभी जल निकायों की पहचान की गई। इन जल निकायों के निकट यदि अतिक्रमण हो रखा था तो उसे हटाया गया और निकायों को उनका वास्तविक स्वरूप प्रदान किया गया। इस प्रकार जिले में 279 जल निकाय पुनः सक्रिय हो गए हैं।

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) के तहत 7,12,247 वर्ग मीटर का क्षेत्रफल कवर करने वाले 88 जल संरचनाओं को ठीक किया गया है जो सार्वजनिक उपयोग कि दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जिले के लघु सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा 48,562 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल वाली 6 जल संरचनाओं का जीर्णोद्धार और मत्स्य विभाग द्वारा जल संग्रहण के लिए 9,74,830 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल वाले 14 जल निकायों का निर्माण किया गया है।

इसी अभियान के तहत जल संग्रहण प्रणाली को और सशक्त करने के लिए मनरेगा के माध्यम से यहाँ 248 खेत तालाबों का निर्माण करवाया गया है। इन खेत तालाबों का कुल जल संग्रहण क्षेत्र 2,30,483 वर्ग

मीटर है। इन नवनिर्मित जल निकायों से किसानों को काफी लाभ मिल रहा है। सिर्फ सिंचाई की दृष्टि से ही नहीं इन तालाबों ने किसानों के लिए मत्स्य पालन का भी एक स्रोत विकसित किया है जिससे लोगों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है और जीवन स्तर भी बेहतर हुआ है। एक व्यक्तिगत तालाब की क्षमता 3,00,000 क्यूबिक फीट से 8,00,000 क्यूबिक फीट तक होती है, जिसके लिए अधिकतम सहायता राशि 2 लाख रुपये होती है। इस आकर्षक वित्तीय सहायता का लाभ उठाते हुए, अधिक से अधिक लोग अपनी भूमि पर फार्म तालाब का निर्माण करने के लिए आगे आ रहे हैं।

किशनगंज जिले के सभी 1769 वार्ड में अपशिष्ट जल के पुनरुपयोग के लिए भी संरचनाएं विकसित की गई हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा के तहत ट्यूबवेल के साथ में 3500 सोक पिट का निर्माण किया गया है। इस सोक पिट में अतिरिक्त जल जमा हो जाता है और इससे भूजल स्तर को बेहतर करने में सहायता मिलती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल भंडारण के लिए 128 कुओं का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया है। यहाँ कृषि हेतु जल आपूर्ति के लिए 101 सूक्ष्म सिंचाई चैनल भी विकसित किए गए हैं।

वर्षा जल के अधिक से अधिक उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जिले में छत आधारित जल संरक्षण प्रणालियों का विकास किया जा रहा है। जिले के 184 सरकारी भवनों में वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणाली सक्रिय रूप में कार्य कर रही है। इन प्रयासों के अतिरिक्त जिले में हरित आवरण को और बेहतर करने और मृदा अपरदन को रोकने के लिए वृक्षारोपण पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इससे धीरे-धीरे मिट्टी की जलधारण क्षमता और भी बेहतर हो रही है। इन महत्वपूर्ण प्रयासों से किशनगंज जिले में जल कि उपलब्धता और भी बेहतर हो गई है। हम इन उपलब्धियों के लिए जिला प्रशासन और सभी जिलावासियों को ढेर सारी शुभकामनाएं देते हैं।



Soak pit at schools



Irrigation canals in rural

जल प्रदूषण से क्यों बचना चाहिए ?

प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कारक जल में कहां से आते हैं ?



शौचालय के मल-मूत्र विसर्जन, भोजन बनाने, स्नान, कपड़े और बर्तन धोने जैसे कामों के कारण उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट जल से प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कारक जल में मिलते हैं। ये जल प्रदूषण के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं।

अन्य स्रोत:

- कारखानों से निकलने वाला रासायनिक अपशिष्ट जल
- खेतों में प्रयुक्त रासायनिक उर्वरक व कीटनाशक
- जल में फेंके जाने वाले प्लास्टिक और अन्य सामान

प्रदूषित जल हानिकारक क्यों है ?

- प्रदूषित जल पीने या रसोईघर में इसका उपयोग करने से कई बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं।
- प्रदूषित जल से पशु और पौधे मर सकते हैं।
- नदी और जलाशय का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र प्रदूषित जल से खतरे में पड़ सकता है या नष्ट हो सकता है।
- जब हम प्रदूषित जल के उपयोग वाले पौधे और जानवरों को भोजन के रूप में ग्रहण करते हैं, तब प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कारक हमारे शरीर में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं।



शोध करें

- आपके क्षेत्र में प्रदूषित जल के मुख्य स्रोत कौन से हैं ?
- आपके क्षेत्र में जल प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले कौन से कारक हो सकते हैं?
- आपके क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट जल का क्या किया जाता है? उसका निपटान कैसे किया जाता है?



जल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

- ध्यान दें कि जल स्रोत के आसपास का क्षेत्र स्वच्छ है।
- सुनिश्चित करें कि अपशिष्ट जल के निकासी की व्यवस्था अच्छी है।
- रसायन, प्लास्टिक या अन्य अपशिष्ट को जल में न फेंके।

शोष गड्ढा :

अपशिष्ट जल के निपटान का आसान उपाय !

अपशिष्ट जल में मच्छर प्रजनन के कारण कई बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं। यह समस्या शोष गड्ढा बना कर हल की जा सकती है। शोष गड्ढे के कारण अपशिष्ट जल जमीन के नीचे रिस जाता है और जैविक घटकों का प्राकृतिक रूप से विघटन होता है। यह प्रक्रिया बंद गड्ढे में होने से बदबू नहीं आती।

टिप : शौचालय से आने वाले अपशिष्ट जल के निपटान के लिए शोष गड्ढे का प्रयोग न करें।



क्या आप जानते हैं ?

दुनिया भर में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 35,75,000 लोग प्रदूषित पानी के कारण होने वाली बीमारियों से मर जाते हैं। इसमें बड़ी संख्या में छोटे बच्चे हैं।

जल प्रदूषण की समस्या पर पोस्टर बनाकर उनका प्रदर्शन करें।



अपने क्षेत्र में जल प्रदूषण रोकें।

- अपने क्षेत्र में जल प्रदूषण के कारण और स्रोतों का पता लगाएँ।
- अपने क्षेत्र में जल प्रदूषण को रोकने का प्रयास करें। जैसे : जन जागरण करना, परिसर को स्वच्छ रखना।





हिंदुजा समूह की प्लैग्शिप कंपनी, अशोक लेलैंड, भारत में (टाटा मोटर्स के बाद) वाणिज्यिक वाहनों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा निर्माता है। अपने क्षेत्र में तो यह कंपनी अग्रणी है ही लेकिन अब यह जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में भी सबसे आगे है। यह जल संरक्षण की पहल शुरू कर के निजी क्षेत्र कि अन्य कंपनियों के लिए मार्गदर्शन का कार्य कर रही है। विश्व के सतत भविष्य के लिए यह आवश्यक है निजी उद्योग भी जल संरक्षण को अपनी प्राथमिकता बनाएं। अशोक लेलैंड प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जिसके लिए कंपनी द्वारा पर्यावरण नीति बनाई गई है। इस नीति का उद्देश्य विकास प्रक्रियाओं से सभी हितधारकों के स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर होने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को रोकना है।

पानी कंपनी की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया का एक अहम हिस्सा है। इस कारण प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर अतिरिक्त भार डाले बिना जल की अच्छी उपलब्धता बनाए रखने के लिए पानी के वैकल्पिक संसाधन विकसित करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। ताजे पानी की खपत कम करने के लिए परिसर में जल को रीसाइकिल कर पुनः उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। कंपनी ने एक समर्पित टीम का गठन किया है जो उत्पादन प्रक्रियाओं की दक्षता में सुधार लाने हेतु काम करती है। इसी समूह का मुख्य कार्य पानी जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की खपत को कम करना है। यह पहल कंपनी के गो-ग्रीन इनिशियटिव का हिस्सा है जिसके तहत लकड़ी, कागज और कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम से कम करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं। कंपनी के इस अभियान के तहत एक कर्मचारी जल प्रबंधक के रूप में कार्य करता है और इन सभी अभियानों के सुचारु कार्यवहन को सुनिश्चित करता है।

यह कंपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष बाहर कि एजेंसी द्वारा वॉटर ऑडिट कराती है, जिससे भविष्य के लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों का आँकलन करने में सहायता मिलती है। प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत में ही यहाँ पानी की खपत को कम करने के लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिए जाते हैं। जल

संरक्षण अभियान के लिए 3R - रीड्यूस, रीयूज, रीसाइकिल, मॉडल को अपनाया गया है। प्लांट में पानी की बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए पुराने और खराब नलों को बदलकर वाटर एफीशिएन्ट नल लगवाए गए हैं। पाइप और नलों से होने वाली लीकेज कि समस्या को भी पूरी तरह सही कर दिया गया है।

परिसर में आरओ से निकले जल के लिए भंडारण कि व्यवस्था की गई है। इस रिजेक्ट जल को एक टंक में एकत्रित कर लिया जाता है और फिर इसे सफाई इत्यादि जैसे कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। वर्षा जल को बर्बादी से बचाने के लिए प्लांट में वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणाली भी विकसित की गई है। अब बागबानी के लिए ताजे जल की जगह इस संग्रहित जल को ही उपयोग में लाया जाता है। कंपनी ने अपशिष्ट जल का सही प्रबंधन कर खुद को 0 डिस्चार्ज प्लांट बनाया है। परिसर में उपयोग किए गए पानी को परिसर में ही उपचारित कर पुनरुपयोग में लाया जाता है। इसके लिए उद्योग ने 310 केएलडी क्षमता वाले एक एफ्लुएंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और 300 केएलडी क्षमता वाले एक सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की स्थापना की है।

अशोक लेलैंड द्वारा जल संरक्षण के लिए किए गए सबसे अहम प्रयासों में से एक हैं पहाड़ों के 'स्प्रिंग' का संरक्षण अभियान। उत्तराखंड के कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में 37,50,000 से भी अधिक लोग पानी की सभी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्राकृतिक झरने (स्प्रिंग्स) पर आश्रित हैं। ये झरने पहाड़ों में दैनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए अनुमानित रूप से 90% तक जल की आपूर्ति करते हैं। उत्तर भारत कि नदियों में भी इन झरनों का 60-90% तक का योगदान होता है। बढ़ती आबादी के साथ ही इन झरनों पर भी भार लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। इन झरनों के सूख जाने से नदियों का प्रवाह प्रभावित होगा जिससे निचले इलाकों में पानी का दबाव बढ़ जाएगा। अशोक लेलैंड के विकेन्द्रीकृत भागीदारी स्प्रिंग शेड प्रबंधन इस समस्या के सफल समाधान के रूप में उभर कर आया है। स्थानीय समुदायों और शिक्षा संस्थानों में स्प्रिंग शेड, स्प्रिंग रिवाइवल और पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

स्प्रिंग रिजुवनेशन परियोजना के ही साथ पास की नदी को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए रिवर रिजुवनेशन प्रोजेक्ट भी चलाया गया। परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य नदी में ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट निर्वहन को रोकना था। इस अभियान में स्थानीय समुदायों का अहम योगदान रहा। लोगों को जल निकायों की स्वच्छता के महत्व और दूषित जल के दुष्प्रभावों से अवगत कराया गया। इसके अलावा नदियों के किनारे पहाड़ियों पर 14660 पौधे भी लगाए हैं और अगले दो साल में और 86000 पौधे लगाने की योजना है। ये प्रयास अन्य निजी क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे लोगों और उद्योगों के लिए मील के पथर के समान हैं।

Winners of the **WATER HEROES** Contest 3.0



Water Heroes

With the motive of bringing about a positive change in the field of water conservation and enhancing the knowledge and sharing experience of water heroes and to develop the attitude of water conservation and water management in the hearts of each and every citizen, Share your Stories contest brings to you another set of winners in this field.



Ms. Sneh Lata Sharma - WINNER, August 2022

Sneh Lata Sharma from the Shivpuri District Block Badarwas, Piparodha Village has been doing a considerable and praiseworthy job in field of water conservation and management from the past 1 year. From creating awareness around the village about water and its conservation, she brought women in the forefront. Without draining or wasting water used in the kitchen, she educated people to collect it for other uses. She also generated awareness about the crops that uses less water in the field.



Mr. Anurag Patel - WINNER, August 2022

Anurag Patel, District Magistrate Banda in a considerable effort to conserve water ran two significant campaigns- 'Jal Sanchay, Jeevan Sanchay' and 'Jal Kumbhi Hatao-Talab Bachao Abhiyan'. Along with his team of officers, he took the initiative to remove water hyacinth for 126 ponds. He also took efforts to rejuvenate the Chandrawal River by digging up extra miles for renovation purpose. 664 ponds in Mirzapur and 101 in Janpad Farrukhabad was revived under his administration.



Mr. Divyansh Tondon - WINNER, August 2022

Divyansh Tondon has undertaken exemplary task of water conservation through various efforts. He is associated with the campaign named "Paani Panhayat" under which they go to various villages, streets, towns, localities creating public awareness.

He ensured that children are made aware through campaigns in schools. He is vice president (Meerut Cantt.) Saarthi Social Welfare Society.

Winners of the **WATER HEROES** Contest 3.0



Water Heroes



Mr. Vinay Vishwanath Gawas - WINNER, August 2022

Vinay Vishwanath Gawas- Being a project director, Vinay Vishwanath Gawas in his efforts towards water conservation and management has been creating awareness about rooftop Rainwater Harvesting and borewell recharge in Kelawade Village- Keri Sattari Goa. The project is said to be in collaboration and efforts of TERI.



Mr. Amit - WINNER, August 2022

Amit (Gram Pradhan) -A former journalist in Delhi and now serving as Gram Pradhan in Malakpura, Jalon in UP, Amit is doing a commendable job in water related field. He has undertaken various activities for providing healthy foods in the primary school of the village, teaching about plantation works and environment protection. He also introduced the process of water purification through sedimentation work without any machine.



Mr. Babita Rajpoot Ghuwara - WINNER, August 2022

Babita Rajpoot Ghuwara- The 19-year-old young activist, Babita Rajput began her journey in 2018 and led the movement from the front to ensure a peaceful life for 1,400 villagers in the drought-affected region of Bundelkhand. In her words “It is good to see that the lives of the villagers have improved.

She and her “Jal Sahelis” (Friends of Water) have come together to revive the village ponds for water security in the Chhatarpur district of Bundelkhand region.

पश्चिम भारत में स्थित गुजरात राज्य सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से समृद्ध होने के साथ ही आर्थिक गतिविधियों का केन्द्र भी है। गुजरात का इतिहास गौरवशाली होने के साथ ही आधुनिक काल में भी राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी, लौह पुरुष सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और लोकप्रिय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जैसे नेताओं का संबंध गुजरात से ही है। इसीलिए गुजरात को महापुरुषों की धरती कहा जाता है। विशाल अरब सागर इस राज्य की भूगोलीय सीमा है।

जीवन का सबसे आवश्यक तत्व जल है, जिसके बिना जीवन असंभव है। हाल ही में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने गुजरात की धरती से पानी के महत्व को लेकर लोगों को जागरूक किया और कहा- 'नर्मदा का पानी, पानी नहीं पारस है, जब यह पानी धरती को स्पर्श करता है, तो हरीयाली छा जाती है'।

जल संसाधन विभाग का मिशन गुजरात राज्य की जनता के हित में आर्थिक रूप से पर्यावरण और जल संबंधी संसाधनों का प्रबंधन और संरक्षण करना है। जल संसाधन विभाग के तहत इंद्रा बेसिन पानी की कमी से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और पानी की तीव्र कमी का सामना करने वाले क्षेत्रों में पानी का स्थानांतरण किया गया। जल संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए जल संसाधनों का संयुक्त उपयोग और साथ ही कृषि उत्पादन व किसानों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार हुए। जल संकट वाले क्षेत्रों में भूजल पुनर्भरण बढ़ाए गए इतना ही नहीं सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ के तटीय क्षेत्रों में खारेपन के प्रवेश को प्रतिबंधित किया। 185 नदी घाटीयों में चेकडैम निर्माण के लिए व्यापक अभियान चलाए गए।

भारत सरकार द्वारा **जल जीवन मिशन** के तहत **नल से जल** कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम का सीधा लक्ष्य 2024 तक सभी घरों में लोगों तक पीने के पानी को उपयोग में लाना है, जबकि गुजरात राज्य ने 2022 तक लक्ष्य हासिल करने की योजना बनाई है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार 92.92 लाख घरों के मुकाबले 75.34 लाख घर पहले ही कवर किए जा चुके हैं।

सुजलाम सुफलाम योजना से 8000 से अधिक गांवों में जल संरक्षण क्षमता में 42064 लाख क्यूबिक फीट की वृद्धि, कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। इसके साथ ही 3.7 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई बढ़ाने के लिए नर्मदा और कड़ाना नदी घाटियों से पानी



स्थानांतरित करने के लिए 332 किमी. लम्बी स्प्रेडिंग नहर 689 किमी. पाइपलाइन के सहारे 7 जलाशयों और तालाबों को भरने का काम भी किया गया। सौनी योजना के तहत सौराष्ट्र में 115 जलाशयों को भरने के लिए पाइपलाइनों के 1371 किमी. लंबे नेटवर्क के माध्यम से नर्मदा के पानी का स्थानांतरण 8.25 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया। वहीं बात सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की करें तो गुजरात ने 2003-2004 में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई शुरू की जिससे 19.60 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया और 12 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए।

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन में प्राथमिकता दी गई। भूजल विकास के चरण को 75% से बढ़ाकर 64% कर दिया गया है। सुरक्षित ब्लॉक 104 से बढ़कर 194 हो चुके हैं।

ऐसे ही प्रयासों को सराहने के लिए कई पुरस्कारों से भी सम्मानित किए गए -

- गुजरात वाटर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड को ग्लोबल वाटर इंटेलेजेंस से पब्लिक वाटर एजेंसी ऑफ द ईयर अवार्ड 2020 मिला
- जल संसाधन मंत्रालय द्वारा वाटरशेड विकास के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियों के लिए वर्ष 2009 से 2012 और 2018 से 2019 के लिए लगातार राष्ट्रीय जल पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।

जल जीवन का आधार है और यदि हमें जीवन को बचाना है तो जल संरक्षण और संचय के उपाय करने ही होंगे। जीवन को बनाये रखने वाले कारक के रूप में हमारे वेद-शास्त्र जल की महिमा से भरे पड़े हैं। ऋग्वेद में जल को अमृत के समतुल्य बताया गया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भी जल है तो कल है पर जोर दिया, जनभागीदारी पर जोर दिया। जल संरक्षण को लेकर कई योजनाओं के तहत लोगों को जागरूक किया।

वाटर यूजर एसोसिएशन की अवधारणा को सामूहिक प्रयासों ने ही जन्म दिया है, कुछ ऐसा ही देखने को मिला सिरसा के जिगोरानी जिला में। जिगोरानी गांव हरियाणा के सिरसा ज़िले की सिरसा तहसील में स्थित है, जो 25 किमी. की दूरी पर है और जिगोरानी गांव का ज़िला और उपज़िला मुख्यालय भी है। जिगोरानी गांव का प्रशासन एक सरपंच द्वारा किया जाता है। सिरसा के सभी प्रमुख आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए जिगोरानी गांव निकटतम शहर है। हम आपको जल चर्चा के इस अंक में जिगोरानी जिला के बारे में इसलिए बता रहे हैं क्योंकि एक छोटा सा तहसील जो कि चर्चित ना होने के बावजूद जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में सराहनीय काम कर रहा है।

पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान किए गए कार्यों की प्रासंगिकता व महत्व-

जिगोरानी जिला पर माइक्रो इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट आरडी 45800-आरडी स्थापना से पहले, केवल 135 एकड़ भूमि सिंचित की जा रही थी और परियोजना की स्थापना के बाद 705 एकड़ भूमि

सिंचित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना से पहले किसानों को भूमि सिंचाई करने में मुश्किल होती थी, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र के ज़मीन का हिस्सा बहुत ही लहरदार था, इस पूरे ज़मीन में पाईप द्वारा सिंचाई के पानी की आपूर्ति की गई।

किसान पिछले एक साल से बेहद खुश नजर आ रहे हैं क्योंकि किसानों ने बाग लगाकर इस क्षेत्र की कायाकल्प बदल दी और बागों से लाभ लेना भी शुरू कर दिया। परियोजना की स्थापना के बाद 150 एकड़ क्षेत्र में बाग स्थापित किए गए और बाग लगाने के लिए 8 मिनी टैंक तैयार किए गए। बंजर भूमि जो कि बेकार पड़ी थी स्थापना के बाद कम मात्रा में अधिक फसल दे रही है।

पहले- चना, जौ और सरसों की फसलों का उत्पादन किया गया था लेकिन परियोजना की स्थापना के बाद गेहूं, कपास, मूंगफली, मूंग, ज्वार का भी उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। इसलिए, इस चक्र के किसान इस परियोजना से बहुत अधिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं और यह अन्य किसानों के लिए प्रेरणादायी है। पुत्र श्री. बृजलाल, श्री कृष्ण कुमार नाम के किसान निवासी ग्राम शाहपुरिया, तहसील नाथूसारी चोपटा, जिला सिरसा ने इस परियोजना के लिए एक किला भूमि मुफ्त दी है। यह अन्य किसानों के लिए बेहतरीन उदाहरण बन गया है। ऐसे ही सराहनीय प्रयास करके हम जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट कार्य कर सकते हैं और लोगों के लिए प्रेरणा का माध्यम बन सकते हैं। पानी प्रकृति का अमूल्य तोहफा है, इसे बचाना हम सबका सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य है।



News in Brief



News in Brief



The First meeting of NCDS, constituted by GoI as per section 5(1) of Dam Safety Act, 2021 (41 of 2021) was held under the chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Gupta, Chairman, CWC on 02.08.2022 at CWC, New Delhi



Mr. Padma Dorje Gyamba, Chief Engineer (POMIO), CWC held discussions with Mr. Jun Tsumori, Counsellor (Economic), Embassy of Japan in India to further the process of identification of co-operation themes as per the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) signed between India and Japan in the field of Water Resources. Mr. Dorje is the Member Secretary/ Nodal Officer from Indian side for the India-Japan Joint Working Group (JWG) constituted as per the MoC.



दिनांक 26.08.2022 को प्रो. @RitaBJoshi जी की अध्यक्षता में संसदीय राजभाषा समिति ने बंगलूरु में मुख्य अभियंता कार्यालय, केंद्रीय जल अयोग, कोयंबतूर के साथ निरीक्षण बैठक की। इस दौरान समिति ने मंत्रालय एवं विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में हो रहे राजभाषा हिंदी के कार्यों का अवलोकन किया।



Speech delivered by Director (M&A) CWC, Kolkata elucidating the functional domain and activities of Ministry of Jal Shakti on the Silver Jubilee celebration and Occasion of National Exhibition organized by Central Calcutta Science & Culture Organization for Youth held on 27.08.2022. There was a stall of MoJS in the Exhibition which was visited by large number of visitors, especially youth and school students.



Sh. Neelam Narolia, Director, Monitoring and Punasa Dte., NBO, CWC Bhopal and other CWC officials visited the Bargi Diversion Project Phase I, II & III for monitoring the physical and financial progress of the components of the project included under PMKSY-AIBP & CADWM on 08.08.2022 to 11.08.2022. Officials from NVDA accompanied CWC officials during the visit.



CWES officers of Designs E&NE Unit, Shri S. K. Sharma, Director (Embankment & BCD), Shri Adepu Raghavendra, Deputy Director and Shri Madhukant Goyal, Assistant Director along with CWC Field Officers and GSI officials visited the proposed Madhura Irrigation Project near Silchar on 24.08.2022 to finalise the axis and other design parameters.



Shri Palani kumar, Scientist 'C' and Shri Mukesh Sarin, Scientist 'B', visited Polavaram Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh from 16-08-2022 to 22-08-2022 for carrying out Geotechnical Investigation for the health assessment of the Upstream coffer Dam.



Shri Suresh Maurya, Scientist D as a member of central team visited water stressed blocks of South District (Delhi State) between 28.07.22 to 20.08.22 and held meeting with District Authorities. Central team carried out inspection of water bodies under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2022 to create appropriate water bodies and rain water harvesting structure.



Shri Maurya Suresh Seopal, Scientist D delivered a lecture on "Jal Shakti Abhiyan- Catch the Rain 2022" and shared his experiences as Technical Officer for South-East and South District of Delhi State under Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebration in CSMRS on 05.08.2022. It was an interactive session and discussion was fruitful on Water Conservation Practices.



Dr. N.P. Honkanadavar, Scientist E delivered a lecture on Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyan and importance of Independence in the life of human beings. Director, CSMRS, officers and staff of CSMRS hoisted the national flag at their homes as a part of Har Ghar Tiranga abhiyan.



Independence Day was celebrated at CSMRS premises by hoisting tricolor and singing National Anthem by officials of CSMRS.



The 21st Meeting of the "Sub Committee on System Studies for identification of most appropriate alternative plan" was held on 30.08.2022 at 10:30 A.M. through Video Conferencing under the chairmanship of prof. P.B.S.Sarma.



The Parliamentary Sub-Committee on official language inspected Chief Engineer(South) Organisation, NWDA, Hyderabad on 24/08/22. Parliament Committee reviewed the Hindi Progress in CE(S) Office and found that the work is satisfactory. DG NWDA, CE(S), SE (Hyderabad) and AD (Official language) joined the inspection meeting.



Officers of CGWB, Guwahati conducted Pumping test (APT) at Ranikhamar Exploratory Well site, Kamrup District, Assam. During 400 minutes long pumping test, discharge was 4.4lps and Drawdown of 6.31m was recorded.



#JalShaktiAbhiyan #CatchTheRain 2022 field visit to Malerkotla district, Punjab under the Supervision of Ms. Nivedita Prasad, DS (MoRD) & Chief Nodal Officer (CNO) and Dr. Rakesh Singh, Scientist (CGWB) & Technical Officer.



दिनांक 22.09.2022 को प्रातः 11:30 बजे से नर्मदातापी भवन में मुख्य अभियंता, माही व तापी बेसिन संगठन, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, गांधीनगर की अध्यक्षता में गुजरात सरकार के जलसंसाधन विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और बहाली (RRR) योजना के संदर्भ में बैठक का आयोजन हुआ। बैठक में RRR योजना में गुजरात राज्य में चल रहे कार्यों के प्रगति पर चर्चा हुई एवं इन कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता के लिए गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति की जानकारी भी दी गई।



30th Meeting of Southern Zonal Council on 03.09.2022 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under chairmanship of Shri Amit Shah Hon'ble Union Home & Cooperation Minister Govt. of India.



2nd meeting of Ken Betwa Link Project Authority under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhopal Singh, Chief Executive Officer, Ken Betwa Link Project Authority held on 13.09.2022 at 11:30 hrs. at Bhopal.



2nd Meeting of Consultancy Evaluation (CEC) FOR Engagement of Project Management Consultancy (PMC) services for Ken-Betwa Link Project Authority (KBLPA) was held under the Chairmanship of Member (D&R), Central Water Commission, New Delhi on 14.09.2022 at 11:00 hrs. at Sewa Bhawan, R.K Puram, New Delhi.



The Western Himalayan Regional Centre-NIH, Jammu conducted a one-day training workshop on "Tools & Technique for Springshed Management" at Government Degree College, Udhampur, Jammu on Sep 03, 2022. The event was organized in a project under National Mission on Himalayan Studies and was attended by about 100 participants including faculties and undergraduate students. The scientists and faculty delivered lectures on various concepts of spring genesis and types, data collection and analysis, electronic data collection using mobile applications, hydro-meteorological instrumenting, geological investigation of springs etc.



The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in association with NEHARI, Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) organized 03 days training workshop on "Scientific Data Collection and Processing Techniques for Springshed Management and Rejuvenation" during 06-08 September, 2022.



राष्ट्रीय जलविज्ञान संस्थान में हिंदी पंचवाड़ा का समापन दिनांक 29.09.2022 को मुख्य अतिथि श्री शरद पारधी, कुलपति देव संस्कृति विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार तथा राष्ट्रीय जलविज्ञान संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ० सुधीर कुमार एवं अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में सम्पन्न हुआ।



The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee, and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jointly organised 4-day training programme on "River Hydraulics with 1D and 2D HEC-RAS" under National Hydrology Project (NHP) at NIH Roorkee during 26-29 September 2022. The instructors of the training were HEC RAS model developers from USACE. The participants of the training workshop included scientists/ practitioners / research scholars from NIH, CWC and academic institutions.



CSMRS Rockfill team visited the Polavaram Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh from 1-4 Sept. and conducted field investigations of Quality Control (QC)/quality assurance (QA) for coffer dams and guide bund at spillway portion and inspection of ongoing works at site.



The concrete team also visited the above project from 6-9 September 2022 for QA/QC works of completed/ongoing concrete structures along the Canals and Head works.



CSMRS team visited and conducted in-situ rock investigations at right bank of dam axis drift of Reoli Dugli Hydroelectric Project, Lahul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.



CSMRS team visited Bastawa Mata Dam and Indroka Dam Projects, Jodhpur, Rajasthan during 12 to 15 September, 2022, and carried out borrow area investigations for soil.



CSMRS instrumentation team visited the above project site from 19-21 September 2022 for monitoring the cracks using the instruments installed earlier this year.



Dr. Manish Gupta, Scientist 'E' (Soil) attended a 5 day Training Workshop on 'Flood Management and Erosion Control' organized by North Eastern Hydraulic and allied Research Institute (NEHARI) Brahmaputra Board in Association with National Institute of Hydrology and delivered a lecture on 'Applications of Geosynthetics in Water Resources' on 23 September, 2022.



CSMRS organized a 2 days Training Course on "Construction Materials & Quality Control for Concrete Hydraulic Structures" on 14th & 15th September, 2022.



Officers of CSMRS attended 2 days All India Rajbhasha Sammelan and celebration of Hindi day on 14-15 Sept. at Surat (Gujarat). Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated in CSMRS from 15th Sept. and various competitions were organized. Officers and staff participated with enthusiasm.



A motivating and spiritual talk on "Stress free life and Building a better team" was organised on 28.09.2022 at CSMRS by Bhamkumari sisters.



On 27.09.2022 Chairman, CWC launched the official website of the Indian National Committee on Irrigation & Drainage (INCID)-India's representative national committee in the International Commission for Irrigation & Drainage (ICID). The INCID Booklet along with the INCID & 25th ICID Congress Pamphlets were also unveiled during the launch ceremony. INCID will be hosting the 25th ICID International Congress at Vizag, Andhra Pradesh in the November, 2023.



National Dam Safety Authority's (NDSA) Regional Review Meeting Cum Workshop of Northern Region States & CPSUs held on 10th Sep 2022 at Chandigarh. Shri J.Chandrashekhar Iyer, Chairman, NDSA & Member (D&R), chaired the meeting. The officials from NDSA /CWC, MoJS, Northern Region states & CPSUs participated.



National Dam Safety Authority's (NDSA) Regional Review Meeting Cum Workshop of Southern Region States held on 3rd Sep 2022 at Coimbatore. Shri J.Chandrashekhar Iyer, Chairman, NDSA & Member (D&R), chaired the meeting. The officials from NDSA /CWC, MoJS & Southern Region states participated. NDSA Officers also visited upper bhawani dam to inspect the rehabilitation works carried out under DRIP.



16th Technical Group meeting of Punasangchu-II HEP was held on 06.09.2022 to discuss 3D Numerical Modelling Studies of Powerhouse Complex. During the meeting detailed discussion were held regarding support measures and excavation sequencing in downstream surge gallery, Instrumentation interpretation and further planning. Officers from CWC, NIRM, PHPA-II & WAPCOS were present.



The meeting regarding "Discussion on monograph of Bar and Binding prepared by MoJS Research Chair" was held on 09.09.2022 through video conference. Shri Kushvinder Vohra, Member (WP&P), CWC & Ex-Officio Additional Secretary to GoI., chaired the meeting. The officials from DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS Research Chair and CWC participated. Bar and Binding monograph was discussed in detail and Mr. C. Srinivas agreed to recast the same keeping in view suggestions given during the meeting.



माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के सलाहकार श्री तरुण कपूर ने 17.09.2022 और 18.09.2022 को विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की समीक्षा करने के लिए अहमदाबाद, गुजरात का दौरा किया। इस संबंध में दिनांक 17.09.2022 को सायं 05:30 बजे से सायं 07:00 बजे तक विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में लंबित मुद्दों पर सर्किट हाउस, अहमदाबाद में मुख्य सचिव, गुजरात सरकार और अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की गई। जलशक्ति मंत्रालय की ओर से बैठक में मुख्य अभियंता, एमटीबीओ, केंद्रीय जल आयोग गांधीनगर, निदेशक, प्रबोधन और उप निदेशक प्रबोधन ने भाग लिया।

35th Edition of Dialogue with District Magistrates (DMs)



Dialogues with DM's

National Water Mission (NWM) has been organizing a webinar series- 'Dialogues with DMs since 27th August 2020, to promote dialogue and best practices sharing among participants on a variety of water-related topics. NWM has, so far, organized 35th 'Dialogues with DMs'.

Ms. Debashree Mukherjee, AS & MD, NWM welcomed all participants and mentioned the steps being taken by Ministry of Jal Shakti for water conservation, recharge and management through Jal Shakti Abhiyaan. She talked about climate change and its long-term impact on water resources and requested the administrators to share steps taken by them to deal with these challenges.

Mr. Vishal Singh, Vice Chairman/Commissioner, Ayodhya Development Authority/Ayodhya Municipal Corporation; Mr. A S Dinesh Kumar, DM, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh; and Ms. Akanksha Rana, Chief Development Officer, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh has presented their best practices.

Mr. Vishal Singh, described the impact of climate change on rainfall pattern in eastern Uttar Pradesh. To tackle the problem, Ayodhya Administration has identified 108 Water bodies under "Ayodhya Vision 2047" with the help of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) in Ayodhya district and worked on the catchment area improvement, which resulted in sufficient amount of water available for people; created water bodies and sensitize communities to take the ownership and make it sustainable. The three major activities carried out under the vision are to make Ayodhya a Global Spiritual capital; a Tourism destination; and a sustainable smart city. The challenges in front of district administration are lack of sewer system resulting in mixing up of rainy water with grey & black water and finally discharge in to Sarayu River and contaminating it; non-planned blue green infrastructure resulting in loss of indigenous flora, fauna and ecological biodiversity.

The measures taken by district administration to deal with these challenges includes creation of awareness in general public, reinstate the ecological biodiversity and



restore the quality of water in catchment. He has also highlighted the difference between prior and after status of the water bodies after the rejuvenation. The process adopted for water rejuvenation includes identification of water body through topographical survey and quality of water.

Further, for Eastern Coastal Plains, Administration resorted to MI tanks/feeder channels, plantation and Re-use recharge structures, which in-turn increased the Gross cultivation, productivity and Ground water table. Thus, the interventions like creation of Farm/Dugout ponds, Check dams, Percolation tanks and Staggered trenches; resulted in enhanced storage capacity, increase in water table, increase in irrigation area, reduction in runoff water and increase in soil moisture. He has also highlighted the accomplishment of works carried out under Amrit Sarovar initiative in a very small time. Ms. Akanksha Rana, Chief Development Officer, Hardoi district, Uttar Pradesh has highlighted that Hardoi is the third largest district of Uttar Pradesh and hence the requirement of water is kept on increasing. Further, briefly mentioned the geography, demographic distribution, Agriculture profile and MG-NREGA profile of the district. To cope with the problem of water, she has presented the works carried out by district administration under Catch the Rain programme with the convergence of MGNREGA and shown an example of rejuvenation of SAI river. Further, with the convergence of funds under MGNREGA and Micro-Irrigation, Hardoi administration has constructed six check dams, which resulted in improved water availability as well as ground water table recharge



Twitter



All India Radio News @airnewsalerts · Aug 28
PM @narendramodi in #MannKiBaar, #PMOnAIR -

Mission Amrit Sarovar | @MoJSDoWRRDGR @gssjodhpur @jaljeewan_ @CMMadhyapradesh @PIBBhopal



Mann ki Baar
28th August 2022 #PMonAIR

Mission Amrit Sarovar

I also want to tell you about the Amrit Sarovar built in Mocha Gram Panchayat in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. This Amrit Sarovar is built near the Kanha National Park and has further enhanced the beauty of this area.

The newly constructed Shaheed Bhagat Singh Amrit Sarovar in Lalpur, Uttar Pradesh is also drawing a lot of people. This lake, built in the Nihal Gram Panchayat, is spread over 4 acres. The tree plantation on the shoreline of the lake is enhancing its beauty. People are also coming from far and wide to see the 35 feet high tricolor near the lake.

ALT
@airnewsalerts www.newsonair.com newsonairofficial

You and 3 others

1 22 27



Namami Ganga | #IndiaFightsCoro... @cleangangam... · Aug 31
It all felt so right...

@Rajkesh Duttarajkhandi

VC-lamsandesdutt (IG)

@MoJSDoWRRDGR @gssjodhpur @prekshapal @UTDSOfficial @puarkhandi @bounagel



1 14

Top mention earned 918 engagements



Capt. Santhosh K.C.

@captсанthoshkc · Aug 16

My dream of linking 11 lakes by way of restoring rajakaluvaes/ Stormwater drains and connecting them with lakes going to be reality soon.

Thanks to

@JCMBJP

@RAsHokaBJP

@CMofKarnataka @MoJSDoWRRDGR

@lkathee @Captain_Mani72

@ZillaUrban DC Blr Urban

@UN_Water @jaljeewan_

pic.twitter.com/Eo6EBLXvtC



11 47 205



DIPR Kargil @DIPR_Kargil · Aug 31
RD&PRD organizes awareness program under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen Phase-II at Trespore

@lg_ladakh @santhoshkdhdev @OvCom_Secretary @moj_sd @MoJSDoWRRDGR



LAHDC Kargil and 3 others

1 19



Prasar Bharati News Services & Digital PL @PBNSJ... · Aug 25
A tripartite Concession Agreement was signed between National Mission for Clean Ganga, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam and M/s Vishwajal Environment Private Limited for development of Sewage Treatment Plants for Agra under Hybrid Annuity Mode on 25th August 2022 today.

@MoJSDoWRRDGR



1 14



Twitter

Top mention earned 14.2K engagements



Namami Gange

@cleanganganmcg · Jul 5

जन्म से मृत्यु तक साथ बहती है जो हमारे कर्म, धर्म, मोक्ष की साक्षी है जो हमारी, उस #गंगा का पावन स्थल, गंगोत्री

#NamamiGange #Ganga #Gangotri
#TravelGanga

@narendramodi @MoJSDoWRRDGR
@gssjodhpur @prahladspatel
@RK1610IsMe @Kailashkher
@DrKumarVishwas @PMOIndia
@AmritMahotsav
pic.twitter.com/2wiWmCbHe



40 298 2526



National Institute of Hydrology @NIH_Hydrology · Sep 27
5 Days training workshop on "Flood Management and Erosion Control" was organized by NEHARI, Brahmaputra Board in association with the National Institute of Hydrology from 19 to 23 September 2022.
#flood #erosioncontrol #region #floodmanagement @brahmaputraboa2 @MoJSDoWRRDGR



1 1 19



Oil India Limited @OilIndiaLimited · Sep 27
Glimpses of the Cleanliness Drive at Kamakhya Temple, Swachh Iconic Place under United India for Swachhata initiative, organised as a part of #AzadiKaAmritMahotsav, #SwachhIconicPlace @PetroleumMin @SwachhBharatGov @AmritMahotsav @gmo_guwahati @pedalsforchange @MoJSDoWRRDGR



1 1 19



Ministry of Jal Shakti @MoJSDoWRRDGR

जल है तो जग है

Parvathy Thakur



7:23 PM · Sep 8, 2022 · Twitter Media Studio

Go View Tweet analytics

1,408 Retweets 254 Quote Tweets 1,752 Likes



National Biodiversity Authority @NationalBiodiv · Sep 28
Every year 21st Sunday of September is celebrated as World River Day. We believe every day is river day, as every civilization was born on the banks of River, perhaps it is the reason Indians refer river as mother/ nurturer!
Swachh Bharat Mission @MoJSDoWRRDGR @cleanganganmcg



0:03 / 75 video

1 1 19



Amrit Mahotsav @AmritMahotsav · Sep 27
Let's stand united to spread the message of Swachhata in India & resolve to make our villages ODF Plus

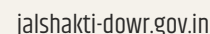
@AmritMahotsav #SwachhBharat #MainBharatHoon #RasheeAc75

@MoJSDoWRRDGR @swachhoharat



You and 2 others

1 1 19



37 JAL CHARCHA जल चर्चा | Sept-Oct 2022



Located in Aghwanpur Moradabad, St Mary's Convent School has been doing appreciable work in the field of water conservation for quite some time. Water conservation and environment friendly actions are some of the crucial concepts that needs to be inculcated in the minds of the younger generation in today's world. The first step towards strengthening these ideas takes place in the school environment.

By working together in the school environment, students can promote small but significant changes in collective behavior that will ultimately lead to increased water conservation. Marching forward with this attitude, the school designed a well-developed and achievable target for water action plan. First step was to set up a water collection system (roof-top and pits etc.) to gather rain water for watering plants and other non-potable uses. This allowed them to meet the increasing demand of water in the school and additionally reduced the run off which choked the drain. This also reduced the flooding of roads and raised the underground water table. Another factor was reduced soil erosion.

Another step taken by the school was to plant more trees in the school premises and outside. The benefits of tree plantation are known to all of us. The school planted 121 trees, 923 shrubs, 2100 herbs in and around

the school vicinity. The school installed low-flow water saving devices in washrooms and campus which are specifically designed to reduce wastage. The average low flow fixture expels around half the gallons per minute than a standard fixture saving about a thousand gallons of water per year.

Various curriculum activities such as painting, essay and debate competitions were organized for the students to promote the idea of water conservation and management. The school also came up with some innovative idea, works and activities to promote the same.

When students organize themselves into recognized groups, they often have more success working with the administration of their school. This is especially true when it comes to realizing initiatives that will help the school reach conservation goals. Keeping this spirit in mind, the students of St. Mary's Convent School organized voluntary works outside their school for water conservation

Schools are capable of taking on such projects and generate awareness campaigns, campus-wide conservation efforts, or the implementation of different water-saving policies. Consequently, the efforts of such schools must be admired rightly.

माँ नर्मदा स्वच्छता शिक्षण एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवा समिति

जानिए एक ऐसे एनजीओ के बारे में जिसने खुद को नर्मदा की सफाई के लिए समर्पित कर दिया है



औंकारेश्वर ज्योतिर्लिंग बारह ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से चौथे ज्योतिर्लिंग का रूप माना जाता है। तीर्थ स्थल होने के साथ-साथ यह बांध और टापू के रूप में पर्यटन का मुख्य स्थान है। इसलिए यहाँ साल भर ही भीड़ रहती है और त्योहारों जैसे अमावस्या आदि पर्वों के समय यह भीड़ और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती है। दर्शन करने आए भक्तों की लापरवाही के कारण इस पवित्र स्थल पर प्रदूषण भी बढ़ जाता है। यहाँ के 3-4 स्थानीय युवक, जो स्नान के लिये नियमित रूप से घाट पर जाते थे, ने यह देखा कि कैसे घाट पर कचरा बढ़ने से नदी भी प्रदूषित हो रही थी। लोगों द्वारा फैलाए नारियल छिलके, पॉलिथीन, अगरबत्तियाँ, फूल व शम्पू-साबुन इत्यादि से नदी का जल दिन-प्रतिदिन दूषित होता जा रहा था। पूजनीय नदी को मैला होते देख इन युवकों का मन विचलित हुआ और इन्होंने इस समस्या का समाधान ढूँढना शुरू किया।

उन्होंने नर्मदा को पूर्ण रूप से प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने का संकल्प लिया और प्रति सप्ताह गुरुवार को घाटों पर 'नर्मदा स्वच्छता अभियान' आयोजित करना आरंभ किया। अभियान के दौरान इन्होंने सबसे पहले लोगों को कचरा और साबुन-शम्पू इत्यादि से नदी के जल पर होने दुष्परिणामों से लोगों को अवगत कराया। जैसे-जैसे इसी पहल के बारे में लोगों को पता लगा वे इससे जुड़ने लगे और इस प्रकार एक संगठन का निर्माण हुआ जिसका नाम "मातृरक्षा सेवा संगठन" रखा गया। इसका नाम 18 जुलाई 2016 को पंजीकरण कराने के बाद "माँ नर्मदा स्वच्छता शिक्षण एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवा समिति" रखा गया।

वर्तमान समय में इसमें 65 स्वयंसेवक हैं व सभी की औसत आयु 22 से 25 वर्ष है। संगठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य माँ नर्मदा को पूर्ण रूप से स्वच्छ, निर्मल और अविरल बनाना है। जनहित के लिए संगठन के उद्देश्यों में और भी कई सामाजिक कार्य सम्मिलित किये गए हैं। संगठन पूर्ण रूप से एक स्वयंसेवी समिति है, जिसमें

वित्तीय खर्चा स्वयं सहयोग के आधार पर ही होता है। माँ नर्मदा स्वच्छता शिक्षण एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवा समिति द्वारा हर सप्ताह चलाए जाने वाला नर्मदा के घाटों की सफाई का अभियान वर्ष 2013 से अभी तक निरंतर जारी है। इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य नर्मदा को पूर्ण रूप से प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाना एवं जनमानस को जागरूक करना है। समिति द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए और भी कई अनूठी पहल शुरू की गई हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर क्षेत्र में ग्रीन कवर को बेहतर करने के उद्देश्य से सभी स्वयंसेवकों के जन्मदिवस पर वृक्षारोपण अभियान चलाया जाता है। क्षेत्र के एक पुराने स्थान को संरक्षण में लेकर वहाँ पर उद्यान स्थापित किया जा चुका है जिसकी देखरेख भी समिति से जुड़े हुए लोग ही करते हैं। इसके अलावा जो लोग एनजीओ से नहीं भी जुड़े हैं उन्हें भी अपने वृक्षारोपण के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है। देश के भविष्य "बच्चों" को भी मानवता और प्रकृति से जुड़ने की सीख दी जाती है और माँ नर्मदा को साफ रखने और पानी का दुरुपयोग न करने का वचन उनसे लिया जाता है।

अभी तक संगठन द्वारा अनेक गाँवों में जल के महत्व एवं जागरूकता के लिए कई कार्यशालाएँ लगाई जा चुकी हैं जिनके माध्यम से हजारों लोगों को जागरूक किया जा चुका है। संगठन द्वारा भविष्य की योजनाएँ सम्पूर्ण नर्मदा जल के साथ नर्मदा क्षेत्र के घाटों की स्वच्छता पर कार्य करना एवं देखरेख करना है क्योंकि प्रतिदिन नर्मदा घाटों पर हजारों श्रद्धालुओं का अगमन लगा रहता है। समिति का मानना है कि यदि कुँआ, बावड़ी, तालाब या नदी के जल का यदि संरक्षण नहीं होता है और ये लगातार दूषित होते जाते हैं तो इससे मानव समाज पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा और समाज में विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न होंगे। इसी के विपरीत स्वच्छ जल से मानव समाज स्वस्थ रहेगा। यह मनुष्यों का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि वे कहीं भी जाएं तो जल को या स्थानों को इस प्रकार दूषित ना करें।

“Swachh Jal se Suraksha”

Campaign to Ensure Quality of Drinking Water

2nd October, 2022 to 26th January, 2023

Jal Jeevan Mission
Har Ghar Jal



जल

जल है जीवन का आधार
जल को न फेंको बेकार
जल से ही सब जीवन पाते
जल बिन जीवित न रह पाते,

जल को क्यों फिर व्यर्थ बहाते
बात सरल सी समझ न पाते
बदल भाप अम्बर में जाता
मेघो के घर में भर जाता,

वर्षा में धरती पर आता
धरती से अम्बर तक जाता
यही निरंतर चलता रहता
यही जल चक्र कहलाता!

-डॉ० अनामिका रिछारिया