

संख्या: एच-11032/07/2012/जल

भारत सरकार

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय

8वाँ तल, पर्यावरण भवन
सीजीओ कॉम्प्लैक्स, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली-110003
दिनांक: अप्रैल 28, 2014

सेवा में,

सचिव/प्रधान सचिव

सभी राज्यों के प्रभारी आरडब्ल्यूएस

महोदय/महोदया,

आपको विदित है कि भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) ने दिनांक 24-04-2014 को जारी 2014 दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून वर्षा के लिए पहली स्टेज के लंबी श्रृंखला के पूर्वानुमान में यह अनुमान लगाया था कि:-

- (क) मात्रा के रूप में, मानसून मौसम की वर्षा लंबी अवधि के औसत (एलपीए) \pm 5 प्रतिशत की मॉडल चूक के साथ 95 प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है। वर्ष 1951-2000 की अवधि के लिए देश में समग्र रूप से मौसमी वर्षा की एलपीए 89 सेंटीमीटर है।
- (ख) देश में समग्र रूप से मौसमी (जून से सितंबर) वर्षा के लिए 5 श्रेणी के संभावित पूर्वानुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं:-

श्रेणी	वर्षा की रेंज (एलपीए का प्रतिशत)	पूर्वानुमान संभाव्यता (प्रतिशत)	जलवायु की संभाव्यता (प्रतिशत)
कमी	<90	23	16
सामान्य से कम	90-96	33	17
सामान्य	96-104	35	33
सामान्य से अधिक	104-110	8	16
अधिक	>110	1	17

2. पूर्वानुमान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक जैसे राज्यों आदि में वर्तमान सूखे जैसी स्थितियों पर काबू पाने के उद्देश्य से तैयारी और रेसपॉस के लिए राज्यों को उपाय करने होंगे और दक्षिण-पश्चिमी अवधि 2014 के दौरान सूखे जैसी किसी स्थिति के लिए तैयारी भी सुनिश्चित करनी होगी। ग्रामीण पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता के प्राकृतिक आपदाओं को रेस्पॉड करने के लिए मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) की एक प्रति तुरंत संदर्भ के लिए संलग्न है जिसमें राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और पंचायत/ग्राम स्तर पर तैयारी, रेस्पॉस और राहत के लिए किये जाने वाले अनुलग्नक-1 में यथा उल्लिखित सूखे जैसी स्थितियों पर काबू पाने के लिए तैयारी करने हेतु मुख्य उपायों पर विचार करें।

3. यह मंत्रालय, स्थिति की पाक्षिक आधार पर समीक्षा करेगा। आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप अनुलग्नक-11 में दिए गए संलग्न पत्र के अनुसार पाक्षिक आधार पर मंत्रालय की ऑनलाइन मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली पर विवरण दर्ज करें।

भवदीय,

(सुजाँय मजूमदार)
निदेशक (स्वच्छता)
दूरभाष: 24364427
फैक्स: 24364869

संलग्नक:

1. ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता प्राकृतिक आपदाओं को रेस्पॉड करने के लिए एसओपी।
2. सूखे पर तैयारी के लिए मुख्य उपायों के संबंध में अनुलग्नक-1 का उद्धरण
3. पेयजल की कमी को दूर करने संबंधी कार्यकलापों की पाक्षिक आधार पर मॉनिटरिंग के लिए प्रपत्र

प्रतिलिपि: तकनीकी निदेशक (एनआईसी) को डाटा दर्ज करने हेतु प्रपत्र एवं रिपोर्ट वेब पेज बनाने तथा इस पत्र को मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर डालने हेतु

(सुजाँय मजूमदार)
निदेशक (स्वच्छता)

Annexure-I			
Nature of Disaster	Key Technical Preparedness	Responsible Person	Source for References
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A detailed contingency plan for supply of drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and utilising, if need be the rigs and other capital equipment from the CGWB ▪ Identify habitations/ villages indicating the month from which they are likely to face water scarcity. ▪ Identification of new bore wells, dug wells, sanitary wells of high yield using HGM maps ▪ Identify high yielding agricultural bore wells for hiring ▪ Prepare adequate plans with route maps to supply safe drinking water through tankers for vulnerable areas covering villages in drought areas, month-wise, identifying sources, routes, delivery points, storage structures etc. ▪ Monitor continuously rural and urban drinking water availability in drought affected areas ▪ Undertake repairs of all tube-wells and hand pumps to make all tube-wells operational and install additional tube-wells after proper identification of sites with desired yield using HGM maps and geo-physical methods. ▪ Steps to be taken for repair, rehabilitation, replacement, rejuvenation and augmentation of existing water supply schemes so that they are all functional and supply water at maximum efficiency. ▪ Implement small schemes like bunding in river as relief work to augment water supply. ▪ Identify water supply systems that are defunct or low yielding and take up artificial recharge structures to benefit the sources through MNREGS, NRDWP Sustainability funds. ▪ Collaborate with NGOs, CBOs in raising awareness ▪ Close monitoring of ground water level and assessing feasibility of drilling of tube wells at various depths. Regional Directors of CGWB may be contacted by State agencies in this regard. ▪ In very critical situations transportation of water for drinking purposes by special trains from outside regions must be considered. Source of water, infrastructure for filling rakes and for unloading and for distribution to households has to be planned. States have to indicate requirement to Railways. 	JE/AE, RWSS	Base material: Rajasthan Drought Relief Manual

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of traditional methods of water storage and completion of ongoing storage projects on top priority. ▪ To reduce the water losses due to evaporation, special chemicals can be used as retardants. ▪ Promote different rainwater harvesting systems, as drought proofing measures through MNREGS as the first priority. ▪ Promote construction of check dams and rejuvenation of other traditional sources ▪ Promote wise water management, dual water supply systems, water saving habits of daily life ▪ Small cisterns can be erected and submersible pump-sets installed in bore wells where the water level has reduced, for storage of water, and taps can be provided all around the cisterns. ▪ Wherever surface sources of assured capacity are available, they may be preferred by putting infiltration wells in the rivers or by construction of summer storage (SS) tanks to store water during summer. ▪ Construction of cattle troughs in adequate quantity near hand pumps by collecting runoff and near water storages. ▪ Put in place single toll free number and centralised computerized call centre for registering complaints received on phone, in writing and through internet and provide redressal. ▪ Ensure water quality testing of drinking water sources through laboratories and at village level by trained persons with field test kits. ▪ Identify all water sources like dams, reservoirs, tanks, etc. and plan for reserving requirement of drinking water in the event of water scarcity at the earliest to avoid conflict with agricultural demand. ▪ Reservation of water for drinking purpose in multi-purpose water reservoirs ▪ Planning for availability and supply of hardware viz. pipes, DG sets, HDPE tanks, vehicles, hand pump repair kits, hand pumps, motors, drilling machines and equipment etc. and chemicals used for water treatment should be done. ▪ Different types of technical assistance and models available with Central Government agencies, scientific and educational institutions should be taken to tackle the situation. 	
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Progress report on drinking water mitigation activities 2014-15

Name of the State:----

Report as on:-----

S.NO	Activities	Work planned as per contingency plan		Work done in drought notified habitations /areas		Work done in non-Notified drought habitations/areas	
		Habitation (NOS)	Activity	Habitations (NOS)	Activity	Habitations (NOS)	Activity
1.	Total no. of habitations affected by drinking water scarcity						
2.	No. of tube wells/bore wells deepened						
	(A) Deepening (no. of wells)						
	(B) Rejuvenation, repair, Replacement of pumping machinery, augmentation of source, modification, Ancillary work,etc-(in nos.)						
	C Rejuvenation/repair of hand pumps (nos)						
3.	No of tube wells/bore wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells
	(A) Bore with hand pumps						
	(B) Bore wells with mini power pump schemes						
	(C) Deep tube wells						
	(D) Construction of new wells						
4.	No. of tankers deployed to transport drinking water	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker
	(A) Tanker supply daily						
	(B) Water transported daily (lakh liter)						
5	Transportation of water through train wagons (Vol. Of water transported daily in lakh litre) i) route and date of starting	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water
6	Total funds utilised for drinking water supply in rural areas with drought like situation (Rs. In Lakh)						