

CONDITIONS OF DAMS

**Buddhas move freely through birth and death,
appearing and disappearing at will.**
-Bodhidharma

EDITORIAL

Central Water Commission (CWC) is the Nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. Presently, CWC issues flood forecasts for 332 forecasting stations (199 river level forecast stations & 133 dam/barage inflow forecast stations). These stations cover 20 major river basins in 23 States & 2 Union Territories. In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modeling for 5 days advance flood forecast advisory at identified flood forecasting and inflow forecasting stations. As per flood forecasting network of CWC, during the last five years, in addition to existing flood prone states of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal extreme floods were witnessed in the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan due to excess to large excess rainfall in these states combined with extremely heavy rainfall in short duration. While giving reply to a question, the Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Bishweswar Tudu informed that dams, in general, aid in moderating the floods. However, faulty operations of reservoirs may sometimes result in flooding of downstream region. The CWC has prepared Guidelines for Preparing Operation and Maintenance Manuals, 2018 for dams which contain various aspects of project operation including normal operation and emergency operation. These serve as guidance for dam owners on various protocols and responsibilities for managing water releases during a year including flood seasons. Details for preparation of operational rule curve (both for reservoir filling and release) are also part of the guidelines. In accordance to the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005, directions have been issued to the State Governments and the State authorities mandating them to give intimation to the adjacent States immediately after a decision is taken by the authorities of the State to release water from the reservoirs/dams. Data on flooding caused due to faulty operations of reservoirs is not maintained centrally. As per the National Register of Large Dams, 2019 of Central Water Commission, India has 5745 large dams, of which 5334 are completed and operational while 411 are under construction stage. Further, there are 227 large dams which are more than 100 years old and about 18% of dams are having age between 50 to 100 years. Under, Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Design flood review of 250 large dams located in 7 States was carried out under Phase-I, implemented during 2012-2021 with World Bank funding. Further, rehabilitation measures (structural interventions) or operational procedures (non-structural methods of coping with design floods) were undertaken under the Project ensuring safety of the dam and reservoir with the revised design flood. In addition, design flood review of 267 large dams has been carried out under DRIP Phase-II, which has become operational in October 2021. Dam Safety Act 2021 very comprehensively provides for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the dams for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

■ DR BANARSI LAL

Agriculture is an engine of growth and development and acts as an important contributor in national economy. The Indian agriculture is passing through an era of transition. The agricultural situation has become more competitive, knowledge based and market-led. The matter should be contemplated on imbalance of total production, national food security, rural-urban divide etc. The task of feeding the increasing population is possible by increasing the productivity from existing land, improving the nutritional quality of farm produce to deal with problem of malnutrition without disturbing the ecosystem stability and preserving the resources for the future generations. Ensuring food security, sustaining ecosystem, promotion of agro-processing, promotion of diversification and agri-business in the context of globalization are the challenges for the agricultural scientists. The agricultural globalisation and revolution in information and communication technology have brought tremendous changes in world economic growth. The agricultural strategy is making strenuous efforts to increase the crop productivity, improving rural income, creating employment opportunities and making environmental security. In this context Extension Education is playing a crucial role in effective implementation of development/livelihood programmes. Effective implementation of development/livelihood programmes can ultimately lead to the rural prosperity. If the proper awareness of different programmes are created properly among the rural people and implementation is done effectively at grass root level then many programmes can be made successful for generating the income and employment among the rural masses. There should be a great focus on promotion of sustainable agriculture through a regionally differentiated approach, transfer of technology, increase in input use efficiency, incentives for agriculture, strengthening of infrastructure and management reforms. There is a need to develop an approach not only to develop ecologically sound technologies for different areas but also to facilitate their utilization at gross root level. There are certain questions which should be discussed:

- What problems have arisen in agricultural system?
- What have been achieved in agriculture?
- What should we do so that agriculture can be made more commercially viable to increase the additional income and employment?
- How the research and extension systems should be integrated?
- What should be the ideal extension system to deal with the agricultural problems?

Over the years, the country has tried many extension and development strategies that helped to increase the agricultural production, productivity and improved the quality of life of human beings. Number of programmes have been launched by the Indian government for the welfare of the farming community. Community Development approach was developed after independence. The programme assured cooperative credits, land reforms, made marketing facilities, large scale irrigation projects and efficient use of resources with the help of National Extension Service (NES) agency. The main objective of Community Development programme was to bring the overall development of the rural community participation but not many good results were observed due to lack of commitment, expertise, conviction and the compelling situation of food shortages. In sixties, the agricultural production in the country was very poor and the high yielding varieties need was greatly felt and agricultural development became the only objective for rural development. Many programmes like Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP), Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP), National Demonstration and High Yielding Varieties Programme made a progress. At that time, the only objective to increase the agricultural production by modern means such as fertilisers, assured irrigation and high yielding varieties of crops. This strategy was found unsuitable due to diverse, risk prone and complex agriculture. Although, these approaches paid so good dividends but didn't bring the desired results for poor farmers. During seventies, various other programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training and Visit Programme (T&V) etc. were launched. The main

focus was on income and employment generation in agriculture and allied sectors. Various other programmes like Operational Research Project (ORP), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Lab to Land Programme were also launched. These entire programmes along with National Demonstration were later on merged under Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) programme. The location specific research and extension programmes were started through KVK. The KVK system is successful in dissemination of agricultural information effectively and is playing a significant role in enhancing the income and employment among the farmers. It has been observed that generally many modern technologies did not match with the poor farmers need and resources because many times farmers are not involved while designing the technologies/programmes for them. In this context, Extension Education can play a crucial role in involvement of farmers while designing the technologies/programmes. Farmers' need-based and problem oriented programmes need active participation of the farmers. Extension Education can act the bridge between the scientists/policy makers and farmers. Institution Village Linkages Programme (IVLP) was launched based on participatory methodology. Also National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed areas was also launched by Govt. of India with basic consideration of people's participation. After that Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) using bottom-up planning was launched. At present agricultural scenario is more confused and there is no proper extension direction and approach. Although these programmes and approaches have helped to increase the agricultural production in India but the impact of different programmes in terms of people's participation has not been so satisfactory. All these programmes considered farming problems as individual concern and not as collective issue. The individual-oriented extension strategy has ignored the poor farmers and concentrated mainly on rich farmers. The technologies should be designed in such a way that they become useful for the small and marginal farmers also. The development efforts did not trickle down to most of the farmers at the bottom level of development. Govt of India is striving hard to find fresh extension approaches to carry the agricultural development at bottom up planning. A large number of private players have entered in agricultural research and extension work. Public-Private Extension can also play a crucial role in implementation of livelihood generating programmes. The farmer is in a state of utter confusion about how to generate more income and employment from their small land holdings in this fast changing competitive era. There is serious concern to work out an integrated extension approach so as to safeguard the interests of the farmers. There is also need to extend agricultural gains in integrated manner to the rain-fed and dry areas where the modern technology has made a limited impact. Also there is need to develop and disseminate effectively eco-friendly technologies and increase emphasis on post-harvest management, processing, value addition and entrepreneurship development on area basis to make agriculture as internationally competitive. Rural societies are complex in nature. They are mostly heterogeneous and their caste, religion, gender, economic status etc. define people. This complex stratification is prohibiting factor for receiving communication and process of development. The communication methods which are designed without considering the specific interest of the various segments of heterogeneity of the rural area do not reach many sections of the rural society. The communication plan must take into account with the socio-economic conditions in heterogeneous rural societies for ushering change. The Community Development extension system should be adequately equipped with human power on gender basis, transport facilities, computers etc. The roles of private and public players should be delineated that which one player with what role. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) should have close links with Community Development extension systems to support in agricultural development and training of extension officers. The extension system should take whole village as a unit for agricultural development. In order to correct the public and private extension system regular monitoring and evaluation should be an integral component of Community Development extension system.

(The author is Head, KVK Reasi, SKUAST-J.)

Website: [www.rticjammu.in](http://rticjammu.in) email: exentccjammu@gmail.com

**Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
TAWI CANAL CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, RTIC, CANAL ROAD, JAMMU-180002
SHORT NOTICE INVITING TENDER**

SHORT E-NIT 10 of 2022-23 Dated 08.08.2022

The Executive Engineer Tawi Canal Construction Division, Jammu on behalf of Lieutenant Governor of J&K UT invites tenders by e-tendering mode for the work mentioned in the notice from reputed and eligible dealers registered with J&K UT Government and having renewed validity for the current year:

S.No	Name of work	Estimated Cost in Rs.	Cost of Document in Rs.	Earnest Money	Period of contract	Class of Contractor
1.	Improvement of Jallochack minor of D1 of MTC from RD 50-1000M at places	998928/-	1000/-	2% of advertised cost	45 days	A, B, C and D class
2.	Improvement of Jallochack minor of D1 of MTC by way of rising of parapet from RD 50-350M at places and construction of 3 No RCC culvert between RD 300-700M	334626	500/-	2% of advertised cost	35 days	A, B, C and D class

Position of A.A.A
Position of T. S : Accorded
Position of Funds : Available
Important Dates:
i) Date of Publishing from : 08.08.2022 (6.00 PM)
ii) Downloading from : 09.08.2022 (10.00 AM)
iii) Uploading from : 09.08.2022 (10.00 AM)
iv) Uploading stops on : 18.08.2022 (6.00 PM)
v) Tender opens on : 19.08.2022 (10.00 AM- Subjective)

1. The bidding documents can be downloaded from the website <http://jkttenders.gov.in>
2. The bids shall be uploaded/ submitted in electronic format on the website <http://jkttenders.gov.in> The complete bidding process will be **ONLINE**.
3. The tender uploaded on the website up to due date will be opened on 19.08.2022 (10:00 AM - Subjective) in the office of the Executive Engineer Tawi Canal Construction Division, Jammu in the presence of the bidders who wish to attend. If the office happens to be closed on the date of opening of the bids as specified, the bids will be opened on the next working day at the same time and venue.

No: TCCD/J/1658-71 DIP/J-6818/22 Dt. 14-08-22 Dated: 08.08.2022

Sd/-
Executive Engineer
Tawi Canal Const Division
Jammu

**(Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir)
Office of the Executive Engineer (Distribution)**

Jammu Power Distribution Corporation Limited (JPDCL) Electric Division Kathua Power Development Department

Email: xenrekathua123@gmail.com

e-NIT No:KED/14 of 2022-23 Dated:-06.08.2022

For and on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the Executive Engineer(Distribution),JPDCL, Electric Division, Kathua, hereinafter referred as 'Employer', invites online e-bids from reputed Companies or Class 'A' registered Electrical contractors for **Balance Works for Installation of Transformer at Ladoli Mohalla Karnail singh ward no. 1 Pyt.Mangloor east under District Capex Budget, (DDC Grants) on Turnkey Basis**

S.No	Cost of Tender Document (in Rs.)	EMD (in Rs.)	Tender Value	Date and time of Downloading of Bidding documents	Last date and time of e-Bid submission	Date and Time of opening of e-Bids
1.	200.00	8300.00	Rs. 4.14 Lakhs	06.08.2022 (10:00 A.M.)	19.08.2022 (02.00PM)	20.08.2022 (12.00PM)

The tender document consisting of terms and conditions, Bill of quantities and other details can be downloaded from <http://jkttenders.gov.in>.

No:KED/TS/2169-72 DIP/J-2367-P/22 Dated: 06.08.2022

**-sd/-
Executive Engineer
JPDCL, O&M Division Kathua**

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER MECHANICAL UNIT
JKPCL LIMITED
BTF Premises opposite SRTC Yard Pampore Srinagar**

No: Mech/k/1799-1806 Dated: 05 /08/2022

EXTENSION OF e-NIT'S

Due to No response the critical dates for e-NIT's mentioned below are hereby extended as under:-

S. No	Description	Last date of submission of online bid	Date and place of opening of online technical bids.
1.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/41 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM
2.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/42 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM
3.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/47 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM
4.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/48 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM
5.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/49 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM
6.	e-NIT No: JKPCC/MU/K/50 of 2022-23 Dated :- 15-07-2022	16-08-2022 Up to 12 Noon	Deputy General Manager, Mechanical Unit , JKPCC Ltd. Srinagar on 17-08-2022 at 2.00 PM

All other Terms and conditions of the e-NIT's shall remain unchanged.

DIP/J-2384-P/22 Dated:- 14/08/2022

**Sd/-
(Er. Sajad Rasool Hakim)
Deputy General Manager
Mech. Unit JKPCC Ltd.,
Srinagar**

Agricultural extension strategies for rural development

-Bodhidharma

focus was on income and employment generation in agriculture and allied sectors. Various other programmes like Operational Research Project (ORP), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Lab to Land Programme were also launched. These entire programmes along with National Demonstration were later on merged under Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) programme. The location specific research and extension programmes were started through KVK. The KVK system is successful in dissemination of agricultural information effectively and is playing a significant role in enhancing the income and employment among the farmers. It has been observed that generally many modern technologies did not match with the poor farmers need and resources because many times farmers are not involved while designing the technologies/programmes for them. In this context, Extension Education can play a crucial role in involvement of farmers while designing the technologies/programmes. Farmers' need-based and problem oriented programmes need active participation of the farmers. Extension Education can act the bridge between the scientists/policy makers and farmers. Institution Village Linkages Programme (IVLP) was launched based on participatory methodology. Also National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed areas was also launched by Govt. of India with basic consideration of people's participation. After that Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) using bottom-up planning was launched. At present agricultural scenario is more confused and there is no proper extension direction and approach. Although these programmes and approaches have helped to increase the agricultural production in India but the impact of different programmes in terms of people's participation has not been so satisfactory. All these programmes considered farming problems as individual concern and not as collective issue. The individual-oriented extension strategy has ignored the poor farmers and concentrated mainly on rich farmers. The technologies should be designed in such a way that they become useful for the small and marginal farmers also. The development efforts did not trickle down to most of the farmers at the bottom level of development. Govt of India is striving hard to find fresh extension approaches to carry the agricultural development at bottom up planning. A large number of private players have entered in agricultural research and extension work. Public-Private Extension can also play a crucial role in implementation of livelihood generating programmes. The farmer is in a state of utter confusion about how to generate more income and employment from their small land holdings in this fast changing competitive era. There is serious concern to work out an integrated extension approach so as to safeguard the interests of the farmers. There is also need to extend agricultural gains in integrated manner to the rain-fed and dry areas where the modern technology has made a limited impact. Also there is need to develop and disseminate effectively eco-friendly technologies and increase emphasis on post-harvest management, processing, value addition and entrepreneurship development on area basis to make agriculture as internationally competitive. Rural societies are complex in nature. They are mostly heterogeneous and their caste, religion, gender, economic status etc. define people. This complex stratification is prohibiting factor for receiving communication and process of development. The communication methods which are designed without considering the specific interest of the various segments of heterogeneity of the rural area do not reach many sections of the rural society. The communication plan must take into account with the socio-economic conditions in heterogeneous rural societies for ushering change. The Community Development extension system should be adequately equipped with human power on gender basis, transport facilities, computers etc. The roles of private and public players should be delineated that which one player with what role. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) should have close links with Community Development extension systems to support in agricultural development and training of extension officers. The extension system should take whole village as a unit for agricultural development. In order to correct the public and private extension system regular monitoring and evaluation should be an integral component of Community Development extension system.

(The author is Head, KVK Reasi, SKUAST-J.)

GOVERNMENT OF JAM MU & KASHMIR
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER PWD(R&B) DIVISION RAJOURI
SHORT NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

NIT No: 57 of 2022-23 Dated:- 11-08-2022 (E-tendering)

For and on behalf of the President of India -tenders are invited on **Item/ Percentage rates** from approved and eligible Contractors registered with Union Territory of J&K, CPWD, Railways and other State/Central Governments for each of the following works

S.No	Name of Work	Adv. Cost (Rs. In Lacs)	Cost of T/Doc. (In Rupees)	Earnest Money / Bid Security (in Rs)	Time of completion	Time & Date of opening of tender (Technical Bid)	Class of Contractor
1	Balance work for the construction of Single lane 25 mtr to 30 mtr Span Motorable Bridge Deck type over Jamola nallah Ratala Jamola(under Languishing) (4 th call)	45.00	600/-	90000/-	02 Month	On or after 24-08-2022 (1100 hours)</	