

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-08-सितंबर-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है. इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> पर देखें



Hindustan Times 08-September-2020

Hindustan Times

Extended monsoon likely

Jayashree Nandi

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NEW DELHI: Monsoon rains are likely to enjoy another extended run this year in keeping with the trend over the past decade, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Monday, emphasising that rainfall in September is likely to range between normal and above normal as the four-month weather phenomenon prepares for a late

withdrawal.

Rainfall is likely to be deficient at least until September 13 in most parts of the country, including northwest and central India, before intensifying after September 17, according to the IMD's extended range forecast.

Normally, withdrawal of the monsoon begins on September 17 when the rains start reducing across the country until a complete withdrawal on October 15.

But this year, the IMD's

extended range forecast shows extensive and heavy rains along the west coast between September 11 and 24 and then until October 1 over several parts of central India, with complete withdrawal likely after October 15. An extended withdrawal process of the monsoon has become the norm over the past 10 years, officials say.

"We have indicated in our weekly weather update last week that withdrawal of mon-

soon may begin from western parts of Rajasthan in the week ending September 18. But we are also expecting a low-pressure area to develop over west-central Bay of Bengal around that time," IMD director general M Mohapatra said.

"So, while withdrawal of the monsoon may begin, we are still studying as to when it's likely to withdraw completely. Withdrawal is likely to be extended," he added.

→P8

The Pioneer 08-September-2020

Ease water woes through innovation, cooperation

Without integrating forestry with water management, the goals of climate change cannot be achieved



VK BAHUGUNA

Water is the fundamental requirement for sustaining life, agriculture and the overall economy. With an exponential rise in the world population and diversified use of water, coupled with deforestation and increasing climatic vagaries, fresh water sources are under tremendous pressure globally. During the last 100 years, there has been a six to seven-fold increase in the demand for fresh water.

However, at the macro level, though the availability of fresh water

is constant, at the micro level, due to overexploitation and indiscriminate use, lopsided planning in human settlements, changes in the hydrological cycle and pollution, water resources are dwindling very fast. Though we have plenty of rainfall in India to recharge the aquifers, it is unevenly distributed and unsustainably used to meet the demand for agriculture and industry. According to the Central Ground Water Board, more than 70 per cent districts are water-stressed and many cities and towns are critical from the point of view of availability of safe drinking water. And on top of this, 70 per cent of the agriculture sector uses groundwater for irrigation. In a nutshell, "blue" as well as "green" water management has been suffering a lot.

Many experts have been raising red flags about the impending water crisis for the last many years but various Government bodies have made

fragmentary attempts which did not bring much relief on the ground. One classic case of failure was the watershed scheme which succeeded in very small patches and that, too, with the help of people in villages, who were feeling the pinch of scarcity. One such example was in Hiware bazaar in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra where community-based water management tremendously boosted agriculture and milk production, drawing back the people who migrated to Mumbai after recurrent drought.

Now, the Centre has created the Jal Shakti Ministry to tackle the issue of water scarcity in the country in a focussed and planned manner. The Prime Minister announced the launching of the Jal Jeevan Mission with a projected expenditure of more than ₹3.5 lakh crore. For the first time, the Jal Shakti Ministry is dealing with most matters relating to water in different

Ministries in an integrated manner. The first priority of the Ministry was to ensure potable water to 15.70 crore households as out of 18.93 crore homes in the country, only 3.23 crore had tap water in 2019. It was started as a peoples' programme and involved citizens in water resources management at every level, right from supply, to reuse, to recharge.

The guidelines issued under the Jal Jeevan Mission stressed on service delivery and involved the people at every step of its execution. The Gram Panchayats, Self Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs and Village Water and Sanitation Committees were involved in planning, implementing, managing, operating and maintaining their own water supply systems.

This bottom-up approach has started paying dividends and 84.84 lakh households were given tap water connections. The programme is pick-

ing up fast as now one lakh families are being covered daily. The Ministry, during 2019-2020, provided safe drinking water to 71 lakh people in arsenic-contaminated areas and 5.35 lakh people in fluoride-contaminated areas. One of the innovative technologies to monitor water supply and use was the use of "sensor-based Internet of Things solution" in which a smart water meter tracks the quality, regularity of water supply, quantity and quality of water. It also tracks flow across distribution channels and thus helps in checking leakage and minimising water wastage.

According to Water Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, in the post-lockdown period, 32 lakh households were provided with piped water by July 28 under the Jal Jeevan Mission, which also helped in creating employment for over 42,000 people in six States. Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan,

the Ministry has started a massive water conservation movement with the help of communities in 1,592 water-stressed blocks in 256 districts. It focussed on water conservation through rain water harvesting, renovation of traditional water bodies, renovating and maintaining bore wells and watershed management and afforestation activities.

The experts on groundwater are working in most of the water-stressed districts of the country. One of the most outstanding achievements of the Modi Government was the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). More than six lakh villages were declared open defecation free and 60 crore people were helped, with more than 10 crore toilets constructed.

In phase two, the objective is to consolidate and perpetuate the gains of the SBM, including waste management. Under the PM's Krishi Sinchai

Scheme, more than 21.7 lakh hectares were irrigated during the last three years.

Apart from this, innovations and international cooperation on water management need to be pursued vigorously. However, a major shift is necessary to revamp forest management with water management in order to ensure water in our aquifers, dams and rivers. Without integrating forestry with water management, the goals of climate change cannot be achieved. The additional benefit will be in the form of regeneration of minor forest produce primarily animal foods and medicinal plants. There is no better time to focus on changing the objectives in COVID-19 times. Will the Environment Minister, Prakash Javadekar, take the initiative in this direction? One hopes so.

(The writer is a former civil servant)

The Pioneer 08-September-2020

India may see prolonged monsoon this yr: IMD

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Monday said that the country is likely to witness a prolonged monsoon this year with above normal rainfall expected throughout September. Most regions of the country have

received normal to excess rainfall this year.

According to the IMD, the southwest monsoon is running 8 per cent in excess, and all regions with the exception of some parts of Northwest India are currently in the green. From September 17, the IMD predicted more rains to Central and

Southern parts of India in the last two weeks of the month.

"The intra-seasonal variability of monsoon rain was high this year, with June receiving excess rain; July seeing a deficit and August recording excess rain by a very high margin while the rainfall activity has declined in September as com-

pared to August and is now below normal, rains will revive in the next few days as new systems are developing," IMD's Director General Dr M Mohapatra said while speaking at the current status and forecast of monsoon 2020. According to the IMD, though the south west monsoon will start withdrawing

at the fag end from West Rajasthan from September 17-18, the decrease in showers might not be swift in other parts of the country as new low pressure areas are developing over the Bay of Bengal. These are likely to cause good rains over Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala after September 17.

Deccan Chronicle 08-September-2020

Krishna, Godavari are lifelines, must be protected, say experts

T.S.S. SIDDHARTH | DC
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 7

Conserving Godavari and Krishna rivers is paramount for the state, maintained officials during a meeting at the Institute of Forest Biodiversity here on Monday.

Rajeshwar Tiwari, special principal secretary, ministry of forests and environment, said: "Krishna and Godavari rivers need to be protected from environmental challenges. The continuous flow of these two rivers is essential to meet the drinking and irrigation needs of the people of Telangana state."

The meeting discussed the current status of the two rivers, steps to be taken for conserving the catchment area, role of various departments and preparation of a viable project report. The par-

ticipants also discussed the role of the forest, agriculture, irrigation and other concerned departments involved in the river cleansing process.

It was elucidated that Krishna and Godavari basins are in danger of becoming extinct over a period of time. This conclusion, officials said, was a result of excessive reliance on rivers, human and industrial habitats along the river banks, encroachments and declining forest-cover which have become hurdles to the river's natural flow.

"Proposals are being prepared for the revival of 13 rivers. This is a good opportunity for cleansing Krishna and Godavari rivers," said D. Krishnan, director, Institute of Forest Biodiversity.

A comprehensive proj-

ect report on the revival of the Godavari River is also being prepared. The director said that the report would be prepared after consultations with the forest department and other related departments. The Institute of Wood Science and Technology (Bengaluru) would be preparing proposals for the revival of Krishna River, said Dr Madan Prasad Singh, director of the institute.

Principal chief conservator of forests R. Lokesh Jaiswal will be the additional nodal officer on behalf of the state forest department, for cleansing of the rivers and for maintaining ecological balance. The meeting discussed issues such as the need to protect the ecosystem of 5 km on both sides of large rivers and 2 km on either side of tributaries, to

plant trees accordingly, control of soil erosion along the river bank and to be strict on sand mining beyond the permitted extent.

It was decided that forests should be given priority for river flow and measures should be taken to protect forest, animal and wildlife in catchment areas.

"The rivers and tributaries regulated by the Union environment ministry should work together to revitalise dense forest areas, measures to ensure continuous flow of so-called living rivers and conserve clean water resources," Rajeshwar Tiwari said. Based on the issues discussed at the workshop and the views expressed, officials said they would prepare a project report on cleansing of the two rivers and send it to the Centre.

A silver lining

Expected surplus farm output will need careful handling

With the highest-ever crop planting and copious monsoon rain, the stage seems set for a bumper harvest in the current kharif season. In fact, the conditions appear favourable for bountiful output in the subsequent rabi season as well. One of the key reasons for that is the abundant rain in August, the highest since 1988, which has refilled the reservoirs and recharged the groundwater to meet the irrigation needs over an extended period. The agriculture ministry, therefore, seems confident that farm production in 2020-21 may scale a new peak, outstripping last year's record output by a good margin. If this optimism comes good — and it would depend on the incidence of pests and diseases and the weather in the rest of the season — the agriculture sector may continue to be a silver lining in the pandemic-battered economy. The attendant surge in rural demand for industrial goods and services can be expected to aid the revival of other sectors too. More importantly, it may soften retail inflation, bringing it down from the worrisome 7 per cent to within the Reserve Bank of India's comfort zone of 2-6 per cent. This should allow the central bank greater latitude to manoeuvre monetary policies to stimulate economic recovery.

Going by the official numbers, crop sowing in the current kharif has touched an all-time high level of 109.5 million hectares, beating the previous record of 107.5 million hectares in 2016. Almost all crops, including paddy, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, and sugarcane, have registered tangible gains in acreage. In fact, the area under the main kharif cereal, rice, may go up further as its sowing is still continuing in some parts of the country. This is a remarkable achievement, given the pandemic-related constraints, labour shortage, and floods in several regions. The credit for this goes as much to the grit and perseverance of the farmers as to the proactive measures taken by the Centre and state governments to shield the farm sector from the fallout of the pandemic.

This aside, the monsoon, too, has been rather benevolent this year. Rain till now is 7.5 per cent above normal across the country. While June and August recorded excess rain, July saw a marginal dip in precipitation. That, in fact, proved a blessing as it provided the farmers the needed break from steady downpours to undertake land preparation and sowing operations. Moreover, the good monsoon has also replenished the country's water resources. The water stock in 123 major reservoirs monitored by the Central Water Commission is about 20 per cent above the long-period average and around 4 per cent higher than last year's corresponding level. The sale of seeds and fertilisers, too, has increased this year. These factors strengthen the optimism about ample agricultural production.

However, there is a potential downside to the situation as well. If the surplus output is not effectively managed, crop prices might collapse, especially during the post-harvest peak marketing season. That would spell doom for farmers and the rural economy. Well-judged measures would, therefore, need to be taken to absorb the additional output and offer effective price support for farm commodities at the time of harvest. Otherwise, the plentiful farm output might prove counterproductive.

Millennium Post 08-September-2020

Monsoon could end in normal to above normal category: IMD

Of the four-month rainfall season, June and August have recorded 17% and 24% more rainfall than normal respectively while July saw 10% deficient precipitation

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: This year's monsoon could end in the range of normal to above normal, the India Meteorological Department said on Monday with the government saying that this is expected to benefit agriculture and the overall economy.

Of the four-month rainfall season, June and August have recorded 17 and 24 per cent more rainfall than normal respectively while July saw 10 per cent deficient precipitation.

"Rainfall is likely to end in the normal or above normal category," IMD director general Mrutunjay Mohapatra said at a press briefing.

He said the overall rainfall is likely to be 102 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) with an error margin of plus or minus 4 per cent. The LPA rainfall over the country for the 1961-2010 period is 88 centimetres.

Monsoon in the range of 96-104 per cent of the LPA is considered normal.

The official rainfall season in the country is from June 1 to September 30.

"Overall, monsoon will be good this year. It will help agriculture and the economy," M Rajeevan, Secretary, Ministry



of Earth Sciences, said.

The plentiful and spread of southwest monsoon this year should help farmers and the output must be very good. It will also help Indian economy, though exact quantification cannot be made at this moment. We don't have an assessment as to how it will impact the economy, he said.

The country as a whole has so far received 7 per cent excess

rainfall, Rajeevan said.

Predicting rainfall for September, he said there was an increase in rainfall over the foothills and adjoining northern plains and south peninsula in the first week of the month.

In the second week, the intensity of the rainfall is likely to decrease but there will be excess precipitation over central and north India. Conditions will also be favourable for with-

drawal of monsoon from west Rajasthan, he added.

In the third week of the month, there will be an increase in the rainfall activity over the country, and rainfall will mostly be normal in the last week of September, he added.

"We are expecting normal to above normal rain in Kerala, Karnataka and coastal areas of Maharashtra around and after September 17," Mohapatra said.

Though the rainfall activity has declined in September as compared to August and is now below normal, rains will revive in the next few days as fresh weather systems are developing, he added.

Mohapatra said currently, the La Nina conditions, a phenomena associated with the cooling of equatorial Pacific waters, are prevailing and this is helping in a good monsoon. La Nina conditions are generally associated with a good rainfall season.

However, there is a possibility of a negative Indian Ocean Dipole in coming months. Negative IOD is associated with heating of the Indian Ocean waters. This has an impact on the monsoon.

"A negative IOD will neutralise the effect of La Nina," Mohapatra added.

Usually, there are 13-14 low pressure areas across the four-month rainfall season, but August alone had five low pressure areas. Three low pressure areas developed in June, while one developed in July.

"There are nearly 55 low pressure area days during the monsoon season, but August alone had 27 low pressure days," Mohapatra added.

Deccan Herald 08-September-2020

Telangana Today

Nalgonda groundwater level shoots up

Bountiful rains, irrigation tanks filled with Krishna, Godavari waters boost cultivation in non-ayacut areas

P SRINIVAS

Nalgonda

Bountiful rains in the past two months and irrigation tanks filled with Krishna and Godavari waters have significantly improved groundwater level in erstwhile Nalgonda district boosting cultivation in non-ayacut areas.

According to statistics available with the District Planning Office, the cumulative rainfall of 445.6 mm reported in Nalgonda district against the normal rainfall of 392 mm reported from June to September 9, 2020, was a deviation of 14 per cent.

Out of 31 mandals in the district, excess rainfall (60 per cent more than normal) was recorded in two mandals, while 22 mandals received excess rainfall with only seven mandals reporting less than normal rainfall. The groundwater level in Nalgonda district improved to 8.16 metres in August, which was 10.72 metres in June.

In Suryapet district, 588.7 mm of rainfall was reported as against the normal rainfall of 530.6 mm during the same period, which was



Farmers have taken up cultivation in over 20 lakh acres in erstwhile Nalgonda district.

seven per cent deviation. Out of 23 mandals, nine mandals in the district reported excess rainfall.

The groundwater level significantly improved to 3.09 metres from 5.02 metres

in July. In addition to ample rains, 348 irrigation tanks were filled with Godavari water through SRSP Stage-II Canal.

In Yadadri-Bhongir district, 562.5 mm of rainfall

was reported during the period as against normal rainfall of 441.2 mm, which was 27 per cent deviation. The groundwater level in the district improved to 8.55 metres in August from 11.21 metres

in July this year. Farmers have taken up cultivation of various crops in over 20 lakh acres in erstwhile Nalgonda district, which was more than the estimation of Agriculture Department.

Deccan Herald 08-September-2020

Yediyurappa pegs losses due to floods at Rs 8,071 crore

Urges Central team to revise aid amount to victims of disasters

BENGALURU, DHNS

Chief Minister B S Yediyurappa on Monday told an inter-ministerial Central team (ICMT) that the overall losses suffered by Karnataka due to the floods in August this year was Rs 8,071 crore.

The six-member ICMT led by Ministry of Home Affairs joint secretary K V Pratap held talks with Yediyurappa

as part of its 3-day visit to assess the flood damages in the state.

Yediyurappa told the ICMT that crops on 4.03 lakh hectares of land, several schools, anganwadis, roads and bridges were damaged during floods and landslides this year.

Noting that the guidelines for relief under State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) were expected to be



A file photo of vast tracts of agricultural land under water following recent floods in River Krishna in Belagavi district.

DH PHOTOS

revised this year, the CM urged the ICMT to also revise the relief amount for the benefit of victims of natural disasters.

The state government, Yediyurappa said, was providing compensation to those who lost houses in the floods with an objective to build better

houses for the victims.

A compensation of Rs 5 lakh each for houses that suffered 75% or more damage, and Rs 3 lakh and Rs 50,000 for houses that suffered partial damages had been provided, costing the state Rs 1,500 crore last year. "This year too, Karnataka will

incur an additional expense of Rs 200 crore in compensating the victims," Yediyurappa said.

Though funds under SDRF were released for Covid-19 and flood relief activities, the state required additional funds to tackle the pandemic as cases are rising and provide relief to all flood victims.

More than 10 districts of the state were affected by floods this year, with Kodagu suffering landslides and flooding triggered by very heavy rainfall for the third year in a row. Heavy rainfall since August 1 has killed 20 people, displaced thousands, damaged more than 10,000 homes and wrecked 14,182 km of roads.

The ICMT will tour flood-hit regions till September 9 and submit a report to the Centre on the extent of damages.

Rajasthan Patrika 08-September-2020



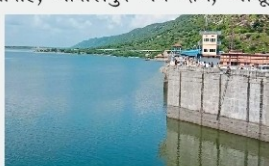
चार घंटे बारिश का दौर, सवा दो इंच पानी बरसा

जयपुर प्रदेश से बिदा होने वाला मानसून मेहरबान हो रहा है। राजधानी में सोमवार को जमकर डेढ़ घंटे तक बारिश हुई। वहीं, सुबह 12 बजे से शाम चार बजे तक बारिश का दौर चलता रहा। अचानक बदले मौसम के बाद चार घंटे तक चली बारिश से शहर फिर पानी-पानी हो गया। एक घंटे की तेज बारिश में जयपुर में सवा दो इंच यानी 57 एमएम बारिश जयपुर कलक्ट्रेट पर दर्ज की गई। सांगानेर में 46 और जयपुर एयरपोर्ट पर 34 एमएम बारिश दर्ज की गई।

Rajasthan Patrika 08-September-2020

बीसलपुर बांध में पांच सेमी पानी की आवक दर्ज

राजमहल. बीसलपुर बांध के जलभराव सहित करीबी क्षेत्र थडोली, टोडारायसिंह, बीसलपुर वन क्षेत्र, भांसू, माताजी रावता वन क्षेत्र में सोमवार बारिश का दौर चलने के कारण बांध में पांच घंटों के दौरान अचानक चार सेमी पानी की बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज की है। वहीं बीते 24 घंटों के दौरान बांध में कुल पांच सेमी पानी की आवक हुई है साथ ही पानी की आवक लगातार जारी है। बांध में पूर्ण जलभराव का अब तक कुल 63 प्रतिशत पानी हो चुका है।



कुंभलगढ़ और चारभुजा क्षेत्र में हुई बारिश से नदी का वेग बढ़ा

आठ फीट पहुंचा राजसमंद झील का जलस्तर

राजसमंद. जिले में इस बार इन्द्रदेव की कृपा देर से हुई। सावन रीता बीतने के बाद भादवा के अंतिम दिनों में हुई अच्छी बारिश ने जिले के अधिकतर नदी, तालाबों को छलका दिया है। नंदसमंद छलकने के बाद खारी फीडर से झील में पानी की आवक शुरू हुई। इससे सोमवार तक झील का जलस्तर 8 फीट पहुंच गया। इधर गोमती नदी भी झील से मिलने के लिए मजह 10 किमी दूर है। कुंभलगढ़ और चारभुजा क्षेत्र में अच्छी बारिश होने से नदी के लिए अब ज्यादा सफर नहीं बचा है।



Rajasthan Patrika 08-September-2020

मानसून : यूपी के कई इलाके बाढ़ से प्रभावित



नई दिल्ली . देश के कुछ भागों में मानसून कमजोर हो रहा है, जबकि पूर्वी भारत के कुछ राज्यों में बारिश बढ़ रही है। सोमवार को दिल्ली, मुंबई, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार में बारिश हुई। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की स्थिति में सुधार के बावजूद 13 जिलों के 346 गांव अब भी चपेट में हैं। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, अगले 24 घंटे में बिहार, यूपी, झारखंड, प. बंगाल, उत्तराखंड, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, मप्र, केरल, ओडिशा में बारिश के आसार हैं।