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

सत्यमेव जयते

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-09-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

The Tribune 09-September-2020

17% deficient rain in state

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8

Highest rain deficit (69%) in Lahaul & Spiti, followed by Chamba (50%) and Kinnaur (44%)

The southwest monsoon has weakened in the past four days and the local MeT station has forecast dry weather over the next six days, making the conditions favourable for the early withdrawal of the monsoon.

The normal date for the withdrawal of the monsoon is September-end and it is too early to say that the monsoon is in the withdrawal phase, as the humidity level and other parameters are high, said Manmohan Singh, Director of MeT station.

During the current rainy season from June 1 to September 8, the state received 813.8 mm of average rainfall against the normal rainfall of 975.8 mm, a deficit of 17 per cent. Barring Bilaspur and Kullu districts, which received 23 per cent and 20 per cent excess rain, and Una that experienced normal rainfall, the remaining nine districts received deficient rain ranging between 12 per cent and 69 per cent.

The highest rain deficit of 69 per cent was recorded in Lahaul and Spiti district, followed by Chamba (50 per cent), Kinnaur (44 per cent), Sirmaur (32 per cent), Shimla (19 per cent), Kangra (18 per cent), Mandi (17 per cent) and Hamirpur and Solan (12 per cent).

Due to scanty rain, the day temperatures have started rising and Una in Shivalik foothills was the hottest in the state today with the maximum of 36°C, 4°C above normal, while Keylong and Kalpa in Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts recorded a high of 23.2°C and 25.7°C, four and five degrees above normal. Shimla was cooler with the maximum temperature of 25.4°C, 4°C above normal.

The minimum temperatures also increased marginally and stayed two to three degrees above normal at most of the places. Keylong and Kalpa recorded a low of 8.1°C and 10.4°C while Nahan was the hottest during the night with a low of 23.5°C, followed by Una 22.6°C.

Indian Express 09-September-2020

Pilot project on water augmentation brings some hope, water table rises by 5 feet

SHIVAM PATEL
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 8

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS of a water augmentation programme, in which a 25-acre pond was created on the Yamuna floodplains in North Delhi's Palla to store overflow from the river, shows the groundwater table has risen by nearly 5 feet.

While a more detailed analysis is awaited at the end of monsoon in September, an official associated with the project said the preliminary findings show the city's water supply can be augmented through the project.

"It looks like the water level has risen by 1-1.5 metre in and around the pond area, which is substantial. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) will tap this for augmentation of water supply at the end of the project," said a Delhi government official.

The pilot project, steered by the Irrigation and Flood Control Department (I&FC), was launched by Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in August last year, and aims to store overflowing water from the river in shallow reservoirs on the floodplains.

In the creation of a 25-acre reservoir, top soil of the area was removed up to a depth of 1.7 metres, in order to have faster and higher absorption of water into the soil, which can be later extracted through borewells to meet the growing water demand of the capital. The water demand at present is around 1,150 million gallons per day (MGD) against a supply capacity of around 950 MGD.

The Delhi government official said that in the floodplain area away from the 25-acre reservoir, or the non-pond area, the water table had risen by around 0.3 to 0.4 metres, comparatively lower than the level recorded in and around the reservoir.

Meanwhile, addressing the Confederation of Indian Industry's Delhi Business Week on Tuesday, DJB vice-chairman Raghav Chadha said rain water harvesting was necessary in Delhi as the city's water table was depleting.

"Recently, rain centres have been established in the East district. These will be managed by DJB officials to facilitate implementation of rain water harvesting systems.... 10% rebate on the monthly water bill is being given to consumers who have functional systems as per DJB guidelines," he said.

New Indian Express 09-September-2020

EPS orders release of water from Sathanur dam

Chennai: Chief Minister Edappadi K Palaniswami on Tuesday ordered release of water from Sathanur dam on Thenpennaiyar river in Tiruvannamalai district for drinking water requirements from September 9. The water will be released for six days and this will benefit residents of Villupuram district.

The Hindu 09-September-2020

T.N. rubbishes claims on disaster for Mullaperiyar dam

'SC found the dam to be hydrologically, structurally safe'

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

The Tamil Nadu government has rubbished averments made in the Supreme Court that 16th century French clairvoyant, Nostradamus, predicted a disaster linked to the Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala.

"The averment that media is anticipating disaster as per the directive of the world famous French astrologer Nostradamus is anyway a propaganda to mislead and to create fear psychosis among the people living in the downstream area of Mullaperiyar dam," an affidavit filed by the Tamil Nadu government said.

Besides, the State said the court itself had on multiple occasions found the dam to be "hydrologically and structurally safe."

Tamil Nadu was responding to averments made in a petition filed by Idukki resident Russell Joy, who said the 125-year-old dam is a source of constant fear of people who live in downstream areas at the time of floods and earthquakes. Mr. Joy wants the water level to be maintained at 130 feet in the monsoon season.

But Tamil Nadu debunked Mr. Joy's claim that the area saw 62 earthquakes between January and May. It said there were only 21 very minor tremors.

"Further, the Mullaperiyar dam is a masonry gravity dam founded on hard rock with a broad base and will not suddenly burst like an arch dam as imagined by the petitioner [Mr. Joy]," the State, represented by advocates G. Umapathy and Yogesh Kanna, reasoned.

The affidavit said the dam was designed to withstand "maximum credible earthquake forces" in that region. It had been checked for seismic stability by the Central Water and Power Research Institute, Pune. The report of the Empowered Committee in 2012 had found it safe to store up to 152 feet of water in the dam. Attorney General K.K. Venugopal, for the Central Water Commission, has already informed the court that the water level in the dam was 131.85 feet.

Millennium Post 09-September-2020

J&K glaciers melting at 'significant' rate, study finds

OUR CORRESPONDENT

SRINAGAR: Glaciers in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are melting at a "significant" rate, according to a first-of-its-kind study which used satellite data to find that over 1,200 glaciers in the Himalayan region saw an annual reduction in mass of 35 centimetres (cm) on average between 2000 and 2012.

The study, published in the journal Scientific Reports, was carried over the Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh region, including areas across the Line of Control (LoC) and Line of Actual Control (LAC), and in all 12,243 glaciers were studied for thickness and mass changes.

"In general, it was observed that the glaciers in the PirPanjal range are melting at the higher rate -- more than one metre per year -- while as the glaciers in the Karakoram range are melting relatively at slower rate, around 10 cms per year," noted Professor Shakil Ahmad Romshoo, corresponding author of the study.

"Some glaciers are even advancing or stable in the Karakoram range. In other mountain ranges like the Greater Himalayan range, Zanaskar range, Shamabari range, Leh ranges, the glaciers are undoubtedly melting but the rate of melting is variable," Romshoo, Dean of Research at the University of Kashmir in Srinagar, said.

The research team, including Tariq Abdullah and Irfan Rashid, both from Geoinformatics Department, University of Kashmir, used two satellite observations made in 2000 by NASA and in 2012 by German space agency DLR.

They employed this data to determine the glacier thickness changes over the entire Upper Indus Basin, comprising of over 12,000 glaciers.

"There is no such data (satellite observations) available in the world after 2012. This is a first of its kind study in the region and provides a very good idea about what is happening to the glaciers in the region," Romshoo explained.

Till date, he said, only six to seven glaciers have been studied in the region for thickness and glacial mass changes using field observations.

The researchers noted that while glacier melting is a continuous process and the shrinkage in area of the glaciers is being estimated routinely, thickness and mass changes are not possible always because of the lack of satellite data.

There are also limitations and challenges associated with field based studies in the mountainous Himalaya, they said.

The team noted that during one decade of observation in this study, the region has lost about 70.32 gigatonne of glacier mass, which is "quite significant."

Romshoo noted that the continued melting of glaciers will have significant adverse impacts on every sector of economy in the region and beyond, particularly in the downstream areas which are already water scarce.

"It is pertinent to mention here that the waters emanating from this region are shared between the neighbouring countries in the south Asia," the professor at the Department of Earth Sciences, University of Kashmir, added.

The knowledge generated about the glacier thickness changes across different mountain ranges in the data-scarce Himalayan region is vital for determining the sustainability of water resources in the south Asian region, according to the researchers.

Melting of the glaciers in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh is going to impact the water, food and energy security with the consequent adverse effect on the dependent livelihoods, they noted.

The researchers explained that the main drivers of the glacial melt in the Himalayan region are increasing temperatures and decreasing snow precipitation, resulting from greenhouse gas emissions from industrialisation and increasing use of fossil fuels the world over.

Romshoo noted that though there is "almost no industrialisation" in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Himalaya, the mountainous region is facing the brunt of climate change happening globally.

A study, published in the journal Climatic Change on July 29, found that Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh may witness a temperature increase of up to 6.9 degrees Celsius by the end of the century due to climate change, warning that the glaciers in this Himalayan region could shrink by 85 per cent if the projections come true.

Aravallis have lost over 200 water bodies in 30 yrs to encroachment

PIYUSH OHRIE

GURUGRAM: In less than 30 years, illegal encroachment and mining have reduced the number of natural and man-made water bodies in the Aravallis here from 265 to less than 50, internal documents of the South Haryana Forest Department have revealed. The documents, accessed by ***Millennium Post***, show that the number of water bodies was reduced to less than 120 in 2000 and that 500 acres of forest land which housed these water bodies had been lost to encroachment or mining over the last few decades.

In fact, the South Haryana Forest Department has now started planning to revive 42 natural and man-made water bodies in the Aravllis in a desperate bid to save the forested region's green cover and wildlife population.

However, while the plans have been initiated, the forest department had also planned to build over 250 check dams to store rainwater in the Aravallis which is yet to materialise.

According to officials from the forest department, over 3,000 saplings die every year in the Aravallis because of inadequate water. And with no watering holes in the forest, chances of wildlife straying into residential and human territory increases which, in turn, leads to a higher risk of mishaps putting both the animals and humans in danger.

Most of the pits that have been dug up for meeting drinking water requirements of the wild animals are being filled by officials through the pipeline water due to a lack of natural resources. Top officials of the wildlife department acknowledge that the lack of tankers and scarcity of water have made filling manmade ponds a challenge.

Once a source of a natural aquifer, what has worsened the situation further is that over 500 illegal borewells have come up near the Aravallis to extract the groundwater unlawfully. Already facing a shortage of water during summer months, large scale illegal extraction of groundwater in the areas near Aravallis like Ghata, Sikanderpur, Chakkarpur and Wazirabad have led to groundwater dipping to as low 50 to 60 metres.

"As the city has grown, the Aravallis have faced the brunt of urbanisation. A large number of water bodies today have been lost. We are however in the process to make sure that we revive the water bodies and improve the situation," said an official from the South Haryana Forest Department.

Not only in Gurugram but the situation in Faridabad has been dire for the water bodies. It is important to note that water bodies at Surajkund, Damdama and Badkhal are some of the famous tourist spots in Haryana. In 2004, due to excessive mining, these water bodies began to dry up forcing the Supreme Court to intervene and subsequently direct the erstwhile Haryana Government to improve the situation.

Millennium Post 09-September-2020

Heavy rain likely in N-E, Peninsular India

NEW DELHI: There was scant rain in north India on Tuesday, pushing the mercury up, but most places in Kerala and some in Karnataka witnessed showers, even as the IMD forecast isolated heavy falls in Northeast and Peninsular regions over the next 4-5 days.

In Punjab and Haryana, hot and humid weather conditions prevailed at most places, with maximum temperatures settling two-three notches above the normal limits.

Uttar Pradesh, however, received light to moderate rain along with thundershowers at isolated places.

The IMD said that under the influence of an off-shore trough from north Maharashtra coast to Lakshadweep area and a cyclonic circulation over east central Arabian Sea off Karnataka coast fairly widespread to widespread rainfall with isolated heavy falls, thunderstorm and lightning are very likely over Peninsular India during the next 4-5 days.

Heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places also very likely over Coastal Karnataka and Kerala & Mahe on September 10 and the day after, it said.

In its Monsoon update, the IMD said it western end at mean sea level lies near normal position and its eastern end lies north of its normal position.

Also a cyclonic circulation lies over West Assam & adjoining Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim in lower tropospheric levels.

Under the influence of these two systems, fairly widespread rainfall with isolated heavy falls, thunderstorm and lightning are very likely over Northeast India and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim September 10.

Heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places also very likely over Assam and Meghalaya and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim on that day.

The IMD has forecast heavy rainfall at isolated places over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Sikkim, Odisha, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Meghalaya, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Konkan, Goa, Coastal and South Interior Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe and Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Karaikal on Wednesday. AGENCIES

Navbharat Times 09-September-2020

पानी बचाकर दिल्ली की जरूरत होगी पूरी : जल बोर्ड

■ **विस, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली जल** बोर्ड अब पानी को बचाने और भूजल बढ़ाने पर तेजी से काम कर रहा है। इसके लिए पूरी प्लानिंग कर ली गई है।

नैशनल जियोफिजिकल रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट की एक स्टडी के अनुसार, हर साल दिल्ली में भूजल स्तर 10 सेंटीमीटर नीचे जा रहा है। 2025 तक राजधानी की आबादी 25.88 मिलियन होने का अनुमान है। ऐसे में उस समय राजधानी में 1140 एमजीडी पानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली में 7 से 11 सितंबर तक आयोजित सीआईआई दिल्ली बिजनेस वीक-2020 में इसके उपाय ढूंढने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस प्लैटफॉर्म पर जल बोर्ड के वाइस चेयरमैन राघव चड्ढा को मुख्य अतिथि के तौर पर बुलाया गया। उन्होंने जल बोर्ड के फ्यूचर एक्शन प्लान के बारे में जानकारी दी।

राघव ने बताया कि नीति आयोग ने पिछले साल देश के 21 शहरों में पानी के हिसाब से खतरनाक स्थिति बनाई थी। इस लिस्ट में दिल्ली, मुंबई, बेंगलुरू और हैदराबाद जैसे शहर शामिल हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले दो दशक से चैन्ने में रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग पर काफी खर्च किया गया, लेकिन इसके बावजूद पानी यहां से पिछले साल बह गया।

पूरी प्लानिंग

- 11 सितंबर तक आयोजित सीआईआई दिल्ली बिजनेस वीक-2020 में पानी के उपाय ढूंढने की कोशिश की जा रही है
- इस प्लैटफॉर्म पर जल बोर्ड के वाइस चेयरमैन राघव चड्ढा को मुख्य अतिथि के तौर पर बुलाया गया

उन्होंने कहा कि जल बोर्ड लोगों को साफ, सुरक्षित पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करवाती है और ट्रीटेड वॉटर भी तमाम स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार उपलब्ध करवाती है।

वहीं देश में सबसे अधिक पानी राजधानी में ही खर्च हो रहा है, इसलिए यहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था आसान नहीं है। 9 वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में से यहां सात नदी पर निर्भर हैं, जिसका पानी हरियाणा से आता है।

ईस्ट दिल्ली के दो प्लांट गंगा वॉटर पर निर्भर हैं, जो यूपी से आता है। अभी दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन 935 एमजीडी पानी का प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, जिसमें से महज 90 एमजीडी भूजल है।

Rajasthan Patrika 09-September-2020

मानसून

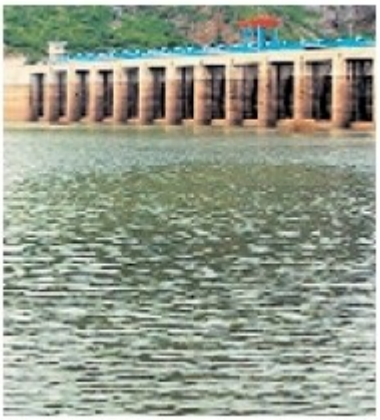
केरल, कर्नाटक, बिहार और तमिलनाडु में अलर्ट

नई दिल्ली. देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में मानसून सक्रिय रहा। बीते 24 घंटे में पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम, पूर्वी राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, हरियाणा में बारिश हुई। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार देश में अब तक सामान्य से 7 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हो चुकी है। वहीं अगस्त की तरह सितंबर में भी इस बार पहले से अधिक बारिश हो सकती है। भूमि विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने बताया कि 11 सितंबर तक कर्नाटक और केरल में भारी बारिश की संभावना है। तमिलनाडु, पुड्डुचेरी और कराईकल में भी 9 सितंबर तक भारी बारिश का अनुमान है। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, उत्तर-पश्चिम और मध्य भारत सहित देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में 13 सितंबर तक बारिश कम की संभावना है। 17 सितंबर बाद तटीय कर्नाटक, केरल व महाराष्ट्र में सामान्य से अधिक बारिश की संभावना है।

Rajasthan Patrika 09-September-2020

बीसलपुर बांध में दो सेमी पानी की हुई आवक

राजमहल. बीसलपुर बांध के जलभराव सहित करीबी क्षेत्र में मंगलवार एक बार फिर मानसून की मेरहबानी के चलते दोपहर तक कभी रिमझिम तो कभी झमाझम बारिश का दौर चलने के कारण बांध में दो सेमी पानी की बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज की गई है। बांध का गेज मंगलवार शाम चार बजे 313.47 आरएल मीटर दर्ज किया गया।



जयपुर में मानसून की सामान्य बारिश 524 एमएम का आंकड़ा पार

मानसून के आखिरी दिनों में आस पूरी, जयपुर में बारिश कोटा हो गया पूरा

जयपुर. आखिरकार मानसून के आखिरी दिनों में जयपुर में बारिश का कोटा पूरा हो गया है। मानसून की कुल सामान्य बारिश से अधिक जयपुर में बारिश का आंकड़ा पार कर गया है। राजधानी में मानसून की कुल सामान्य बारिश 524 मिलीमीटर है। सोमवार को हुई बारिश के बाद जयपुर की बारिश बढ़कर 535.75 एमएम पर पहुंच गई। इसी के साथ मानसून आने के चार महीने बाद राजधानी में बारिश का कोटा पूरा हुआ है। पिछले साल की बात करें तो यह आंकड़ा अगस्त के आखिरी दिनों में ही पूरा हो गया था।

Dainik Bhaskar 09-September-2020

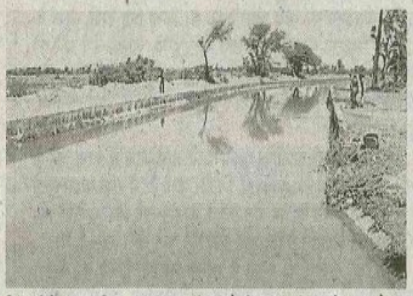
मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोत ने केंद्र से इस प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित करने की मांग करते हुए प्रस्ताव दे चुके है

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय व राज्य सरकार के बीच 5 साल से घूम रही प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में पानी देने के लिए बनाया केनाल प्रोजेक्ट की फाइल

इस प्रोजेक्ट से 2.8 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसलों की सिंचाई भी की जा सकेगी

भास्कर न्यूज. जयपुर

प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में पेयजल व खेती का पानी देने के लिए बना ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट पांच साल से केंद्र व राज्य सरकार के बीच फाइलों में ही चक्कर लगा रहा है। मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोत ने केंद्र से इस प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित करने की मांग करते हुए प्रस्ताव दे चुके है, वहीं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की ओर से नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट बनाने को लेकर कोई सहमति नहीं आई है। जबकि जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह प्रदेश से सांसद है। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर 37 हजार 247 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने है तथा राज्य सरकार इतनी पड़ी राशि खुद वहन करने में असमर्थ है। हर घर कनेक्शन योजन भी इस प्रोजेक्ट से पानी मिलने के बाद ही सही तरीके से लागू हो सकती है। इस प्रोजेक्ट का 50 फीसदी पानी पेयजल, 14 फीसदी पानी इंडस्ट्रीज व 36 फीसदी पानी



सिंचाई के काम लिया जाएगा। ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट (अब कालीसिंध-पार्वती-चंबल इंटरलिंक रिवर्स प्रोजेक्ट) में 13 जिले अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर, दौसा, जयपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, बूंदी, कोटा, बारां व झालावाड़ शामिल है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में मानसून के दौरान कुन्नू, कुल, पार्वती, कालीसिंध, मेज नदी बेसिनों के अधिशेष पानी को बनास, मोरेल, बाणगंगा, पार्बती, कालीसिंध व गंभीर नदी बेसिनों में पहुंचाया जाना है।

इस प्रोजेक्ट से 2.8 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसलों की सिंचाई भी की जा सकेगी। इस प्रोजेक्ट की फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट को केंद्रीय जल आयोग (नई दिल्ली) ने सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी दे दी है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मिलने के बाद ही काम हो सकेगा।

प्रधानमंत्री नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट की घोषणा कर चुके, लेकिन अब नहीं कर रहे है : जलदाय मंत्री

जलदाय मंत्री बीडी कल्ला का कहना है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी पहले जयपुर यात्रा के दौरान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित करने की घोषणा कर चुके, लेकिन अब स्वीकृति नहीं दे रहे है। पहले भी केंद्र ने इंदिरा गांधी केनाल प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर वित्तीय स्वीकृति दी थी। केंद्र को जल जीवन मिशन में भी 90 फीसदी अनुदान देना चाहिए।

Punjab Kesari 09-September-2020

कश्मीर और लद्दाख में तेजी से पिघल रहे ग्लेशियर

श्रीनगर, 8 सितम्बर (इंट) : हिमालयी रेंज में स्थित कश्मीर और लद्दाख में ग्लेशियर को तेजी से पिघलने की बात सामने आई है। जानकारी के अनुसार हिमालय में 1,200 से अधिक ग्लेशियर वर्ष 2000 और 2012 के बीच औसतन 35 सैंटीमीटर की दर से पिघल रहे हैं। एक स्टडी रिपोर्ट में यह बात सामने आई है कि यह जम्मू, कश्मीर और लद्दाख इलाके में नियंत्रण रेखा (एल.ओ.सी.) और वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (एल.ए.सी.) के क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में किया गया था।

रिपोर्ट के लिए 12,243 ग्लेशियर की प्रवृत्ति, बदलाव और स्थिति के बारे में रिसर्च किया गया है। सूत्रों के अनुसार सामान्य तौर पर देखने में आया है कि हिमालय की पीर पंजाल रेंज में ग्लेशियर सबसे अधिक तेजी से पिघल रहे हैं। यहां ग्लेशियर हर साल एक मीटर से अधिक मोटाई में पिघल रहे हैं। जबकि काराकोरम रेंज में ग्लेशियर अपेक्षाकृत धीमी गति से पिघल रहे हैं। यहां हर वर्ष करीब 10 सैंटीमीटर परत पिघल रही है।