

Central Water Commission
Water Systems Engineering Directorate


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R K Puram, New Delhi-66

Dated 19.06.2019


Subject: Submission of News Clippings

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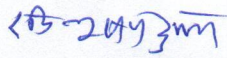
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Senior Artist
(WSE, Dte.,)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.


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Director, WSE Dte.

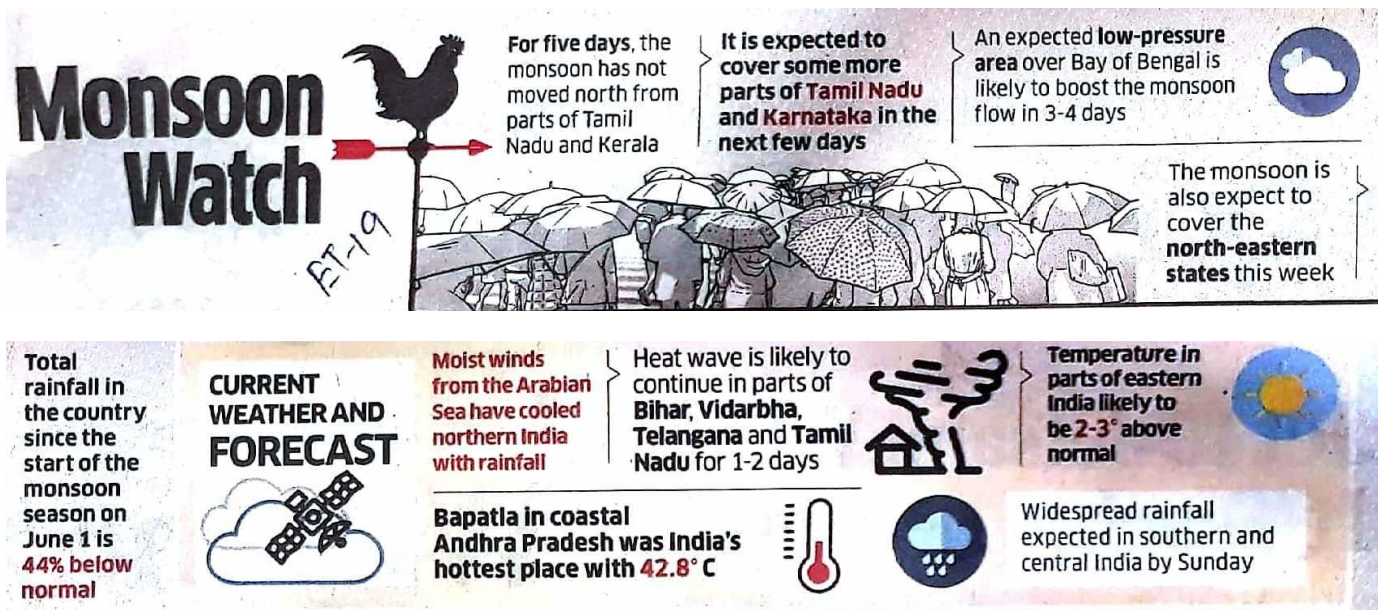

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For information to:

Chairman, CWC, New Delhi

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Monsoon makes slowest^③ progress so far in 12 years

Deficit At 44%,
Central India
Hardest Hit

Amit.Bhattacharya
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New Delhi: Stalled by cyclone Vayu after a much-delayed onset, this year's monsoon has so far been the slowest progressing monsoon in at least 12 years, Met department records show.

It has currently reached just about 10-15% of the country, whereas two-thirds of India is normally under the spell of monsoon by this time of the year.

The snail-paced progress has resulted in a countrywide rainfall deficit of 44% for the season (from June 1). Monsoon now covers Kerala, some parts of south Karnataka, two-thirds of Tamil Nadu and most of northeast India. It is now set to advance,

WHEN TO EXPECT RAINS

In 3-4 days | Monsoon may cover entire TN and northeast. Move into south Karnataka, some parts of south Konkan & Goa, Andhra, sub-Himalayan Bengal & Sikkim, and Odisha

By June 25 | Cover whole of south India and Maharashtra, enter many parts of central India

June-end | Entire central India

July 1st week | Enter north India (parts of east UP)

➤ Projections as per current model forecasts. Actual progress may differ



but India Meteorological Department (IMD) officials said the system might take up to week to gain strength.

"We expect monsoon to reach the Konkan coast in another two-three days and cover most of Maharashtra by June 25. Nearly all of central India is likely to come under the monsoon system by June end, which means it is behind schedule by nearly 15 days," said D Sivananda

Pai, IMD's lead monsoon forecaster.

Monsoon's progress has assumed added urgency this year because of acute water shortages in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and some other parts of central and south India. Water levels in major reservoirs in both the regions are critically low at around 10% of capacity.

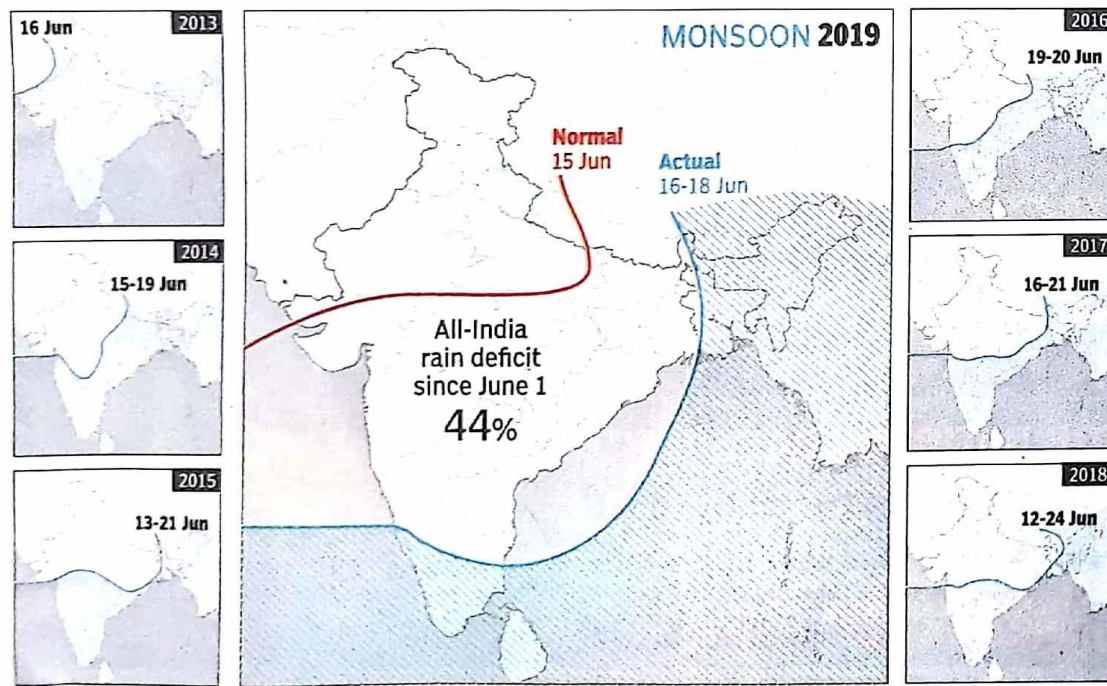
► Continued on P 14

Central India worst hit by this year's monsoon delay

MONSOON RUNNING LATE BY 15 DAYS

Monsoon normally covers nearly 2/3rd of India by June 15. It's delayed by 15 days this year. Drought-hit central India has the highest monsoon deficit of 57% so far

Actual Normal Where monsoon was on June 18-19 in previous years



Source: IMD; Graphic: Sunil Singh

►Continued from P 1

TOI accessed IMD's maps of monsoon's advance since 2007 and found this year's monsoon had made the least progress (by June 18-19) in all these years. The fastest ever was in 2013, the year of the Kerdarnath deluge, when monsoon had covered the entire country by June 16, a month ahead of the normal date.

Central India is the hardest hit by monsoon's delay. The region has a rain deficit of over 57% in June, which is adding to the drought caused by deficit rainfall in the preceding months. The monsoon shortfall in south India so far is 38% while it is 43% in the northeast and 27% in north-west India. "Monsoon arrived over Kerala a week later than the normal date. Thereafter, formation of the northward-moving cyclone Vayu in Arabian Sea drew away moisture from the system. While Vayu is bringing much-needed rain in Gujarat and the

The normal date of the arrival of monsoon in New Delhi is June 29. However, this year, the system is likely to enter north India only around the first week of July

west coast, it stalled monsoon's progress," Pai said.

Monsoon normally enters north India — beginning with parts of east Uttar P — around mid-June. The normal date of monsoon's arrival in Delhi is June 29. This year, however, the system is likely to enter the region only around the first week of July.

One of the conditions that speeds up the movement of the monsoon is formation of low pressure systems over the Bay of Bengal, which then moves into the mainland, bringing the rain. As of now, there is no low pressure system in sight.

"We are getting some circulation over Bay of Bengal, which should help monsoon, but there's no indication of a low pressure system forming as yet. If one forms say sometime next week, monsoon's progress could be much faster. Its movement into north India would also depend on a western disturbance coming in at the right time," Pai said.

An IMD update said monsoon could advance into Karnataka, some parts of south Konkan and Goa, Andhra Pradesh, remaining parts of Tamil Nadu and northeast India, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim and some parts of Odisha in the next three to four days.

IMD's forecast of a normal monsoon this year, which pegged the season's rainfall at 96% of the long period, had taken into account less than normal rains in June due to presence of an El Nino. As things stand, the actual rainfall in the month could be even lesser.

'Nal se jal' target: Ministry to work on ways to meet infrastructure cost

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 18 June

Tasked with delivering Prime Minister Narendra Modi's poll promise of "*Nal se Jal*", the water ministry is set to work with various ministries to make the scheme economically and environmentally viable while providing piped drinking water to all households by 2024.

The Jal Shakti ministry, which was officially constituted on Monday, is likely to collaborate with the housing and urban poverty alleviation and the rural development ministries to achieve a countrywide coverage for the scheme, a senior government official said. The government, while considering pricing the drinking water supply, will also discuss ways to meet the cost of creating infrastructure for tap water in rural and urban areas.

According to government data, only 18 per cent of the country receives piped drinking water with more than 400 million households still cut off. In states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh,

and Odisha the coverage of tap water is less than 5 per cent.

On the lines of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, where a separate allowance of ₹12,000 was made for each household to construct a toilet under PM Awaas Yojana-gramin, the government is likely to push for piped water connections through the same scheme in rural areas, another senior government official said.

"We are very good at creating one-time infrastructure but there is no one to maintain it. Infrastructure has not been spelt out yet but robust structures have to be created to avoid water leakages and broken pipelines," said Bharat Shah, senior fellow, International Water Management Institute.

The government is also considering to put a cap on the number of hours a day when the drinking tap water will be made available. "There is a concern of wastage if 24x7 water is available to all households in the country. We need to push for a behavioral change as well to save fast depleting water resources," the senior government official added.



According to a NITI Aayog study, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply by 2030, implying severe water scarcity for hundreds of millions of people and an eventual 6 per cent loss in the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

The Jal Shakti ministry plans to utilise ground and surface water, depending on the region to provide drinking water. However, in states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan where both these resources are scarce, transportation of water will be an added challenge.

A NITI Aayog report predicted that 21 cities in India will see the total depletion of their groundwater by as early as 2020.

The per capita water availability in the country has come down from 5,000 cubic meters in 1950s to 1,400 cubic meters at present, according to the water resources department.

According to the National Commission for Integrated Water Resource Development, the water requirement by 2050 in high-use scenario is likely to be a milder 1,180 billion cubic meter (BCM), whereas the present-day availability is 695 BCM.

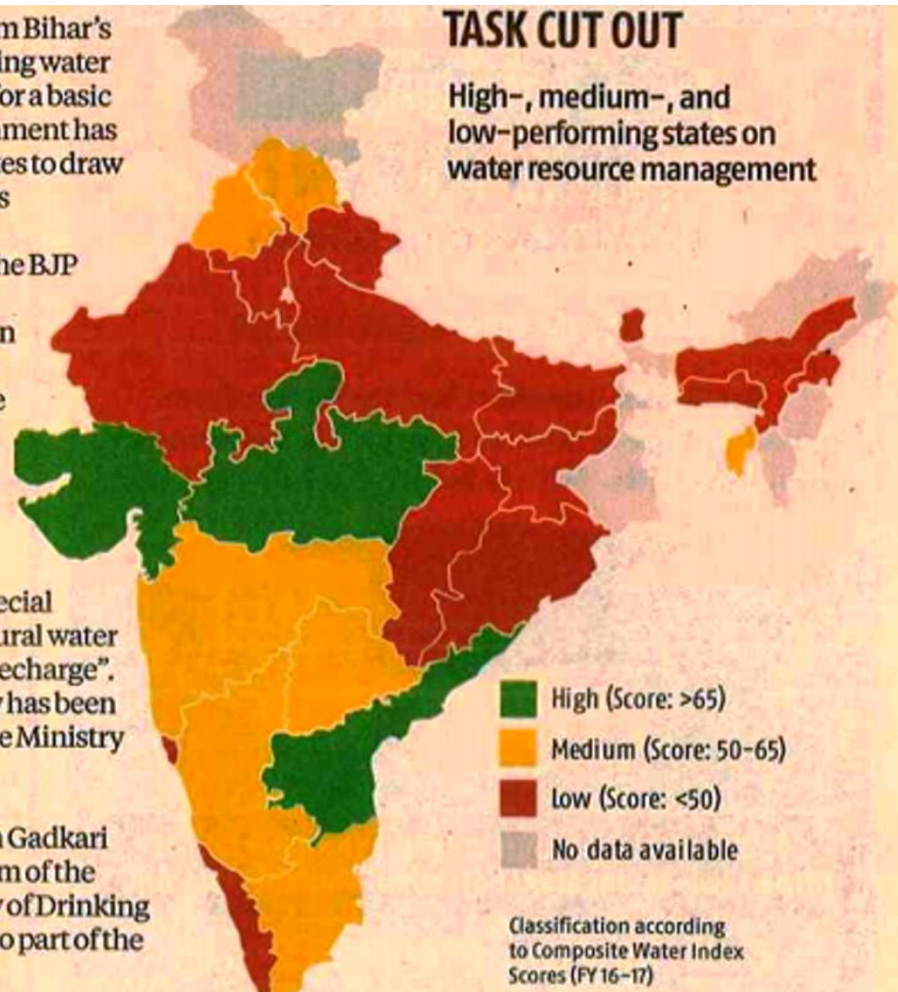
While taking a leaf, from Bihar's initiative to provide drinking water to 20 million households for a basic user fees, the Modi government has sought inputs from all states to draw up a final action plan for its ambitious scheme.

In its 2019 manifesto, the BJP had also promised that it would launch the "Jal Jivan Mission", under which its government would ensure piped water for every household by 2024. The manifesto had added that the government would ensure "sustainability of water supply through a special focus on conservation of rural water bodies and ground water recharge".

The Jal Shakti ministry has been created by reorganising the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, which Nitin Gadkari headed in the previous term of the government. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also part of the new ministry.

TASK CUT OUT

High-, medium-, and low-performing states on water resource management



Jal shakti min to look after rejuvenation of all rivers now

New Delhi: Consolidating administration over water related issues further under one ministry, the Centre has taken out the National River Conservation Directorate from environment ministry and made it an integral part of the 'Jal Shakti' ministry, which will now be responsible for rejuvenation of all rivers across the country.

The directorate is currently implementing river conservation plan in 15 states, covering polluted stretches of 33 rivers in 76 towns/cities at a sanctioned cost of over Rs 4,801 crore. Its responsibility is to implement centrally sponsored national river conservation plan (NRCP) for all rivers across the country except the national river Ganga and its tributaries.

Matters relating to the river Ganga and its tributaries were taken out from the environment ministry in 2014 when the government under the PM Narendra Modi's first term had made it part of the then ministry of water resources for giving focussed attention on its rejuvenation.

Tap Water For All

*Provide comprehensive piped water coverage
to lift Indians' standard of living*

Addressing chief ministers at a recent meeting of the governing council of Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said government's aim was to ensure piped water to every rural household by 2024. This is a commendable goal and a logical followup to the Swachh Bharat programme. Ensuring piped water to every household is at the heart of the overarching aim of governments to improve the quality of life for every Indian. To actualise this goal, Modi took an important step by integrating the government's water management efforts.

The newly created Jal Shakti Mantralaya – to be helmed by Gajendra Singh Shekhawat – consolidates water policy and management, which had till recently been spread across seven ministries. According to one estimate, only around one in five rural households has a piped water connection. Within this, there is noticeable regional disparity. In this



context, it is important the Centre adopts a coordinated approach to the problem. From a political standpoint, it helps that both Centre and states such as UP and Bihar, which lag the national average in piped water connections, have governments run by BJP and its allies.

The scale of the challenge for the government this time is even more complex than Swachh Bharat. Linking every household through taps to a collective source of water requires the state to be involved at every step. By way of comparison, building toilets could be hastened

through financial subsidies provided to relevant households. Now, Centre and states have to work in conjunction. We need to witness greater government participation at all levels of project implementation. Even as the focus is on rural households, governments cannot lose sight of the fact that many urban slums are largely dependent on hand pump, each one shared by many households. The aim must be comprehensive coverage.

Piped water needs to be located in the larger policy context of easing India's water stress. At a per capita level, water availability has been declining. Piped water projects therefore represent an approach which can harness technology to augment water conservation. To illustrate, Israel recycles around 94% of water it uses. Recycling can increase water availability even in times of rainfall deficiency. This can end the perennial water crises Chennai suffers, for instance. At another level, piped water to every household will significantly ease the burden women in rural India bear. Piped water can be a truly transformative project.

Madras HC pulls up Tamil Nadu govt for poor handling of water crisis

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
CHENNAI, JUNE 18

THE MADRAS High Court on Tuesday pulled up the Tamil Nadu government for not taking adequate steps to handle the water crisis in Chennai despite two failed monsoon seasons.

Justices S Manikumar and Subramonium Prasad, who earlier sought a reply from the government on a number of steps they had taken up to handle the water crisis, orally observed that the government did

not take adequate steps even if the water crisis in the wake of failed monsoons was expected.

The court was hearing cases filed against the commercial exploitation of groundwater from the outskirts of the city, including a PIL from a resident of Vellore district, who alleged that sewage was being allowed to flow through into a water channel.

While the government explained steps they had taken up to handle the water crisis and the progress in new desalination projects, besides steps taken with regard to encroach-

ments, the court suo moto impleaded the secretary of Public Works Department (PWD) in the case and directed to submit a state-wide comprehensive report on the number of reservoirs in the state, steps taken for desilting, amount sanctioned, and status of those works.

The court observed that some of the water bodies have been destroyed or reduced in size due to encroachment. "Encroachment is also said to be one of the causes of the reduction of storage capacity of lakes and water bodies. The PWD secretary who is vested

with the custody of preserving the lakes is also directed to submit a detailed report of the steps taken for the removal of encroachment. The secretary is directed to issue a circular to all district collectors to submit details about the action taken for removal of encroachments in water bodies," the court said.

The court also sought a report on the desalination projects taken up by the government and information about plans for additional desalination plant.

The case has been posted for further hearing on June 26.

गंगा में दो साल बाद नहीं गिरेगा एक भी बूंद गंदा पानी

■ वाराणसी (एसएनबी)।

गंगा को गंदे पानी से मुक्ति मिलने में अभी दो साल और लगेंगे। गंदे पानी के शोधन के लिए सभी सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का निर्माण पूरा होने में दो वर्ष लगेंगे। इस वर्ष के अंत तक उत्तराखंड और झारखंड में गंगा में सीधे गंदा पानी गिरना बंद हो जाएगा। दोनों राज्यों में सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बनकर तैयार होने के कगार पर हैं और साल खत्म होते-होते पूरी क्षमता से काम करने लगेंगे।

उक्त जानकारी केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने मंगलवार को सर्किट हाउस में मीडिया को दी। उन्होंने बताया कि केंद्र सरकार गंगोत्री से लेकर गंगा सागर पर



केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने कहा कि गंगा की निर्मलता-

अविरलता के प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे होने में लगेंगे दो वर्ष

गंगा के पानी को आचमन योग्य बनाने की पुरजोर कोशिश कर रही है। गंगा में सीवर और नाले सीधे न गिरे और शोधित जल ही गंगा में जाए इसलिए सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट

का निर्माण कराया जा रहा है। अगले दो वर्ष में बन रहे सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट पूरी क्षमता से काम करने लगेंगे। इसके एक भी बूंद अनट्रीटेड पानी और कल-कारखानों से निकलने वाला पानी सीधे गंगा में नहीं गिरेगा।

उन्होंने बताया कि उप्र में गंगा को अविरल और निर्मल करने के लिए 87 प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर 11986 करोड़ की लागत आ रही है। 87 प्रोजेक्ट्स में 10263 करोड़ की लागत के 50 सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट शामिल हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि उप्र में 15 सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बनकर तैयार हो गये हैं। तीन सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट वाराणसी में स्थित हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि साल 2014 में केंद्र में मोदी सरकार से पहले गंगा

सफाई के नाम पर चार हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, लेकिन काम का प्रभाव नहीं दिखा। 2014 में भाजपा सरकार आते ही गंगा सफाई की प्रतिबद्धता दिखायी गयी और नेशनल मिशन फॉर गंगा क्लीनिंग की स्थापना की गयी।

केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री ने बताया कि गंगा को अविरल व निर्मल करने का शत-प्रतिशत लक्ष्य बिना जनांदोलन के हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता। गंगा को लेकर हर व्यक्ति को जागरूक होना पड़ेगा। गंगा सदा-सर्वदा हैं और इसे शुद्ध करने की प्रक्रिया भी सदैव चलती रहेगी। गंगा की निर्मलता और अविरलता जनचेतना का विषय है। सरकार गंगा को लेकर जनचेतना जगाने की भी कोशिश कर रही है।

सिक्किम में बादल फटने से तीस्ता में बाढ़, 60 गाड़ियों में 300 पर्यटक फंसे



तस्वीर उत्तर जिले की है। यहाँ तीस्ता नदी खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बह रही है। फोटो- वांग चैन

उत्तर जिले के डिकचु में स्थित एनएचपीसी का गेस्ट हाउस तीस्ता नदी में बह गया

चेवान के दहल | गंगटोक

उत्तरी सिक्किम में सोमवार को बादल फटने से हुई मूसलधार बारिश के बाद कई इलाकों में बाढ़ के हालात बन गए हैं। भूस्खलन से सड़कें और पुल क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं। तीस्ता नदी में जलस्तर बढ़ने से कई निचले इलाकों में पानी भर गया है। उफान के चलते डिकचु में स्थित एनएचपीसी का गेस्ट हाउस भी नदी में बह गया। तिगवोंग और साक्योंग पेंटोंग गांव को जोड़ने वाला सस्पेंशन ब्रिज भी ध्वस्त हो गया। इससे पेंटोंग गांव का राज्य से संपर्क टूट गया है। भूस्खलन के चलते उत्तर सिक्किम घूमने गए पर्यटकों की 60 गाड़ियां लाचेन और जेमा-3 के बीच फंस गईं। इनमें फंसे 300 पर्यटकों को आईटीबीपी और पुलिस ने लाचेन पहुंचाया है। प्रशासन ने 3 दिन तक पर्यटकों के उत्तरी सिक्किम जाने पर रोक लगा दी है। **कई घरों को नुकसान:** भूस्खलन से कई घर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं। दक्षिण सिक्किम के सिम्चुथांग में एक सस्पेंशन ब्रिज नदी में बह गया। यह ब्रिज पैदल यात्रियों के लिए था। यह दक्षिण और पूर्व जिलों को जोड़ता था।

सोमवार को 2.30 बजे बादल फटे



सोमवार दोपहर 2.30 बजे उत्तर सिक्किम में बादल फटने से जोरदार बारिश शुरू हुई।

चुनगाथंग डैम से 600 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा, निचले इलाकों में अलर्ट जारी

सीएम पीएस गोले ने कहा कि सड़कों को खोलने की कोशिश जारी है। फंसे हुए पर्यटकों और उनकी गाड़ियों को जल्द सुरक्षित जगह पहुंचा दिया जाएगा। उत्तर जिला के कलेक्टर ने बताया कि चुनगाथंग डैम से 600 क्यूसेक पानी तीस्ता में छोड़ा गया है। इसलिए लाचेन और चुनगाथंग में अलर्ट जारी किया गया है।