

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-10-जून-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





A farmer works in a paddy field in Kapurthala on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO: MALKIAT SINGH

# Sowing ops begin today, CM promises 8-hr power

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JUNE 9

Chief Minister Capt Minister on Tuesday assured farmers of uninterrupted eight-hour power supply for the tubewells, as well as regular water supply needed for successful paddy transplantation. The kharif season for sowing paddy will begin on Wednesday.

In a message to the farmers ahead of the paddy sowing operations, the Chief Minister urged them to wear face mask and diligently follow all health protocols advised by authorities from time to time. With Covid cases rising across the world, especially in India, Punjab could not

remain isolated, he warned.

Expressing hope for another bumper kharif crop by state's farmers, who had delivered in tough conditions in the recently concluded rabi season, the Chief Minister urged all farmers to strictly follow all social distancing norms and take all necessary precautions to protect themselves.

Amid the Covid crisis, Punjab had successfully completed procurement of 128 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) without a single instance of Covid infection reported from as many as 4,000 mandis across the state. This, said the Chief Minister, had demonstrated the successful implementation of social distancing

norms during the intricate 40-day process, which the farmers had managed against all odds.

Capt Amarinder expressed satisfaction at the initial results of the unique direct sowing method for which state government had provided machines to farmers this season.

The results have been encouraging, with paddy needing less water, he said, adding that the technique was also less labour-intensive. The state government has been encouraging the use of these machines in the light of the reduced migrant worker availability and the pandemic dangers involved in manual sowing.



The Tribune 10-Jun-2020

# Inclement weather hits kinnow growers

Say droppings high due to strong winds, rainfall

**ARCHIT WATTS**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

**MUKTSAR, JUNE 9**

The rain, high velocity winds and huge difference between day and night temperature at this time of the season has almost doubled kinnow dropping in orchards. Fruit growers are now expecting dip in their income as Covid-19 pandemic may also decrease the demand of fruit in faraway places.

A kinnow grower said on an average an orchard in one-acre had nearly 100 trees and one-kg kinnow from each tree has dropped as of now. "The dropping is almost double of last year. An orchard in one-acre has witnessed fruit dropping of one-quintal, which would have weighed 15-20 quintal at the ripened stage. Now, if we don't get better prices in October-November, our losses will mount up," he said.

Similarly, Avneet Brar, a kinnow grower of Daulatpura village in Abohar subdivision of Fazilka district, said, "The fre-



Damaged kinnow fruit in an orchard. TRIBUNE PHOTO

quent change in weather has led to high kinnow dropping this season. Unlike past, fruit traders too are this time reluctant to make contracts of standing fruit in orchards as markets remained close."

Some fruit growers even said due to the high price of dried kinnow, some thefts from orchards have occurred.

The fruit dropping was negligible in May-June last year. However, riots in Delhi in January had hit hard the supply to the National Capital and

other parts of the country, thus the prices had come down. Notably, kinnow harvesting starts in November and lasts till March.

"The growing kinnow at this stage requires hot and stable weather, but the weather vagaries are hitting it. Usually, there are no rains in May, but this time the picture is different. The price of matured kinnow depends on orange production in Maharashtra. It is all wait-and-watch game," said some fruit growers.

Deccan Chronicle 10-Jun-2020

SEASONAL | ALERT

Some parts of Telangana likely to experience heavy rainfall

# Monsoon to arrive in city tomorrow

T.S.S. SIDDHARTH | DC  
HYDERABAD, JUNE 9

The much-awaited southwest monsoon is expected to enter the state in the next 24 hours, officials of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Tuesday.

The state will experience rain after 48 hours, and heavy rainfall in isolated areas.

The rains which would begin from the southern parts of the state would reach the city by Thursday. Despite the cloud cover, the city recorded a maximum of 38.4° Celsius and a minimum of 26.5°C.

"We predict that the showers that would be witnessed in the state from June 11 will be monsoon showers. These rains will

● The rains which would begin from the southern parts of the state would reach the city by Thursday. Despite the cloud cover, the city recorded a maximum of 38.4° Celsius

start as light to moderate showers, but they would intensify as the week goes on," Dr K. Nagarathna, director, IMD Hyderabad, told *Deccan Chronicle*.

"Initially, there would be rains in the southwestern

and southeastern districts. These rains would be of light to moderate intensity. From Thursday, we can see rain in most districts. These rains would be heavy and very heavy in certain parts," an official

of the department said.

"Conditions are becoming favourable for the further advance of the monsoon into some more parts of the Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rayalaseema, the remaining parts of Tamil Nadu, some parts of Telangana state and coastal Andhra Pradesh and some northeastern states during the next 48 hours," the IMD said.

Deccan Herald 10-Jun-2020

## Social distancing norms may delay Monsoon Session

NEW DELHI, DHNS: The Covid-19 social distancing norms may end up delaying Parliament's Monsoon Session with top officials telling the presiding officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha that the existing arrangements could accommodate a few MPs only.

During a review meeting convened by Rajya Sabha Chairman M Venkaiah Naidu and attended by Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, the Secretaries-General of the two Houses briefed the presiding officers about the various possibilities of holding the session.

In a previous meeting on June 1, the top officials were tasked to examine the possibility of shifting the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha to Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha to the Central Hall.

Usually, the Monsoon Session starts in the third or fourth week of July and adjourns just before Independence Day on August 15. Sources said the officials reported the outcomes of the assessment of seating capacity in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, the Central Hall and

the Plenary Hall of Vigyan Bhawan. Lok Sabha has 545 MPs and Rajya Sabha has 245.

According to the assessment, sources said, the Rajya Sabha Chamber can accommodate about 60 MPs as per the norms of social distancing while the Lok Sabha Chamber and the Central Hall is adequate enough for a little over 100 lawmakers. Even if the Members were to be accommodated in the galleries, the total seating capacity would be much less than required, if all members were to be accommodated.

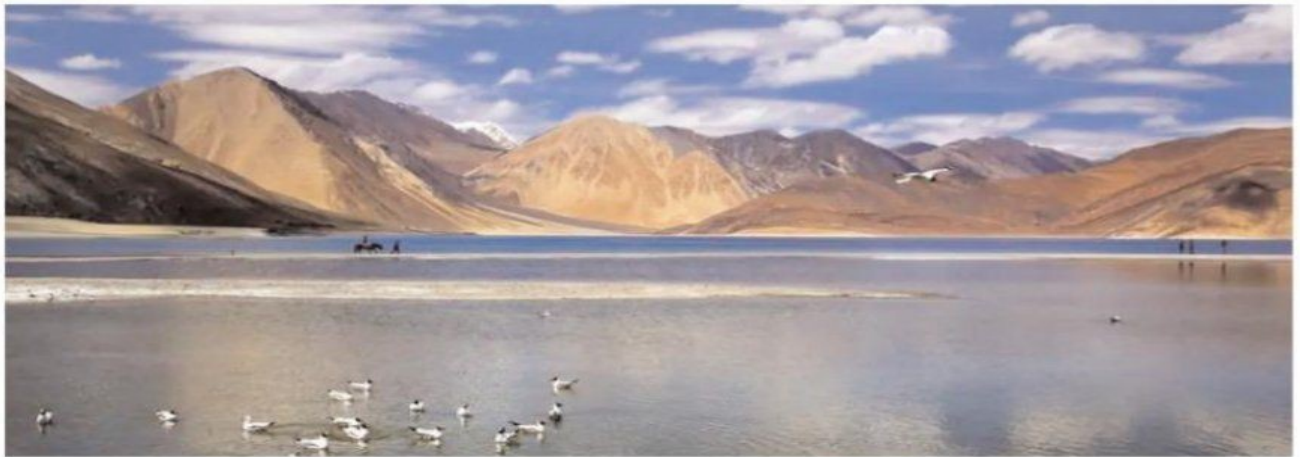
The Secretaries-General were also of the view that the Plenary Hall of Vigyan Bhawan would not be adequate to accommodate all Lok Sabha MPs. They also pointed out that the Central Hall and Vigyan Bhawan have limitations when it comes to availability of air-conditioning among others.

The meeting also discussed another option of only allowing MPs whose participation in various items of business is required on a daily basis.



# The Strategic River

The geography of the area has not changed since 1962 but the high Himalayas are no longer impregnable. The Galwan river, which is located very centrally, connects to Shyok on the road under construction. Lying in between the Chushul airport and DBO, it continues to be of great strategic importance providing direct and a convenient access to Shyok and areas beyond



**T**hough just about eighty kilometers in length, Galwan river in the eastern part of Ladakh has been of immense strategic importance for India. It was at the turn of the nineteenth century and during the early years of the last one that a certain Ghulam Rasool Galwan, a young man, an adventurer and an explorer who was a frequent traveller to Tibet along with the traders had come in contact with Capt. (later Col.) Younghusband. Those were the days when the great game was at its peak. At that time the British Viceroy in India was far more worried about the rapid Russian expansion towards Tibet, rather than any threat from China. Capt. Younghusband had been especially chosen by the Viceroy to explore Tibet, gather intelligence and assess the possibility of any Russian expansion which could pose a threat to British interests in India. Ghulam Rasool had remained attached with the British expeditions as a guide. In the later years he also guided other expeditions from France and Italy into Tibet. It is understood that in order to cross Kongka La Pass from Shyok, he frequently used a river valley route. Though it is quite unusual, but this small torrent of a river was later named after Ghulam Rasool Galwan as the River Galwan.

In order to have a better appreciation of the current scenario, it would be useful to go into a bit of contemporary history focused on the Galwan River. Events had moved rapidly after the Chinese occupation of Tibet during 1950-51. That the quiet cold of the high Himalayas would be getting noisier and hotter was realized for the first time in 1957. It was the discovery of the Aksai Chin road, built in a record time by China on our territory. The presence of this road was not discovered by any of our patrols, for there were none, but was con-

veyed by our Ambassador in China, who had seen the press reports claiming building of this high altitude road in a record time to be an extraordinary feat. This was the beginning of rapid deterioration in our relations with China. Subsequent events are too well known to be recounted here.

The situation took a turn for the worst when our patrolling party of the CRPF was fired upon near Kongka La on 21 October 1959. Ever since then in order to commemorate the sacrifice of these eleven men, this day has been observed as the Police Commemoration Day. As this incident made the aggressive designs of the Chinese very clear, post this incident all the check posts in the area were taken over by the Army. In the meantime frequent Chinese intrusions into our territory, besides road building had been coming to notice. It was then decided to station posts in the forward areas which had hitherto remained unpatrolled.

It was in response to this policy that on 26 September 1961, the then Deputy Director of IB, Mr Dave, sent a detailed note to the Ministry of Defence. It was recommended that "We should reconnoiter the Galwan river valley and open posts as far eastwards as possible, because this valley was connected with Shyok valley through which River Shyok provided access to Indus and onwards to Pak-occupied Kashmir. It was further recommended that if the Chinese commanded the Galwan valley, it would give them easy access towards Skardu and our routes to

Murgo, Daulat Beg Oldi and Panamic would be cut. Further the unoccupied area between Pangong and Spanggur lakes was recommended to be covered by new posts."

At the time of implementation of these recommendations, there were the usual differences of opinion amongst the higher echelons of administration, which delayed matters. Finally a platoon of 4/8 Gurkhas was moved from Hotsprings, who after trekking for a month came to a point overlooking the Galwan river on 5 July 1962. Our post was established by this platoon close to the Chinese post of Samzungling in

such a manner that it cut off their supply route. Not only that, it also briefly detained a small Chinese patrol. Galwan river also being strategically important for the Chinese, their reaction was almost instantaneous. Their protest note of 8 July 1962 was followed up by a company strength of troops which surrounded our Galwan post on 10 July.

This was followed by more troops and ultimately we had a situation where our Galwan post of one platoon was completely surrounded by a battalion of Chinese, with loudspeakers blaring all the time.

Amongst other things the loudspeakers were exhorting the Gurkhas to side with Tibet and Chinese. Then came the question of servicing our Galwan post because all land links had got severed. Ultimately this had to be done by air. Later an attempt was made to strengthen this post with 5 Jat. When the hostilities broke out in October 1962, this Galwan post was the first one to be

attacked in the western sector and was overwhelmed.

Over the decades, the situation has undergone a vast change. Today we are not only numerically stronger in the area, but also have weaponry which would be more than a match for the Chinese. Accessibility to our border posts used to be a serious handicap.

Today we have airfields at DBO and Chushul, which are capable of handling the heaviest of loads. Besides minor airfields have come up at Nyoma and Fukche. The most important point is the construction of the road from Dabruk to Shyok and then to the northernmost point of DBO. This road runs almost parallel to the LAC and is of a very high strategic value besides virtually acting as the lifeline for our border posts.

This road cuts off completely the future plans, if any, from the Chinese side to intrude westwards through the Galwan river valley. This situation had been foreseen way back in 1961, when a forward post was located in Galwan valley but today we have a road. The Chinese had at that time reacted to the location of Galwan post, it is understood that now they are reacting to this road which more or less blocks their westward passage through the River Galwan valley.

The geography of the area has not changed since 1962 but the high Himalayas are no longer impregnable. The Galwan river, which is located very centrally, connects to Shyok on the road under construction. Lying in between the Chushul airport and DBO, it continues to be of great strategic importance providing direct and a convenient access to Shyok and areas beyond. It is expected that as earlier and even now, the events around Galwan River are going to be the main focus of the ongoing talks between India and China.



**KK PAUL**

The writer is a former Governor and a Sr. Advisor at the Pranab Mukherjee Foundation



MANDAR DEODHAR

**T**HE cyclone Nisarga in coastal Maharashtra on June 3, left the Konkan region devastated. With a speed of 130 km per hour and a radius of 60 km, it's landfall was at Alibaug. It lasted for two hours before moving north and getting weaker. By then, around five lakh houses were partially damaged. Countless palms of betel nut and coconut have been flattened. As the electricity polls and transmission wires are damaged, the districts of Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg have been in the dark for almost a week. The electricity will not be restored for another fortnight.

As the cyclone blew away roof-tin sheets of their houses the residents are struggling to procure new ones from the market. "There is a shortage of tin sheets

A damaged poultry farm at Chichoti village near Alibaug.



# Nisarga wreaks havoc in Konkan

and the prices have sky rocketed," says Kunal Patil, a resident of Choul near Alibaug, Raigad. "I had to stand in queue for more than two hours to get these. There are several other families who are forced to live under the open sky." This is especially a concern as the monsoon will arrive soon.

As wells, the major drinking water sources, are filled up with

the remains of trees the residents are prioritising cleaning them up. The food grains that they had stored in their houses before the monsoon are also damaged. Almost 90 per cent of palms of betel nut and coconut, which have a large pie in the regional economy, have been destroyed inflicting huge financial losses. At a rough estimate, almost eight lakh families have lost their livelihood.

The Maharashtra government has started a process to assess the loss which might take a month to complete. Chief minister Uddhav Thackeray has announced a relief budget of ₹100 crore, ₹75 crore and ₹50 crore for the districts of Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg respectively. "We have not yet calculated the total loss," he said on June 5.

The BJP and the Nationalist



Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray has announced relief compensation for the affected districts.

Congress Party (NCP) are unanimous in demanding that the state government should amend its 2019 Government Resolution that empowers the administration to pay an aid of ₹5,000 per family during natural calamities. A Lok Sabha member from

Raigad Sunil Tatkare of NCP and BJP leader Vinod Tawde agreed that a budget of ₹5,000 will be insufficient as each family has suffered a loss between ₹20,000 to ₹1 lakh.

The writer is senior associate editor, India Today.

**T**HE residents of Mumbai will have to wait for some more time for their driving licence as the transport department has put a stop to the tests for issuing the same. The department has started working on protocols to be followed in its Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) while taking a learner's driving test. After the issuance of learning licence the individual is eligible to get a permanent driving licence. The government has issued guidelines on restrictions and relaxation based on the containment zones. It has resumed its operations from June 8 but has continued with its policy of no learning licence tests in RTOs.

## Moving towards normalcy

**T**HE FIRST sign of Mumbai returning to normalcy was evident in the crowds and chaos on Monday, as private office were allowed to reopen partially. Thousands were standing in queue to catch buses.

All the major highways in Mumbai recorded queues of crawling vehicles. As the Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply



People have started using public transport again.

and Transport (BEST) deployed buses for emergency workers the conductors found it difficult to manage crowds.

Shops and establishments have reopened except for malls, cinema halls, and restaurants. The officials of the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) have stated the rules which some say are confusing. Shop owner Rajesh Parab from Dadar says, "Permission to reopen shops depends on the direction of the shop. We are carrying the compass box to prove that we are abiding by the rules."

Travel within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) has been allowed.

## New robot for Covid patients

A 23-YEAR old engineer from Dombivli Pratik Tirodkar has made a

Navbharat Times 10-Jun-2020

# हजार साल के लिए पानी

सुविज्ञा जैन

**बुंदेलखंड का** नाम आते ही जेहन में कैसी तस्वीर उभरती है? सख्त जमीन। उसमें पड़ी सुख दरार। काले मेघों की बाट जोहते किसान। उनके हताश-निराश चेहरे। बुंदेलखंड में अब साल में सिर्फ 40 दिन बादल बरसते हैं। लेकिन उसका अतीत आज जैसा नहीं था। एक समय ऐसा भी था, जब यहां के तालाब बारहों महीने पानी से लबालब रहते थे। ये तालाब इतने बड़े थे कि दो-तीन साल सूखा पड़ने पर भी जमीन रसवती रहती थी। भरपूर अन्न होता था। अकालविहीन वह समय चंदेल शासकों का था, जिन्होंने बुंदेलखंड में 9वीं से लेकर 13वीं सदी तक राज किया।

चंदेल युग अद्भुत चित्रकला, शिल्पकारी, वास्तुकला और जल-प्रबंधन के लिए याद किया जाता है। विश्व प्रसिद्ध खजुराहो के मंदिर चंदेल शासकों के समय ही बने। बुंदेलखंड में कालिंजर, गढ़कुंडार, ओरछा, महोबा जैसे कई इलाके आज भी चंदेल शासकों के बनवाए किलों और जलाशयों के कारण जाने जाते हैं। गुरिद, गजनी और शेरशाह सूरी से चंदेल शासकों के युद्ध की कथाएं अब भी लोगों की जुबान पर हैं। चंदेलों की राजधानी रहे कालिंजर के किले को जीतने की लड़ाई में ही शेरशाह मारे गए थे। बहरहाल, अपनी प्रजा के हित में किया गया चंदेल शासकों का जो काम आज भी यादगार माना जाता है, वह है जल संचय के लिए बनवाए गए हजारों तालाब।

अपने शासन काल के दौरान चंदेल शासकों ने महोबा को अपनी राजधानी बनाया था। जल-प्रबंधन की उनकी नायाब व्यवस्था के अवशेष महोबा में मौजूद हैं। यहां प्राचीन सात तालाबों की एक ऐसी शृंखला जीवित है, जो उस समय अपने जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र का एक-एक बूंद पानी संचित करने में सक्षम थी। दरअसल, ये सातों प्राचीन तालाब एक-दूसरे से नहरों के जरिए जुड़े हुए हैं। बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र, जहां तापमान अक्सर 50 डिग्री तक को छू जाता है, वहां गर्मी में चंदेलों की राजधानी महोबा में तापमान को कम रखने में इन विशाल तालाबों की बड़ी भूमिका थी। इसीलिए अंग्रेज शासक इन तालाबों को वॉटर शीट यानी 'पानी की चादर' कहा करते थे। चंदेल राज में बुंदेलखंड की आर्थिक समृद्धि और खाद्य संपन्नता का सबसे बड़ा कारण उनके जल-प्रबंधन को ही माना जाता है।



इस आलेख को विस्तार से सुनने या पढ़ने के लिए लॉग ऑन कीजिए [www.navbharatgold.com](http://www.navbharatgold.com) पर, जहां ऐसे अनेकों आलेख और पॉडकास्ट खास आपके लिए पेश हैं





Haribhoomi 10-Jun-2020

हरिभूमि

रायपुर - मुख्य संस्करण

10 Jun 2020

केंद्र सरकार ने  
योजना के  
कार्यान्वयन पर  
जताई चिंता

हरिभूमि न्यूज ॥ नई दिल्ली

## मेघालय में 'जल जीवन मिशन' की कछुआ चाल, लक्ष्य हासिल करना टेढ़ी खीर

केंद्र सरकार के वर्ष 2024 तक देशभर के ग्रामीण घरों में पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए चलाई जा रहे जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन में जहां कई राज्य तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं, वहीं पूर्वोत्तर के मेघालय व नागालैंड में इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन जिस प्रकार से कछुआ चाल से हो रहा है, उसे देखते हुए इन राज्यों में योजना के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना एक डेढ़ी खीर होगा। इस धीमी गति को लेकर केंद्र सरकार ने गहरी चिंता जाहिर की है। केंद्रीय जल



शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुसार केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने मेघालय और नागालैंड के मुख्यमंत्रियों को लिखे अपने पत्र में इन राज्य में

जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की धीमी प्रगति पर चिंता जाहिर की है। मेघालय में इस योजना के तहत दिसंबर 2022 तक सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य है। मंत्रालय के अनुसार मेघालय के मुख्यमंत्री से आग्रह करते हुए शेखावत ने कहा कि वे राज्य के उन 3,891 गांवों में 'अभियान मोड' में तुरंत काम में तेजी लाएं जहां मौजूदा जल आपूर्ति योजनाएं चल रही हैं।

### योजना में पिछड़ा

केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत ने नागालैंड के मुख्यमंत्री को लिखे पत्र में भी जल जीवन मिशन की धीमी प्रगति पर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की गई। मंत्रालय के अनुसार नागालैंड में वर्ष 2019-20 में 75 हजार घरों में नल कनेक्शन देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित था, लेकिन अब तक केवल 2,000 घरों में नल कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं। जबकि इसके लिए नागालैंड को वर्ष 2019-20 में 56.49 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए थे। राज्य केवल 23.54 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर सका है। जबकि वर्ष 2020-21 में नागालैंड के लिए आवंटन 56.49 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 114.09 करोड़ रुपये किया जा चुका है।