

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-03-नवंबर-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> परदेखें



Deccan Chronicle 03-November-2020

KTR forms strategic nala plan to contain flooding

MADDY DEEKSHITH | DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 2

After the Strategic Road Development Plan, the state government set up an exclusive wing to execute different works under the Strategic Nala Development Plan (SNDP), as part of its long-term plans to avoid flooding and development of nalas in the city.

Under this initiative, SNDP will identify and study critical narrow points, encroachments on nalas, trunk mains, feeder nalas and other aspects and submit reports to take up all the works in a mission mode. Action will be initiated accordingly. Like the SRDP, the idea is to replicate the move and reap good results. Officials from municipal, public health and water works departments will be part of the wing. Hyderabad Road Development Corporation chief engineer C. Vasantha, who retired last month, has been appointed as the OSD of the Strategic Road Development Plan.

The city had received

heavy rainfall last month resulting in flooding of many low-lying areas and residential colonies.

Among other factors, narrowing of nalas and stormwater drains over the years prevented the free flow of water.

Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) minister K.T. Rama Rao said the SNDP has been exclusively set up to deal with all issues pertaining to nalas in the city and will mitigate the adversities on account of heavy rains or urban flood in future. Rama Rao said that the SNDP will primarily study and work for development of nalas and stormwater drains in the city. It will plan, develop and maintain comprehensive stormwater drainage or nala system in the city.

The MA&UD minister further said that the move to set up the SNDP comes in the wake of taking up the SRDP and developing different structures to ease traffic congestion in different areas across the city.



K.T. Rama Rao

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Deccan Chronicle 03-November-2020

DECKS | CLEARED

Centre agrees to release ₹2,300 cr for the irrigation scheme

Relief to Jagan in Polavaram project

N. VAMSI SRINIVAS | DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 2

In a major and immediate relief to the Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy government in Andhra Pradesh, the Union finance ministry on Monday agreed to release ₹2,300 crore for the ongoing Polavaram multipurpose irrigation project without imposing riders.

Earlier, the finance ministry insisted that the Jal Shakti ministry approve the project cost at ₹29,000 crore as estimated in the financial year 2013-2014 as against the revised estimate of ₹48,000 crore. The precondition for releasing the funds, if agreed by the

Jal Shakti ministry, would have put a heavy financial burden on the state government as it could have had to bear the differential amount.

"We are happy to note that the Union finance ministry has removed a conditional clause for releasing ₹2,300 crore and asked the Jal Shakti ministry to sort out the issue by the time the next instalment is due," a senior water resources official of Andhra Pradesh told *Deccan Chronicle*.

The AP government has also got a shot-in-the-arm with the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), a nodal agency, observing

that the project could be completed only at the revised estimate. The PPA met here on Monday under the chairmanship of Chandrasekhar Iyer to discuss the finance ministry's proposal to the Jal Shakti ministry to approve the project cost to avail funds. Significantly, the PPA also fixed April 2022 as the deadline for completing the project.

An expert committee, which recently visited the project site, has prepared a monthly schedule of works to be completed to meet the deadline. The committee estimated that 74 per cent of the civil works are completed.

The representatives of the Central Water Commission and the Revised Cost Committee took part in the meeting through a video conference. Adityanath Das, special CS, water resources, represented the delegation of AP officials.

"The outcome of the meeting is positive. There has been a consensus among the participants that the project cannot be completed at 2013-2014 estimates and the same has to be communicated to the MoJS which in turn will take up the matter with MoF," sources said.

The state government has also made a strong

pitch for treating the Rehabilitation and Resettlement cost as an integral part of the irrigation component of the project.

The officials brought to the PPA's notice that Centre has not separated R&R in any national irrigation project currently under progress in other parts of the country and there should be no discrimination against Andhra Pradesh. The state government has agreed to the PPA's observation that revenue proceedings from the sale of water to industrial purposes should go to the authority.

Indian Express 03-November-2020



CELEBRATING A RIVER

THE JAL Shakti Ministry under Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Monday launched a three-day 'Ganga Utsav' to celebrate the "glory of the holy Ganga". As a part of the event, actor Rajeev Khandelwal will launch the second season of 'Rag Rag mein Ganga', a show that traces various stories related to the river. The first season of the show was aired last year. The event will feature a host of programmes, including debates and dialogues, story-telling sessions, and performances by the likes of Kailash Kher, classical singer Revati Sakalkar, Kathak dancer Vaswati Mishra, and Kabir cafe, apart from release of 13 short films related to the Ganga — all to be done virtually.

Hindustan Times 03-November-2020

Delhi, Jaipur among 31 cities facing grave water risk: Study

WWF analysis states that by 2050, many parts of India are likely to experience extreme water crisis

Jayashree Nandi

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NEW DELHI: Delhi, Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Amritsar and 26 other Indian cities could face a very high water risk in the next few decades according to the Worldwide Fund for Nature's Water Risk Filter released on Monday. WWF's new water risk scenarios estimate that hundreds of millions of people in cities across the globe could face dramatically increased water risks – unless urgent action is taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The filter is a tool to various risks including physical scarcity

of water due to say aridity; water depletion; pollution etc, fragmentation of river ecosystems; projections for flooding, regulatory and policy risks, climate change etc. Overall, the entire India is at high risk due to various factors as per the assessment's mapping. By 2050, many parts of India including north, west and peninsular India are likely to experience extreme water risk.

WWF Water Risk Filter's country profile for India states that major environmental problems like deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, desertification, air pollution and vehicle emissions, water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides impact water quality in India.

Sejal Worah, Programme Director, WWF India, said "The future of India's environment lies in its cities. As India rapidly urbanises, cities will be at the forefront both for India's growth



People rush to fill their vessels from a water tanker following acute water shortage, in Chennai on June 22, 2019.

PTI

and for sustainability. For cities to break away from the current vicious loop of flooding and water scarcity, nature-based

solutions like restoration of urban watersheds and wetlands could offer solutions. This is our chance to re-evolve what the

future of the cities could be."

"Although in their upper reaches most rivers are of good quality, the importance of water use for cities, agriculture and industries, and the lack of wastewater treatment plants in the middle and lower reaches of most rivers, cause a major degradation of surface water quality," the country profile states.

According to the scenarios in the WWF Water Risk Filter, 100 cities that are expected to suffer the greatest rise in water risk by 2050 are home to at least 350 million people as well as nationally and globally important economies.

"Indian cities are at very high water risk because in the landscape planning high rises and industries but there is no holistic planning. Ecological factors are not properly considered during city planning," said Shashank Shekhar, assistant professor, department of geology, Delhi University.

The Telegraph 03-November-2020

Barrage crisis awaits long-term solution

Water pouches as stopgap fix

ABHIJEET CHATTERJEE

Durgapur: Damage to one of the 34 sluice gates of the Durgapur Barrage on Damodar river on Saturday has triggered a water crisis in the region, prompting the Bengal government on Monday to marshal its resources to supply water to residents in Durgapur and Bankura.

Around 25 lakh people have been affected with the upper catchment area going dry following the damage to gate number 31 of the Durgapur barrage.

The manner in which the Mamata Banerjee government swung into action made it clear that it was trying its best to avert a repeat of the 2017 water crisis that had triggered people's unrest.

Aware of the political consequences if the crisis lingers and memories of the 2017 unrest still fresh in the minds of many, sources in the administration said chief minister Mamata Banerjee instructed the public health engineering (PHE) department, civic bodies and gram panchayats to ensure sufficient water supply in the region before Union home minister Amit Shah's proposed two-day visit to Durgapur and Bankura from November 5.

Starting Monday, the state PHE department supplied 2 lakh drinking water pouches to the civic authorities of Dur-



People line up for water supplied by Durgapur Municipal Corporation in tanks in the town on Monday. Picture by Swapna Barua

gapur and Bankura for distribution among the residents to handle the drinking water crisis. PHE officials said seven mobile water treatment units that produce 20,000 water pouches per hour had been sent to the districts of West Burdwan (where Durgapur is located) and Bankura.

"We have also sent 36 tankers in various blocks of Bankura, including the town, to supply water to the people. Around 2 lakh water pouches have been distributed in Durgapur and Bankura on Monday and the number (of pouches) will be increased from Tuesday," said a PHE official in Durgapur.

Durgapur civic authorities said they were supplying water through 65 tankers in various areas of the town.

"We have already distributed one lakh water pouches that we received from the PHE so far. The situation is under control. We are expecting an improvement by Wednesday," said Pabitra Chatterjee, mayoral council member (who is in charge of water supply), Durgapur.

People made a beeline in front of the tankers when they arrived in their localities. But the actual supply remains far short of the demand.

Many residents of Durgapur and Bankura complained of water scarcity.

"I had to wait for 90 minutes to get a bucket of water. I need at least 10 more buckets," said Ramkrishna Samanta, 68, a retired Durgapur Steel Plant employee. "The civic body has sent only one tanker whereas

we have around 450 families in the locality," said Bhadu Pal, another Durgapur resident.

The situation was no different in Bankura town. "We are forced to buy packaged drinking water for domestic use as we do not have other options. The cost of water per bottle has gone double," said Mrityunjoy Biswas, a resident.

The crisis that has not only affected households but also industries and power plants in the region that depend on the Damodar river for water.

Though domestic consumers in the region do not depend on Damodar Valley Corporation's Mejia Thermal Power Station in Bankura, officials at the plant feared that power supply to bulk consumers might get affected if the crisis persists on Tuesday.

Rivulet poser to sluice gate repair

ABHIJEET CHATTERJEE

Durgapur: Irrigation department engineers are yet to start repairs at Durgapur Barrage even 48 hours after sluice gate No 31 got bent, causing water to gush out to lower catchment areas and leaving the upper areas almost dry.

The incident has triggered a severe water crisis in Bankura and Durgapur region and threatens to halt power generation in four plants.

Since the damage was spotted on Saturday, irrigation officials said they set up a temporary barricade with sandbags to stop water from flowing through the damaged gate. "We need the area to be dry for the work," said an engineer.

But the area is not dry. Irrigation officials said the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) stopped releasing water from its two dams in Maithan and Panchet in Jharkhand but rivulets linked to Damodar in Asansol and Bankura were posing a challenge. "Natural rivers cannot be stopped and we are trying to set up a temporary barricade cordoning off the damaged gate with the help of sand bags and mud on the river bed," the engineer said.

Five earthmovers and over



An earthmover and sandbags on the site of the damaged Durgapur Barrage on Monday. Picture by Swapna Barua

100 labourers were put on the job. Engineers from SAIL's Durgapur Steel Plant also joined the effort with irrigation department engineers.

"We will start restoration (work) once we manage to make the gate area dry. Once it starts it will require at least 15 hours," said Sanjay Singh, chief engineer of the irrigation department.

On Sunday, Naveen Prakash, additional chief secretary of the irrigation department, had said work would be over by Monday. However, engineers on Monday evening were still struggling to stop water from reaching the damaged gate.

A source in the irrigation department said the gate's repair would not ensure immediate water supply.

"It would take at least 24 hours — if not more — for water from DVC's Maithan and Panchet dams to reach the barrage after the gate is fixed,"

the source added. "If we can start work on Tuesday, we don't expect the situation to improve before Friday night," he said, adding they needed to keep the repaired gate "on observation".

An irrigation department official blamed lack of maintenance for the damaged gate. The official said subsequent state governments did not overhaul the iron sluice gates ever since the DVC had handed the facility over to the state administration in 1965.

A source in the irrigation department said heavy siltation at Durgapur Barrage lowered its capacity to hold more water released from dams. He said silt and stored water combined to create huge pressure on the gates, weakening them.

Prakash on Sunday had also said the government would replace 11 gates of the 34 gates and repair the rest, but the process would take time.

November-2020

30 Indian cities likely to face acute water risks by 2050: WWF

Pretika Khanna
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NEW DELHI

From taps running dry to flooding, cities could face dramatically increased “water risks” unless urgent action is taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change, shows a WWF survey released on Monday.

According to the scenarios in the WWF Water Risk Filter, 100 cities that are expected to suffer the biggest rise in water risk by 2050 are home to 350 million people, and nationally and globally important economies. Nearly 50 cities in China, and 30 in India, including

Delhi, Jaipur, Indore, Amritsar, Pune, Srinagar, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Kozhikode and Vishakhapatnam, are such high-risk regions.

Cities across India have been facing acute shortage of water due to rapid urbanization, climate change and lack of appropriate infrastructure, which continues to put stress on the existing infrastructure. Over the last few years, cities from Chennai to Shimla, have faced an acute crisis of water supply.

Problems such as lack of rainwater harvesting, which is key for water conservation, have been highlighted by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his *Mann Ki Baat* radio



Over the last few years, cities from Chennai to Shimla have faced an acute water supply crisis.

address. He said only 8% of rainwater is saved in India.

“The future of India’s environment lies in its cities. As India rapidly urbanizes, cities

will be at the forefront both for India’s growth and for sustainability. For cities to break away from the current vicious loop of flooding and water scarcity,

nature-based solutions like restoration of urban watersheds and wetlands could offer solutions. This is our chance to re-evolve and re-imagine what the future of the cities could be,” said Sejal Worah, programme director, WWF India.

The study said multi-stakeholder engagements and ownership involving local communities will be key to creating and conserving sustainable water infrastructure and rejuvenating urban freshwater systems. It added that

urban planning and wetland conservation needs to be integrated to ensure zero loss of freshwater systems in urban areas.

Globally, 100 cities that may suffer the biggest rise in water risk by 2050 are home to 350 mn people, says the survey

The survey added that while improving urban water infrastructure and cutting water consumption will help reduce water risks, nature-based solutions including restor-

ing degraded watersheds, reconnecting rivers to their floodplains, and restoring or creating urban wetlands are critical.

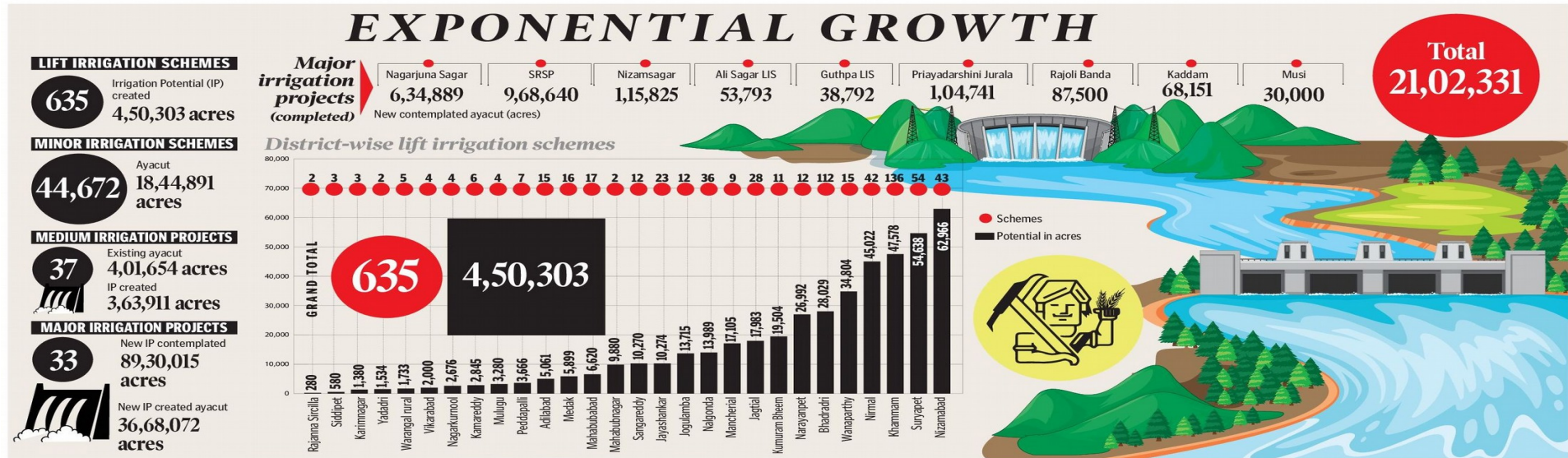
TS creates record 63.27L acres ayacut

Stabilises irrigation facility to 1.07 lakh acres of existing ayacut in past six years

Commences multi-stage KLIS to provide assured irrigation to over 1.25 crore acres

With Mission Kakatiya, groundwater level in State has increased in leaps and bounds

Ayacut covering 10,809 villages stabilised with 15.78 L groundwater-based schemes



STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

Telangana State in a record of sorts has created a new ayacut of 63.27 lakh acres and stabilised irrigation facility to 1.07 lakh acres of existing ayacut in the past six years. A major portion of this, 22.02 lakh acres, comes from nine major irrigation projects which were only 4.33 lakh acres in Yasangi of 2014-15. The remaining irrigation potential has been created by medium and minor irrigation projects and schemes based on groundwater.

The State also commenced construction of

multi stage, multi role Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme (KLIS) in addition to many other lift irrigation schemes to provide assured irrigation to over 1.25 crore acres of land by filling up tanks, check dams and vast network of canals crisscrossing the State. With the saturation of hitherto parched semi-arid landscape of Telangana with a big dose of water, the ground water level of the State has also increased in leaps and bounds. This was made possible by increasing the potential of existing water tanks under Mission Kakatiya.

According to the latest Telangana State Statistical

THE STATE HAS 635 LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES THAT HAVE BEEN PROVIDING IRRIGATION TO AN AYACUT OF 4,50,303 ACRES. UNDER MINOR IRRIGATION, THERE ARE 44,672 TANKS THAT CATER TO THE NEEDS OF 18,44,891 ACRES

Abstract, the State has 635 lift irrigation schemes that have been providing irrigation to an ayacut of 4,50,303 acres of land. Under minor irrigation, there were 44,672 tanks that cater to the needs of 18,44,891 acres of land. There were 37 medium irrigation projects that have been irrigating 4,01,654 acres of land with an additional

potential of 3,63,911 acres. While the State is contemplating to provide irrigation to 89,30,015 acres from 33 major irrigation projects, it has created a new ayacut of 36,68,072 acres. The State has achieved a total ayacut of 36,68,072 acres out of an anticipated ayacut of 89,30,015 acres while stabilising irrigation to 1,07,958 acres.

LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES THAT HELP LIFT WATER TO HITHERTO UNREACHED HEIGHTS HELPED CREATE 4,50,303 ACRES OF AYACUT WHILE 24 PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE AIMED AT CREATING 15,65,741 ACRES

Out of this, completed major irrigation projects such as Nagarjuna Sagar, Sri Ram Sagar Project (SRSP), Nizam Sagar, Ali Sagar Lift Irrigation Scheme, Arugula Raja Ram Guthpha LIS, Priyadarshini Jurala, Rajoli Banda Diversion Scheme, Kaddam Narayan Reddy project and Musi project have created and sustained

an ayacut of 21,02,331 acres. On the other hand, 24 projects which were under different phases of construction, such as SLBC, SRSP-II, Rajiv Bhima LIS, Kolsagar LIS, Sitarama LIS, Kaleshwaram LIS, were aimed at creating an ayacut of 15,65,741 acres of land out of an anticipated ayacut of 68,27,684 acres of land.

Lift irrigation schemes that help lift water to hitherto unreachable heights helped create 4,50,303 acres of ayacut. However the potential is not uniform all over the State. For instance Nizamabad, Suryapet, Khammam, Nirmal, Wanaparthy, Bhadradi, Narayanpet, Kumram Bheem, Jagtial, Mancherial, Nalgonda, Jogulamba, Jayashankar and Sangareddy created maximum potential (10,001-62,966 acres) under the lift irrigation schemes. Mahabubnagar, Mahabubabad, Medak, and Adilabad created potential in the range of 5,001 acres to 10,000 acres.

On the other hand

15,78,670 groundwater based schemes are also helping in stabilising the ayacut across the State covering 10,809 villages. Out of this 4,57,625 are dug wells, 73,295 are shallow tube wells of depth less than 35 metres, 6,78,518 medium tube wells of depth of 35 to 70 metres, 3,69,232 deep tube wells with depth more than 70 metres.

District wise, Nizamabad tops in the list of groundwater schemes with a total of 1,15,431 schemes followed by Nalgonda with 1,07,690, Siddipet 99,257 and Suryapet 87,207. The least number of groundwater based schemes are in Kumram Bheem with 6,251 schemes.

Millennium Post 03-November-2020

In the last 45 years, monsoon withdrew late 28 times: IMD

NEW DELHI: Monsoon has retreated late from the country 28 times in the last 45 years, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) data suggests, pointing to a shifting weather pattern.

From 1975-2020 monsoon has retreated four times (1978, 1979, 2001 and 2008) from the country on October 15, its normal withdrawal date until last year. The normal date for the onset of monsoon over Kerala is June 1. According to the revised monsoon schedule from this year, it usually covers the entire country by July 8.

This year the southwest monsoon made an onset over Kerala on June 1 and covered the entire country by June 26, 12 days ahead of its normal date of July 8. The withdrawal was late. It retreated from west Rajasthan and parts of Punjab on September 28, 13 days after its normal withdrawal date.

The withdrawal date was revised from this year to September 17 — earlier the withdrawal date was September 1.

It withdrew from the rest of the country on October 28, 13



days after its normal withdrawal date. Earlier, the withdrawal date was October 15 which has now been revised to October 17.

There is a trend that the monsoon has been arriving and retreating late. This could be due to large scale multi-decadal oscillation. We have a 60-year cycle of monsoon, so it could be part of that. There is a shift in the monsoon pattern, said M Rajeevan, secretary of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Rajeevan, who has studied monsoon for the last 35 years as a scientist, said, This could be part of that or it could be due to climate change. We are

not sure about the exact reason behind this. We need to do a very detailed study to understand.

Mahesh Palawat, vice president Skymet Weather, said the extended monsoon could be because of global warming.

The Bay of Bengal witnesses cyclonic systems probably due to this heating. These systems, after reaching the Odisha-Andhra Pradesh coast, tend to recurve towards the northeast. But this year we have seen that they travelled all through central India. This delayed the withdrawal of monsoon, Palawat said.

AGENCIES

The Hans 03-November-2020

POLAVARAM PROJECT POSES BIG THREAT TO TELANGANA: OFFICIALS

- Famous Kinnerasani project in old Khammam district will be flooded and surroundings areas will submerge when the Polavaram water levels reach FRL, say TS officials
- The back waters of the project will also affect the Manuguru thermal and heavy water plants and the famous Lord Sri Ram temple in the temple town Bhadrachalam

**HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD**

THE Polavaram backwaters posed a big threat to Telangana, the TS government has informed The Polavaram Proj-



ect Authority which held meeting with the representatives of the two Telugu States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in Hyderabad on Monday here.

Though the Telangana government was not opposed to the project, the officials also

demand the authority and the AP government to disclose the details of full reservoir levels (FRL) of Polavaram in a year time.

The TS officials told the Polavaram Authority that famous Kinnerasani project in old Khammam district will be

flooded and surroundings areas will submerge when the Polavaram water levels reached FRL.

The back waters will also affect the Manuguru thermal and heavy water plants and also the famous Lord Sri Ram temple in the temple town Bhadrachalam. The officials also pointed out the total submerge area in Burgampadu will be around 45,000 acres and not 200 acres as mentioned by the project authority.

The TS government also questioned the Polavaram authority and AP government for not giving the details of time limit in maintaining FRL in the project. The officials demanded the Union government and AP to address the issue of submergence under Polavaram in Telangana.