

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

दिनांक: 26.08.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंजल

26-8-2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विनेय
26/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुनः 31/8
26-08-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

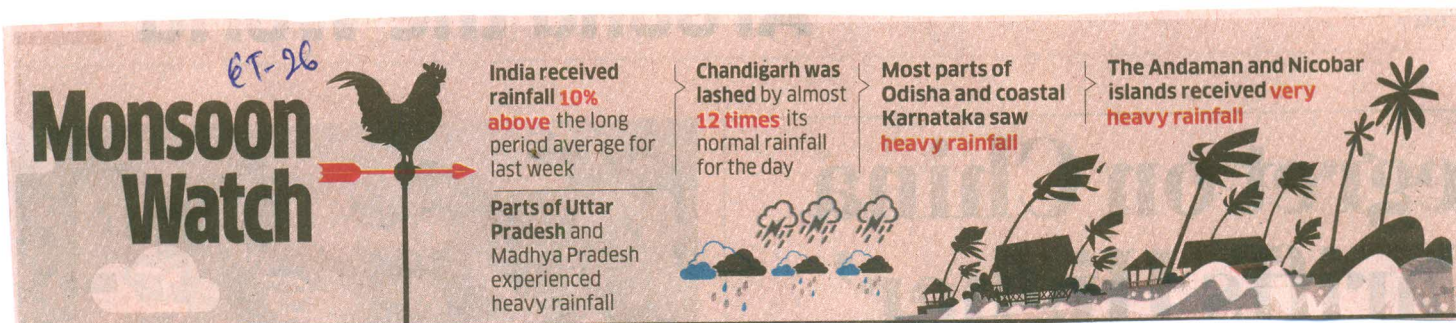
जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 26.08.2019 in the following newspaper

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

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CRISIL DRIP

RAINFALL IN SURPLUS TERRITORY NOW!

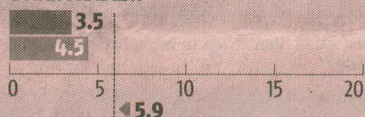
State-wise DRIP scores

■ 2018 ■ 2019 ◀ Average of last 5 years

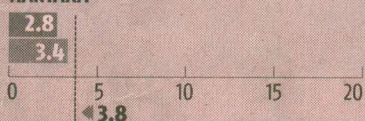
WEST BENGAL



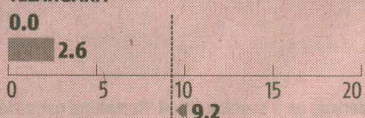
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HARYANA

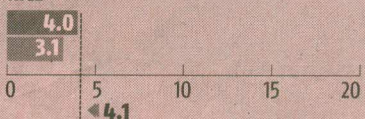


TELANGANA



Crop-wise DRIP scores

RICE



TUR



MAIZE



Source: MET, agriculture ministry and CRISIL

But, Eastern India has logged deficiency of 15%



RAINS HAVE seen an unprecedented catch-up this year. Latest data shows rain is 2 per cent surplus (or above normal) at the all-India level, 13 per cent surplus in central India,

and 6 per cent surplus in the southern region, while the northwestern region had a minor deficit of 2 per cent (still considered normal).

Yet, it is possible to see some skew in the distribution of rains. Eastern India has logged a deficiency of 15 per cent, though the shortage is not a big worry for crops given the low share of the region in crop production.

The resurgence of the southwest monsoon has improved the chances of healthy agricultural production for this year. To some extent, though, the uncertainty on the extent of crop damage due to excess rains is a reason for concern for the kharif crop, but healthy reservoir capacities and improved groundwater levels will benefit the rabi crop.

Overall, rains have progressed quickly from recording a 19 per cent deficiency on a cumulative basis as of July-end, to 9 per cent deficiency as of July-end, and a 2 per cent surplus so far. The catch-up was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (UP), Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. But some major kharif-growing states are still reeling under deficient rains.

That said, rainfall volume data alone does not tell the whole story. We need to consider vulnerabilities that arise from inadequate irrigation for a comprehensive perspective on states and crops.

CRISIL's Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter (DRIP) does just that. The higher the CRISIL DRIP score, the more adverse the impact of deficient rains. We compare scores not just with the previous year, but also with the last five-year average, to get a more holistic picture.



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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Jal Shakti to go ahead with Bureau of Water Efficiency

A star-rated tap to benchmark water efficiency of appliances could soon be a reality

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 25 August

A star-rated tap or a cistern for your toilet to benchmark how water-efficient your appliances are could soon become a reality with the Jal Shakti Ministry reviving the idea of creating a Bureau of Water Efficiency, a senior government official told *Business Standard*.

The water resources department, under the Jal Shakti Ministry, is expected to submit a cabinet note detailing the role of such a body. "It is being planned to have both promotional and regulatory functions," a senior government official told *Business Standard*.

India is among the least water-efficient countries, according to global baseline for sustainable development goals indicator by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The highest water-use efficiency of more than \$50 per cubic metre is in Oceania, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Israel, Denmark, Finland, and Great Britain while the lowest is in Central and South Asia, including India, at less than \$10 per cubic metre.

Under the 12th Plan, the government had proposed setting up a National Bureau of Water Use



FIGHTING THE CRISIS

- India is among the least water-efficient countries
- Under the 12th Plan, the government proposed setting up a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency as part of the Implementation of National Water Mission
- The new Jal Shakti Ministry has started drawing up the broad framework of such a bureau on

the lines of a similar body

- The government is considering creating a mechanism for water-efficiency labelling in municipal and household sectors
- The Jal Shakti Ministry is also finalising a policy framework for benchmarking water consumption in various sectors

Efficiency as part of the Implementation of National Water Mission. However, the idea was put on the back burner after much discussion.

The new Jal Shakti Ministry, however, has started drawing up the broad framework of such a

bureau on the lines of a similar body — The Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Some of the main objectives of the Bureau of Water Efficiency would be to improve water-use efficiency in irrigation and industrial activities. The government is also considering creat-

ing a mechanism for water-efficiency labelling in municipal and household sectors.

"Looking at increasing water stress and water disparities felt across all economic sectors and across geographies, having a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency will play an active role in developing water use efficiency standards, certification against those standards," said Kapil Kumar Narula, executive director, CII-Triveni Water Institute.

He said the bureau would be an agent for catalysing behavioural change.

He said the bureau would be an agent for catalysing behavioural change through sensitising stakeholders on efficiency improvement in water use. It would be an important step towards a water-secure future.

Globally, countries that have developed national programmes on benchmarking performances to improve water-use efficiency include the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Norway.

The Jal Shakti Ministry is also finalising a policy framework for benchmarking water consumption in sectors such as cement, coal, steel, and power. The government will draw from the PAT — perform-achieve-target scheme which exists for the energy sector to regulate energy consumption.

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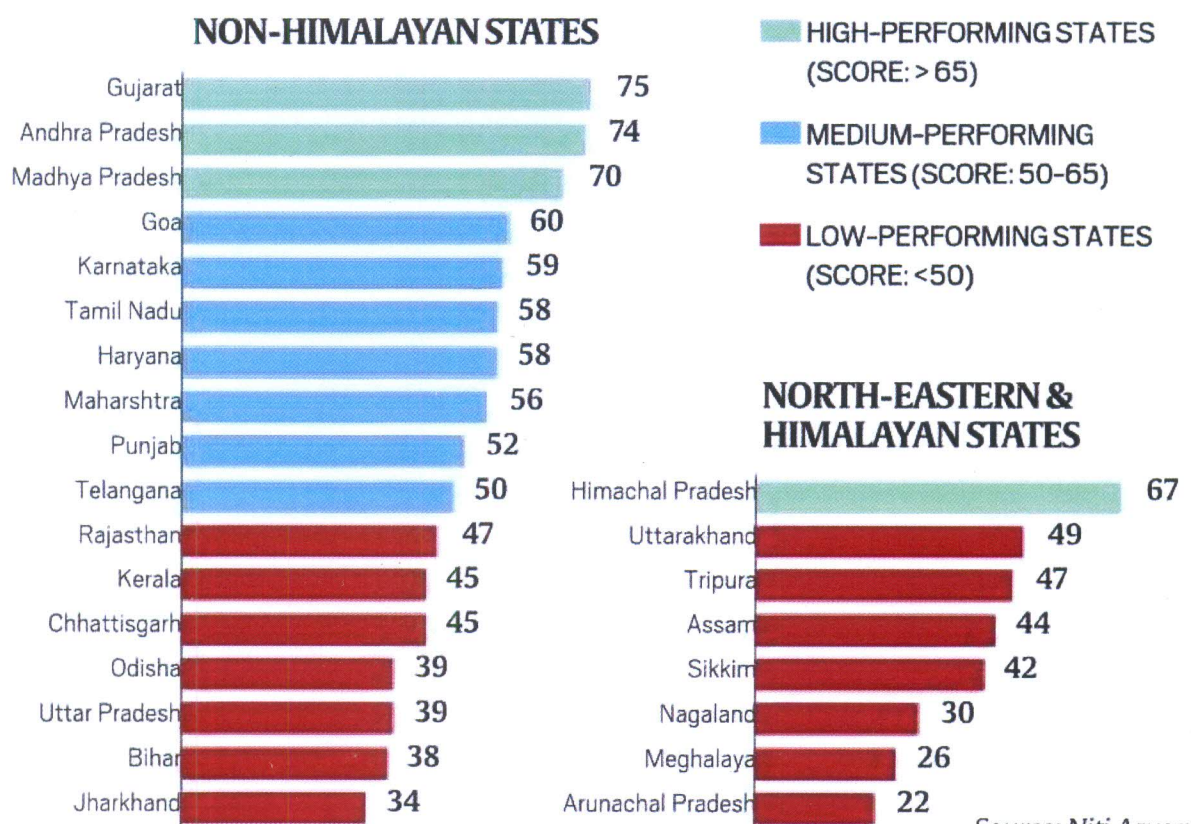
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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

IN NUMBERS

STATE-LEVEL PERFORMANCE ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Composite Water Management Index scores, Range 0-100 (FY 17-18)



Source: Niti Aayog

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Ferozepur on flood alert, officials blame Pakistan

RAAKHI JAGGA
LUDHIANA, AUGUST 25

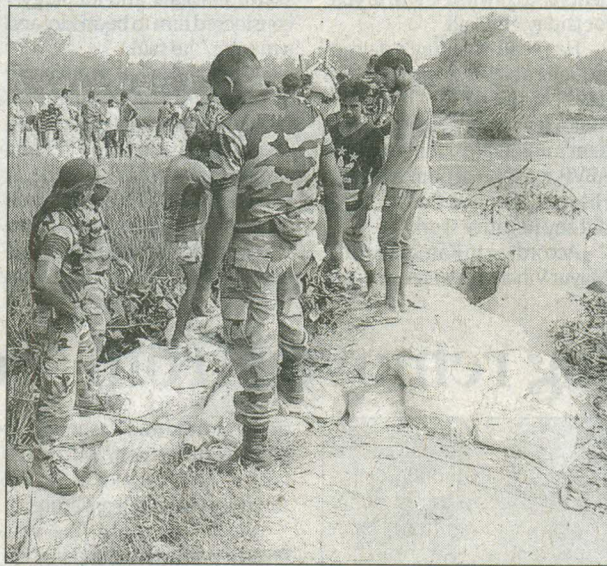
THE FEROZEPUR district administration in Punjab has been put on high alert after a portion of an embankment along Sutlej river was washed away due to heavy flow of water from Pakistan via a creek.

The natural creek, which is 30-ft deep, is known as Kasur Nallah. The embankment has eroded just before the creek merges with the Sutlej. Chief Minister Amarinder Singh on Sunday directed the Ferozepur DC to keep NDRF teams on standby. Apart from NDRF, Army teams are also on alert.

"Pakistan has released water in huge quantity, causing damage to the embankment in Tendiwala village, and there is danger of flooding in some villages...the district administration has announced evacuation in most sensitive villages along the Sutlej river as a precautionary step and deployed teams of the health department and food and civil supplies department," a state government spokesperson said.

Villagers and drainage department officials on Sunday created a cross-bundh on a ditch channel made by Army along the Sutlej river to ensure that only fields get flooded and homes in the villages escape the damage.

Ferozepur DC Chander Gaiind said, "Tendiwala is the last village on the border where Pakistan has released excess water via a creek. Sutlej water first goes to Pakistan side and later comes back to India. Tanneries in Pakistan's Kasur district release polluted water in this creek. We have asked villagers of Tendiwala and adjoining 10 vil-



Armysmen repair a breach in embankment at Tendiwala in Ferozepur. Gurmeet Singh

lages to evacuate as a precautionary measure." However, only few villagers are willing to leave their homes despite the administration's advice.

"I have never seen the creek full till in the past few years. Water is coming with high speed and eroding embankments along Sutlej at Tendiwala. Our teams are working to contain the damage. Repair work is on since Saturday," said Superintending Engineer, Drainage Department, Pawan Kapur.

Currently, Sutlej is flowing at 57,000 cusecs, which is lower than the danger mark. This is the reason authorities have pointed a finger at Pakistan for releasing more water in Kasur Nallah. The Kasur district is located about 17 km from Hussainiwala border of

Ferozepur and has over 300 units of leather industry which often release water into Sutlej.

Fazilka DC Manpreet Chhatwal, too, blamed Pakistan for the flooding there. He said, "Eighteen villages of our district are affected and their geographical location is the reason for flooding as they are surrounded by Pakistan on three sides and there is little scope of water to drain out."

"The pollution control department has taken samples of water coming from Pakistan to ascertain what pollutants are coming through the water," he added.

Meanwhile, Ferozepur DC has informed the Chief Minister that in 15 flood-affected villages in Makhu and Hussainiwala, nearly 500 persons have been evacuated to safer places.

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ASTIK KUMAR PANDEY, AKOLA DM

AWARD CATEGORY: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

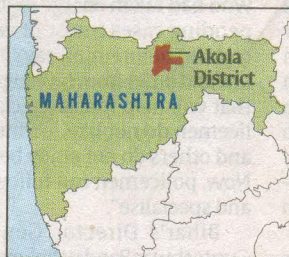
In Maharashtra district, a community-led cleanliness drive brings a river back to life

**TABASSUM
BARNAGARWALA**
AKOLA, AUGUST 25

ON A cold January morning last year, Astik Kumar Pandey stood by the banks of the Morna river in Akola, Maharashtra, with his gloves and gumboots on, unsure of whether weeks of appeal had had any impact on residents. To the surprise of the newly appointed district collector, nearly 6,000 farmers, government officials and locals arrived. That was the beginning of the citizens' movement to clean the Morna river.

In the three months that followed, 28,000 locals participated in the weekly clean-up drive. According to district records, 19,300 water hyacinths and 8,440 plastic articles were removed from the 'river-turned-nullah'.

Now, a year-and-a-half since the drive was initiated, two sewage treatment plants to treat the city's liquid waste stand near the river. Its mud-caked banks are lined with 182 new solar lights, and the area, which was once an open defecation spot, is slowly



transforming into a jogging track.

On August 21, Pandey was among 15 district magistrates to be honoured with The Indian Express Excellence in Governance Awards that celebrated the finest work done by DMs across the country.

"It was challenging but the citizens of Akola were very energetic. They came forward, and with the help of the district administration, the municipal corporation, tehsildars and local NGOs, participated in the drive. It gave a new direction to the whole city, citizens began to think about pure air and water," Pandey said after

receiving the award.

The Morna flows through the centre of 'cotton city' Akola for nearly eight km before joining the Poorna river. A native of

Lucknow, where rivers hold high value, when Pandey first saw the Morna in 2017, it was choked with hyacinths. Thirty-two major and minor nullahs running

haphazardly around the city also dumped their waste into the river. Till then, the Akola district office had been paying private contractors an annual amount of

Rs 38 lakh to clean the river.

The collector's office decided to cancel the contract.

In January 2018, as part of a measure that district officials and

Part-I of II

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Monica Chaturvedi



Prashant Nadkar

Pandey receives the award from Minister of Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari; (right) the Morna river in Akola

locals thought would be a "failure", Pandey announced he would visit the river every Saturday and clean it. "When the collector's office first floated the idea, people feared they would get infected if they got into the river," says local corporator Kiran Borakhade.

Soon, newspaper ads inviting participation and funds were published. Local politicians were urged to shoot a minute-long video pledging support to the campaign. And, before the drive began, seven meetings were held to chalk out the modus operandi. Eventually, 128 NGOs also joined the drive.

To begin the cleaning process, 14 points were marked along the banks of the river for locals. Kailash Shirsath, a Class 12 student, had joined the drive with two of his friends. "We would pick plastic bottles floating in water and help load hyacinth removed from river onto trucks," he says.

With a paucity of funds, some residents and government officials developed their own tools to clean the river — like a volleyball net to remove hyacinths — while others donated funds meant for their birthday celebrations to the drive. In all, Rs 17 lakh came in from public donations.

For the solar lights on the riverbank, scrapped poles of the Maharashtra electricity board were repainted and used, said an administration official.

"Forty expert divers would dive to the middle of river to push the waste towards the banks, after which locals would pick it up and transfer it to the trucks. It took 12 weeks for the stench from the river to go... We call this a citizen-private-government model. It was a 'jugaad' clean-up," says Pandey, who has since been appointed the district collector of Beed.

Kamlesh Shah, a hotel manager who lives near the collector's office, says the drive picked up pace when Prime Minister Narendra Modi praised the initiative on his radio programme Mann ki Baat. "It made the collector a popular figure. He was always on the move," he says.

Eventually, people also developed an emotional bond with the project, says Santosh Agrawal, a clerk at the collector's office.

After the garbage and hyacinths were removed, a Rs 4 crore project plan was approved by the state finance minister for the upkeep and beautification of Morna river. A boating space, badminton court and recreational space on the lines of the Sabarmati river front, are planned for the future.

In January this year, when Pandey was transferred to Beed, the district administration feared that the project would fizzle out. "But when the hyacinths grew, locals volunteered and cleaned the river," an official said.

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State to have groundwater regulatory authority soon

Flat rates to go, consumers to pay as per usage

RUCHIKA M KHANNA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, AUGUST 25

The state is all set to have a groundwater regulatory authority to fix and regulate the water that can be drawn from the ground. The authority will also determine the water tariff and charges on a volumetric basis.

Once the authority is set up, all users will have to pay for using water, based on a more scientific calculation, rather than the flat charges. A distinction will be made in pricing and cross-subsidisation of water for drinking, irrigation, industrial and commercial purposes. This is the first big step being initiated by the Capt Amarinder Singh government to regulate the indiscriminate use of groundwater. It is the need of the hour, especially with the groundwater level dipping steadily.

A draft report of the Central Ground Water Board (North Western region), released recently, had pointed out that at the current rate of extraction, all available groundwater resources till the depth of

“The government will be seeking a political consensus on setting up the authority, and fixing tariff at an all-party meeting in October. A special Assembly session for enacting the Groundwater Regulatory Authority Bill, will be held thereafter.”

Suresh Kumar, CHIEF PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO CM

300 m in Punjab, would end in the next 20-25 years. Underground water recharging is 21.58 billion cubic metre, while the gross water withdrawal is 35.78 billion cubic metre in the state.

Official sources, involved in the formulation of the authority, have told *The Tribune* that it would have five members who would be experts in the field of water conservation. The draft for the authority has been presented to a Cabinet sub-committee headed by Local Bodies Minister Brahm Mohindra.

“The government will be seeking a political consensus on setting up the authority, and fixing tariff, at an all-party meeting to be convened in October. A special Assembly session for enacting the Groundwater Regulatory Authority Bill,

will be held thereafter,” said Suresh Kumar, Chief Principal Secretary to Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh.

Other than determining the tariff, the authority will be tasked with developing all utilisable water resources, including surface water, groundwater and waste water. It will also manage, conserve and augment the groundwater resources and technically treat the problem of waterlogging and salinity in the southern Malwa region. For this purpose, the government is proposing to include all stakeholders — beneficiaries, panchayati raj institutions, municipal bodies, NGOs, etc. The pollution control board will be tasked with looking after the quality of surface and groundwater, besides having powers to impose penalty on polluters.

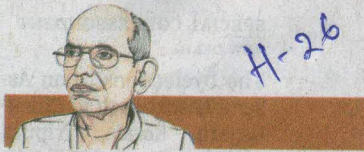
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A bottom-up approach to conservation

The Western Ghats panel's suggestions stressed the need to strengthen grass-roots governance



MADHAV GADGIL

In 2018, many people thought that the floods and landslides in Kerala that caused huge financial losses and manifold human tragedies marked a once-in-a-century calamity, and that normalcy will return soon and we can merrily return to business as usual. Further, the probability of two such back-to-back events was only 1 in 10,000. Hence, in 2019, a repeat of the shocking train of intense floods, landslides, financial losses and manifold human tragedies has not just left the same set of people stunned but also made them realise that it is unwise to continue business as usual, and that we must think afresh of the options before us.

What are these alternatives? One set of possibilities is provided by the recommendations of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) which I had the privilege of chairing. Would those measures have averted the disasters of 2018 and 2019? Certainly, they wouldn't have pre-empted the intense rainfall, but they would have definitely reduced the scale of devastation caused by the downpours.

All our recommendations were grounded in a careful examination of facts. Furthermore, the policy prescriptions fell firmly within the framework of our constitutional duties and laws. We did not ask for any new law. All we suggested was that the existing laws relating to environmental protection and devolution of powers, right down to the gram sabha and ward sabha level, be followed.

A leader in devolution

Kerala leads the country in democratic devolution. The Kerala High Court had ruled in favour of Plachimada Panchayat that cancelled Coca-Cola's licence because the company polluted and depleted groundwater reserves, drying up wells and adversely impacting agriculture and livelihoods. While doing so, the panchayat invoked its constitutional rights, arguing that it had the duty to protect the well-being of its citizens and had the right to cancel – or re-



"A repeat of last year's extreme weather events in the Western Ghats region has made the people rethink their approach to conservation." Landslides in Kerala's Wayanad district caused havoc earlier this month. ■ REUTERS

fuse permission for – anything that affected its citizens adversely. The company's counterargument was that the panchayat was subordinate to the State government, which had granted it the licence. The Kerala High Court rejected this contention, affirming that grass-roots institutions have the authority to decide on the course of development in their own locality. Furthermore, the Kerala legislature unanimously passed a law asking Coca-Cola to pay Plachimada Panchayat due compensation for losses inflicted on them.

Kerala had also been at the forefront of the country's Literacy Mission of the late 1980s; it pioneered Panchayat Level Resource Mapping involving neo-literates and followed it up with the People's Planning campaign that attempted to involve every panchayat in the preparation of a Panchayat Development Report.

The WGEEP called for a model of conservation and development compatible with each other; we sought a replacement of the prevailing 'Develop Recklessly, Conserve Thoughtlessly' pattern with one of 'Develop Sustainably, Conserve Thoughtfully.' This fine-tuning of development practices to the local context would have required the full involvement of local communities. It would have therefore been entirely inappropriate to depend exclusively on government agencies for deciding on and managing Ecologically Sensitive Zones, and our panel certainly had no intention of imposing any development or conservation priorities

on the people.

So, why were our recommendations not implemented? For one, they were dubbed "impractical". What then is "practical"? Is violation of constitutional provisions that pertain to environmental protection and sabotaging of democratic processes practical? May be so, but it is certainly not desirable. Acting on the WGEEP report would have implied using our recommendations regarding ecological sensitivity as the starting point for a bottom-up democratic process for deciding on how we should safeguard this global biodiversity hotspot and water tower of peninsular India.

Preserving the 'sensitive zones'

The WGEEP's mandate asked it "to demarcate areas within the Western Ghats Region which need to be notified as ecologically sensitive and to recommend for notification of such areas as ecologically sensitive zones under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986." In line with the National Forest Policy, we decided to assign 60% of the total area of Western Ghats in Kerala, including the region housing wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, as a zone of highest ecological sensitivity, 'ESZ1'.

We proposed 'elevation' and 'slope' as two indicators of sensitivity. In Kerala, rainfall increases rapidly with elevation, and high rainfall and steep slopes render localities vulnerable to landslides. Hence, areas prone to landslides would come under ESZ1.

The extent and quality of natural vegetation was the third indicator for classifying an area as ESZ1. Landslides are under check in areas with intact natural vegetation because the roots bind the soil. Any disturbance to such vegetation would render any locality that has steep slopes and experiences high rainfall susceptible to landslides. Such disturbances may include quarrying or mining, replacement of natural vegetation by new plantations, levelling of the land using heavy machinery, and construction of houses and roads. Therefore, we recommended that such activities be avoided in ESZ1 areas. Had our recommendations been accepted, the extent and intensity of landslides being encountered today would have been much lower. Implementation of our overall recommendations would have also had a plethora of other desirable results, both for nature and for people.

So, it would surely be wise to apply the panel's recommendations now. This would imply building on India's greatest strength, its deep-rooted democracy. Democracy is not merely voting once in five years; it is the active involvement of us citizens in governing the country at all levels, most importantly at the local level. We must insist that the Kerala High Court ruling that local bodies have the authority to decide on the course of development in their own localities be made genuinely operational across the country.

We must take full advantage of powers and responsibilities conferred on citizens under provisions such as the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. We should assert that conservation prescriptions should not be merely regulatory, but include positive incentives such as conservation service charges. We must hand over economic activities like quarrying to agencies like the Kudumbashree groups that are accountable to local communities. We, the sovereign people, are the real rulers of India and must engage ourselves more actively in the governance of the country and lead it on to a path of people-friendly and nature-friendly development.

Madhav Gadgil was the Chairman of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel. Email: madhav.gadgil@gmail.com

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Bhakra outflow cut from 19,000 to 8,300 cusecs ^{r-26}

FROM PAGE 1

A meeting was held in the evening to assess the situation and work out the modalities, where it was decided that though the discharge from the spillway cannot be entirely stopped at the moment, there is some leeway to reduce it," a senior BBMB official said.

Following widespread rains in the region, many areas in the state were inundated, causing heavy damage to property and crops. The Punjab Government is engaged in damage control and rehabilitation.

"The spillway gates are expected to remain open by two feet for the next two-three days after which the situation would be reviewed. The inflow into the reservoir is about 45,000 cusecs while the outflow is 54,000 cusecs, including 36,000 cusecs

There is a forecast of rain in the dam's catchment area over the next 10 days, which can increase inflows and warrant a change in the situation

from the power generating tunnels," he added.

There is also a forecast of rain in the dam's catchment area over the next 10 days, which could increase inflows and warrant a change in the situation.

The water level recorded in the reservoir at Bhakra today was 1,676.1 feet, about four feet below the permissible limit of 1,680 feet.

After water had risen above this level due to heavy rains, the dam's spillway gates were first opened by three feet to discharge about 20,000 cusecs and then by eight feet to discharge 40,000 cusecs of excess water keeping in mind dam safety and further inflows. ⁶

On August 21, the BBMB

decided to bring down the reservoir level to 1,675 feet to cater for future inflows expected till September-end and also to reduce the outflow to 18,500 cusecs, lowering the gates to four feet.

The reason for the Punjab Government seeking a reduction in the outflow is that some breaches in the waterway downstream of Ropar headworks need to be plugged and the repair work can be carried out only if the water level is reduced. During peak floods last week, 2.40 lakh cusecs of water, mostly from several rivulets in the area, had generated at Ropar. The flow downstream of Ropar is now about 40,000 cusecs. — TNS

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Sardar Sarovar Dam water level rises, MP village set to vanish

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
INDORE, 25 AUGUST

A village in Madhya Pradesh's Dhar district has begun submerging as the level of the backwater of neighbouring Gujarat's Sardar Sarovar Dam started rising over the past fortnight due to heavy rains.

On Sunday, the backwater level rose to 133 metres, 6.5 metres above the danger mark, leaving thousands of trees, large chunk of agricultural land and human settlements in Nisarpur, about 180 kms from here, on the brink of going under, a senior official said.

A backwater is part of a river in which there is almost no current and gets created after the natural flow of the river is obstructed due to construction of dams as well as natural causes like vegetation.

The village, two centuries old, has a population of around

Deficit rain still in 13 dists **ST-25**

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
BHOPAL, 25 AUGUST

The rainfall pattern in Madhya Pradesh so far this monsoon prima facie shows nearly skewed distribution, as per IMD data. While the central Indian state has recorded the rainfall which is 16 per cent more than the average, as many as 13 districts are still deficient of the average rainfall. As per the cumulative figures, till August 25, except for some areas in eastern MP, all other areas including Chambal and

10,000 and several of them have moist eyes as they see everything that was part of their lives start to fold up as the water level rises unrelentingly. It is located on the banks of

western regions have received more than the average rainfall.

Of the 13 rain deficient districts, the areas under ten districts in the eastern Madhya Pradesh and three districts in the western region have received the rainfall that is 2 per cent-33 per cent below average, as per IMD.

"This can be due to uneven distribution. Most of the rain deficient districts are the areas which traditionally receive low rainfall," IMD, Bhopal, meteorologist Ved Prakash said.

the Uri Baghini river and water released from the Sardar Sarovar Dam over the past 20 days had caused the river level to rise continuously, Devendra Kumar Kamdar, a leader of dam's

affected people and president of a local traders union, said.

"On Sunday, level of Sardar Sarovar Dam's backwater, located about four kilometres from Nisarpur, reached 133 metres, which is 6.5 metres above the danger mark," an official from Madhya Pradesh government's Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) said.

"After heavy rain, water is being released from dams built on Narmada and its tributaries, including Uri Baghini. The water level near Nisarpur is rising rapidly," the NVDA official added.

Kamdar informed that around half the villages in the vicinity have been evacuated, claiming that the situation also highlighted the irregularities and discrepancies in the government's compensation distribution mechanism and the resettlement of displaced.

Give specific timelines for Yamuna cleaning: NGT **ST-26**

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI, 25 AUGUST

The National Green Tribunal has directed stakeholders to give specific schedule for cleaning the Yamuna, while noting that repeated timelines have not been adhered to in the last 30 years and pollution of the river was still continuing.

A bench headed by NGT chairperson justice Adarsh Kumar Goel made it clear that the tribunal will finalise fresh timelines with clear adverse consequences of violating such revised schedules.

"Such pollution needs to be controlled at the earliest for protection of environment and public health and having regard to unique significance of the Yamuna

river, which is a major tributary of the Ganga river," the bench said.

The tribunal directed all authorities to submit timelines for the actions to be undertaken in terms of orders of the NGT and directed Additional Solicitor General Sanjay Jain, appearing for the Delhi government, to compile such information and suggest extended timeline wherever it has expired.

The green panel had earlier said that failure of authorities is affecting life and health of citizens, and threatening the existence of a major river like Yamuna.

The tribunal had earlier also expressed dissatisfaction over the cleaning of the Yamuna river and directed Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh governments to

submit a performance guarantee of Rs 10 crore each within a month.

The green panel had said pollution in the Yamuna was of serious concern as it was highly contaminated with industrial effluent and sewage.

It had also asked the Haryana Pollution Control Board to conduct a study of water quality and the flow of Yamuna at the point it enters Haryana, and submit the list of industries located in the catchment area.

The green panel had noted that almost 67 per cent of the pollutants that enter the Yamuna would be treated by two sewage treatment plants at Delhi Gate and Najafgarh under the first phase of the Yamuna Revitalisation Project

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 26.08.2019 in the following newspaper

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

It's best not to politicise and securitise water ^{PT-26}

India decision to deny hydrological data to Pakistan could only escalate problems

Last week, India raised diplomatic stakes against Pakistan by refusing to renew its yearly agreement on sharing of hydrological data of the Indus water system, and said that it would provide information to its neighbour only on "extraordinary discharges and flood flows". This decision, India added, would not affect the water-sharing agreement — the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) — that was signed in 1960. Other than data on "extraordinary discharges and flood flows", both nations share information on the daily withdrawal from canals and discharge and link canals, and the flow of water in the rivers. Hydrology experts in India say this information-sharing pact, which was signed in 1989, is crucial as large urban settlements in Lahore (on the banks of Ravi) and Multan (at the confluence of Chenab and Ravi) are vulnerable to flooding. According to the IWT, India controls Beas, Ravi and Sutlej rivers, while Pakistan controls Indus, Chenab and Jhelum.

New Delhi has good reason to want to put pressure on Islamabad, which has been trying to internationalise the Kashmir issue and has continued with cross-border terrorism. And indeed, it must deploy all its diplomatic energy to do so. But India must also remember that it is a lower riparian state in many river basins, including Indus and Brahmaputra. The step taken by New Delhi may set a bad precedent, and others may also use it against India. The unfortunate politicisation and securitisation of water may only escalate the problem, and have unintended consequences. New Delhi must find more creative ways to generate pressure. ¹⁴

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केंद्रीय अध्ययन दल ने किया बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाकों का दौरा

RP-26/8

बेंगलूरु. राज्य में गत दिनों आई बीषण बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का अध्ययन करने आए अंतरमंत्रालयीन अध्ययन दल ने रविवार के प्रभावित इलाकों का दौरा किया।

केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव प्रकाश के नेतृत्व में आए अधिकारियों के दल ने इससे पूर्व शनिवार को बेंगलूरु में मुख्यमंत्री बी.एस. येडियूरप्पा व अधिकारियों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया था। यह दल चार दिवसीय अध्ययन के दौरान विभिन्न जिलों का दौरा कर क्षति का आकलन करेगा। दल 28 अगस्त तक बेलगावी, बागलकोट, विजयपुर, धारवाड़, कोडगु, गदग, मेंगलूरु, उडुपी, उत्तर कन्नड़, चिकमगलूर जिलों का दौरा करेगा और केंद्र सरकार को रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा। रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार राज्य में बाढ़ राहत व पुनर्वास कार्य के लिए सहायता जारी करेगी।

अध्ययन दल ने रविवार को बाढ़ बेलगावी जिले का दौरा किया। जिलाधिकारी एबी बोम्मनहल्ली के साथ बैठक की और तमाम जानकारी जुटाई। बाढ़

में दल के सदस्यों ने राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ बाढ़ से बुरी तरह प्रभावित चिक्कोड़ी तालुक के मंजरी पुल का जायजा लिया।

उन्होंने वहां के आसपास के इलाकों में घरों, फसलों के नुकसान की जानकारी ली और बाढ़ पीड़ितों से चर्चा की। वहां अधिकारी सिरगुप्पा ग्राम गए और फिर कावाड़ तालुक के जुगुल क्षेत्र में फसलों के नुकसान को जाना। दोपहर बाद दल के सदस्यों ने रायबाग तालुक के कुड्ची, हारुगेरी, गुलापुरा गए और कुड्ची पुल के पुनर्निर्माण के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की।

वहां से दल के सदस्य गोकक और रामदुर्ग पहुंचे, जुनीपेट में वन विभाग की नर्सरी को हुए नुकसान का अवलोकन किया।

उन्होंने रामदुर्ग व सवदल्ली के बीच निर्मित पुल का जायजा लिया और पास में बड़ी संख्या में गिरे घरों व स्कूल भवनों का जायजा लिया। इस दौरान संबंधित जिलाधिकारी, एसडीएम, तहसीलदार सहित अन्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी उनके साथ थे।

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Flood bad news for residents, but Yamuna high on cleanliness meter

Jasjeev.Gandhiok
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New Delhi: Sudden rise in the water level of Yamuna wreaks havoc on people living in the floodplains almost every year. Thousands get evacuated every time the water level soars to an alarming level. But flood is essential not just to keep the river alive through the year, but also to recharge the sub-soil aquifers along the floodplains, say experts.

With more water getting released through the Hathni Kund barrage—the Yamuna at present could be at its cleanest point this year. A significant improvement in the dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) has been noticed over the past week.

Yamuna Jiye Abhiyan convener Manoj Mishra said that the river is thriving at present and serving an important ecological function. "During the floods, a lot of sub-soil aquifers get recharged, which helps the river sustain itself during the lean period. The water quality too has improved considerably, and the Yamuna should be at its cleanest point right now," said Mishra.

"During the first spell of floods, water remains quite muddy. But after more water is released through the Hathni Kund barrage, the quality of water starts to improve. The flow of water allows the waterbody to have a higher dissolved oxygen count than what is normally seen through the year," Mishra added.

Faiyaz Khudsar, scientist-in-charge at the Yamuna Biodiversity Park in north Delhi, said that the flooding has rejuvenated Phase-II of the biodiversity park, which falls in the active flood zone. "The DO should be around 8-10 mg/l, while the BOD appears to be around 3-4 mg/l, which is a great sign," said Khudsar.

According to him, waterbodies and aquifers on the floodplains are receiving crucial water during this period. "When the river is flooded, the floodplains see a lot of plant species thrive as well. This then attracts more fauna, and helps sustain an entire ecosystem. Flooding phase plays a key role in improving the groundwater table too," added Khudsar.

The University of Chicago's

Tata Centre for Development has been monitoring the water quality of the river for two years now through sensor-based technology that provides real-time readings. Priyank Hirani, programme director of the water-to-cloud project, said that tremendous improvements were observed each time water was released from the Hathni Kund barrage. "Water is being released now in huge quantities, which is sufficient to improve all parameters," said Hirani.

On August 18, around 8.28 lakh cusecs was released by the barrage—the highest ever, and the river had touched 206.60 metres on Wednesday. On Thursday, the river level fell below the 'danger' mark of 205.33 metres, and was flowing at 204.28 metres at 1 pm on Friday.

WHY 'FLOODED' YAMUNA IS GOOD NEWS

➤ Recharges sub-soil aquifers and waterbodies on floodplain

➤ 'Stores' water on floodplain, helping the river sustain itself when the water levels come down



IMPROVES RIVER FLOW, THUS IMPROVING WATER QUALITY

1. Biological oxygen demand HAS GONE DOWN

Likely to be between 0 and 3 mg/l during this period

REST OF THE YEAR
1.2-44 mg/l*

Above 3 mg/l makes it difficult for aquatic life to sustain

2. Dissolved oxygen HAS GONE UP

REST OF THE YEAR
0 to 6.8 mg/l*

Experts say it should be around 8-10 mg/l currently

Should not be below 4 mg/l; the higher the DO, the better it is for aquatic life

Note: Exact data not available for this year *Readings from Nov 17, 2018

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Flood losses over Rs 30k cr, CM tells Central team

BENGALURU, DHNS

Karnataka has incurred over Rs 30,000 crore estimated losses due to floods, Chief Minister B S Yediyurappa told an inter-ministerial central team (IMCT) visiting the state to assess the situation on Saturday.

The seven-member IMCT, headed by Ministry of Home Affairs joint secretary (administration) Prakash, is slated to visit the flood-hit Belagavi, Bagalkot, Gadag, Dharwad and Kogadu from August 25-27.

So far, the government has released Rs 309 crore towards rescue and relief works, Yediyurappa said in a statement.

The chief minister requested the IMCT to carry out a "realistic assessment" of the flood situation and pointed out that "thousands of families have lost everything and

they have to build their life from scratch." He urged the team to recommend "suitable and reasonable" compensation to help the state come back to normalcy.

The floods have wreaked havoc in 103 taluks across 22 districts, killing 87 persons, damaging 2.3 lakh homes and displacing nearly 7 lakh people. Over 7.82 lakh hectares of crop losses have been estimated, with 35,000 km of roads, 2,828 bridges, 57,000 electric poles, 14,076 transformers and 3,724 power supply lines damaged.

'National calamity'

A Congress team, headed by former minister M B Patil, that reviewed the flood situation in Mumbai-Karnataka urged the Centre to declare it "a national calamity."

Patil, who addressed a news conference, also urged Chief Minister B S Yediyurappa

to enhance compensation to those who have lost homes from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh.

"The entire old Gokak in Belagavi is gone. Only the extension of Gokak remains. All those people from old Gokak have to be resettled, which will be a huge task. If government land is available, then nothing like it. Otherwise, the government should purchase land directly from farmers with their consent," Patil said.

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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Polavaram authority cautions govt.

'Re-tendering will delay work and increase costs' H25

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
VIJAYAWADA

The Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) has cautioned the Andhra Pradesh government against "legal and contractual issues arising out of foreclosure of the contract" with Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (NECL).

The Jagan Mohan Reddy government had earlier ordered NECL to stop working on the Polavaram irrigation project on the Godavari, citing irregularities. The order was later put on hold by the High Court.

In an 18-page note, the PPA said the legal and con-

tractual issues that arose out of the foreclosure of the contract in 2009 for the construction of the Polavaram project were yet to be settled. Similar issues were likely to crop up this time also, the note said.

The first meeting the Chief Minister convened on Saturday after returning from his trip to the U.S. was on the re-tendering issue.

Funded by Centre

Union Minister for Water Resources Gajendra Singh Shaktawat had already said that the State government could not take unilateral decisions on the project, which was a national project being funded by the Centre. He said the Centre would take a decision on foreclosure of the con-



The Centre has already said that the State cannot take unilateral decisions on Polavaram project.

tracts based on the recommendations of the PPA.

The PPA in the note said that such issues were likely to take a toll on the efficiency of the officials by diverting their attention and resources to managing such conflict rather than on better plan-

ning and management of the project. The PPA added that it would increase the financial liability of the State government.

"It took almost four years for the A.P. Water Resources Department to finalise the new contractor for the head works. Similar situation may occur this time too, delaying completion of the project indefinitely and plunging the project into uncertainty," the PPA note made clear.

The PPA said re-tendering was not warranted at this stage as it would take a minimum of eight to 10 months to achieve the requisite pace of work. The foreclosure of contracts would also increase the cost as compensation would be provided to the contractors.

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indian Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.



60,000 ACRES
INUNDATED IN JALANDHAR

26,000 ACRES
INUNDATED IN KAPURTHALA

60,000 FARMERS
AFFECTED BY FLOODS

Army men, workers and locals try to plug the breach in the Sutlej bundh at Janian Chahal village of Jalandhar. MALKIAT SINGH

100% crop damage in Jalandhar, Kapurthala districts, say farmers

Seek ₹40K per acre compensation | To assess losses independently

APARNA BANERJI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

JALANDHAR, AUGUST 24

With the farmers being primarily at the receiving end due to the Sutlej floods, which have ravaged over 50 villages in the district, they are now planning to conduct their own parallel survey of the affected fields after the water recedes.

Estimating losses of over 70,000 acres of paddy in Jalandhar alone, farmers are now demanding Rs 40,000 per acre as 'girdawari' for crop loss. They claim that the damage was estimated to be 100%.

The district administrations, however, estimated the damage to crops over 86,000 acres (60,000 acres in Jalandhar and 26,000 acres in Kapurthala).

While water is taking the longest to recede in Shahkot villages (Lohian), this area alone has over 25,000 acres of

ADMN DIFFERS OVER LOSS CLAIMS

- Farmers say there is 100% crop loss (60,000 acres in Jalandhar and 26,000 acres in Kapurthala)
- The Jalandhar district administration pegged losses on 60,000 acres, while farmers over 70,000-75,000 acres
- Shahkot villages alone have over 25,000 acres of submerged paddy fields

submerged paddy fields. Substantial damages took place at Phillaur and Gidderpindi.

Of over 1 lakh people hit by the floods in Jalandhar, 60% belong to the farming community. With the exact damage to be clear only after the water recedes, farmers' bodies have already started visiting the flood-hit areas.

Kuldip Singh, a farmer of Janian Chahal village, said, "It took ages for farmers affected by the 1988 floods to recover from losses. There are some who couldn't revive. We

have spent considerably on the paddy crop and now all of it is gone. Our homes and fields are totally submerged. Most of the farmers are already debt-ridden and the floods have further burdened them. We are expecting relief of at least Rs 40,000 per acre."

State president of the Kisan Mazdoor Sangharsh Committee Satnam Singh Pannu also visited Janian Chahal village to assess the damage. He said, "Over 60,000 farmers are hit. We demand Rs 40,000 per acre as damages from the govern-

ment. An estimated crop over 70,000 acres in Jalandhar is affected. Farmers' houses, fields and livestock all have suffered. We shall independently assess the damage too."

Meanwhile, Jalandhar DC Varinder Kumar Sharma said, "Damage to crop on about 60,000 acres is estimated. However, the compensation will be as per the losses incurred. In Phillaur, crops died in a day while Lohian has been submerged for six days. The losses are different and compensation will be awarded after a detailed assessment."

Kapurthala DC DPS Kharbanda, however, said, "About 26,000 acres has been damaged after 20,000 villages were marooned here. The losses to crops are estimated to be 100 per cent. However, damage assessment shall also be done."

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Statesman ☐
The Times of India (New Delhi) ☐
Indian Express ☐
The Hindu (New Delhi) ☐
Pioneer Delhi ☐
Rashtriya Sahara ☐

Deccan Herald ☐
Deccan Chronicle ☐
The Economic Times ☐
Business Standard ☐
Tribune ☐
Financial Express ☐
Dainik Bhaskar ☐

Hindustan (Hindi) ☐
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) ☐
Punjab Kesari (Hindi) ☐
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi) ☒
Dainik Jagran ☐
Jansatta ☐

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

राजस्थान वाटर (कंजर्वेशन, प्रोटेक्शन एण्ड रेग्युलेशन) एक्ट

RR-25/8

जमकर बरसा पानी, बचाने के लिए कल दिल्ली में कानून पर होगा मंथन

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
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810 बांधों में 77.87% पानी का हुआ भराव

सतही और भूजल को बचाने, उसकी सुरक्षा-संरक्षण के लिए सक्रिय हुए मंत्री



810 बांधों में 77.87% पानी का हुआ भराव

राज्य में छोटे-बड़े मिलाकर 810 बांध हैं। इनकी भराव क्षमता 12703.27 एमक्यूएम है। अब तक 77.87 फीसदी तक पानी का भराव हो चुका है, जबकि पिछले वर्ष 50.76 प्रतिशत ही पानी आया था।

इसके अलावा 33 जिलों में से 26 जिले डार्क जोन में हैं। इसमें जयपुर के 13 ब्लॉक में से 12 डार्क जोन व एक क्रिटिकल श्रेणी में है।

810

बांध हैं छोटे-बड़े राज्य में

296

बांध हो चुके हैं लबालब

344

बांध आंशिक भरे हैं

170

बांध खाली रह गए

संभाग	कुल भराव क्षमता	2018 में भराव	2019 में (अब तक)
जयपुर	2878.11	20.8%	63.9%
जोधपुर	975.35	13.9%	45.1%
कोटा	1297.78	62.7%	90.4%
उदयपुर	7552.02	64.9%	85.3%

(कुल भराव क्षमता की इकाई एमक्यूएम है)

प्रभावी जल एक्ट के लिए काम चल रहा है। दिल्ली में जलदाय मंत्रियों की बैठक में मंथन के बाद तय करेंगे ड्राफ्ट को कैसे बेहतर बना सकते हैं। बारिश अच्छी हुई है, इसलिए अब पानी को सहेजने-संरक्षण पर काम होगा। किसी को भी दुरुपयोग नहीं करने देंगे।

-बी.डी. कल्ला, जलदाय मंत्री

प्रस्तावित एक्ट में जनता की जिम्मेदारी होगी तय

1. घरेलू उपभोक्ता: घर तक पेयजल पहुंचाने का जिम्मा होगा, लेकिन इसे व्यर्थ गंवाने, प्रावधान के तहत नहीं सहेजने और चोरी करने की स्थिति मिलने पर जिम्मेदारी तय होगी।

2. व्यावसायिक एवं उद्योग: इन्हें काम आने वाले पानी को दोबारा उपयोगी बनाने पर काम करना होगा। इसमें भी बड़े वाणिज्यिक व इण्डस्ट्रीज मामलों में जल बचाने से जुड़ी तकनीक में निवेश करना अनिवार्य होगा। यानी, पानी बचाना, सहेजने के लिए नई-नई तकनीक के जरिए आगे आना होगा।

यह किया पेनल्टी व सजा का प्रावधान

3 माह से 1 साल तक सजा

10 हजार रुपए से 1 लाख रुपए तक की पेनल्टी

किसी तरह की पानी के दुरुपयोग, चोरी व अवैध दोहन करने पर यह प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें बांध, कैनाल से लेकर पेयजल लाइन तक शामिल है।

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Pioneer Delhi
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☐ Jansatta

सावन के बाद भादौ भी तर

दो से तीन दिनों तक
होगी अच्छी बरसात

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

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भोपाल. प्रदेश पर इंद्र मेहरबान हैं। सावन में खूब भिगोने के बाद अब भादौ की शुरुआत में ही बने सिस्टम से पूरे सूबे में बारिश का दौर जारी है। मौसम विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार अगले दो से तीन दिनों तक शहर में अच्छी बरसात होने का अनुमान है। ओडिशा के पास एक चक्रवाती परिसंचरण के असर से बरसात हो रही है, वहीं इसके असर से हिमालय की तलहटी में पहुंची मानसून ट्रोंफिका भी नीचे आकर अमृतसर, चंडीगढ़, बरेली, रोवा, चंपा, तटीय उड़ीसा से गुजर रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि अगले दो-तीन दिनों में उत्तरी बंगाल की खाड़ी के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में एक नया लो प्रेशर एरिया और बनने की संभावना है। इसके सम्मिलित असर से बरसात बढ़ेगी। इधर बारिश जनित हादसों में सीधी में एक बच्चे की मौत हो गई। रतलाम में दो लोग बिजली गिरने से झुलस गए। मंडीबामौरा में एक युवक बह गया। दमोह में पुल से गुजर रहे मवेशी बह गए। राजधानी भोपाल सहित मालवा-निमाड़, चंबल, महाकौशल, बुंदेलखंड सहित अन्य जिलों में अच्छी बारिश हुई है।

सभी बड़े बांधों के गेट खुले, भोपाल-नागपुर हाईवे पर आवागमन रहा ठप, टापू बन गए कई गांव

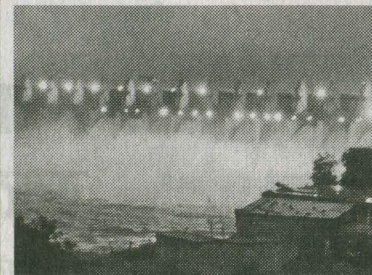


दमोह. नदी के पुल पर पानी आ जाने के बाद मवेशियों का एक दल फंस गया। पानी के तेज बहाव में मवेशियों ने बचने की काफी कोशिश की, लेकिन वे सब एक-एक कर बह गए।

सीधी: युवक के सामने बह गए पत्नी और दो बच्चे, एक की मौत

मझौली थाना क्षेत्र में चिनगवाह और डेवा के बहने वाली कोड़मार नदी में शुक्रवार शाम उफान आ गया। सिंगरौली जिले का रामस्वरूप अगरिया ने परिवार सहित 5 बजे नदी पार करने की कोशिश की तो बेटा दीपेश (7), बेटा विभा (4) और पत्नी सुमन सहित एक वर्षीय बेटा तेज बहाव में बह गए। रामस्वरूप ने 1 वर्षीय बेटे को बचा लिया। 50 मीटर दूरी पत्नी भी किसी तरह बचकर निकल आई, लेकिन दोनों बच्चे बह गए। दीपेश का शव 2 किमी दूर झाड़ियों में फंसा मिला, जबकि बच्ची लापता है।

बरगी, तवा, सतपुड़ा डैम के गेट खुले रहे



इंदिरा सागर बांध।

लगातार बारिश से बैतूल में भोपाल-नागपुर हाईवे बंद रहा। तवा डैम के 11 गेट एवं जबलपुर के बरगी डैम के 5 गेट खोले गए। सतपुड़ा डैम सारनी के भी 7 गेट 8-8 फीट तक खोले गए। इंदिरा सागर बांध और ओंकारेश्वर बांध के गेट भी खोले गए। होशंगाबाद से बैतूल, पंचमढ़ी का आवागमन भी बंद रहा।



इंदौर में बारिश से सड़कें पानी में डूबी रहीं।

भोपाल: मौसम विभाग का यलो अलर्ट, सतर्क रहने को कहा

शहरवासी कृष्ण जन्म का उत्सव मनाकर सोने की तैयारी कर ही रहे थे कि रात दो बजे से बारिश शुरू हो गई, इसके बाद बादल रात भर बरसे और दिन में भी नहीं थमे। लगातार 13 घंटे के बाद दोपहर लगभग साढ़े तीन बजे बारिश थमी। तब तक शहर पानी-पानी हो गया। 24 घंटे में कुल 98 मिमी बारिश दर्ज हुई है। मौसम विभाग ने रविवार को शहर में भारी बरसात का यलो अलर्ट जारी कर सतर्क रहने को कहा है।

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States getting better at water use, but still not good enough

Top Agri Producers Are Struggling To Devise Effective Strategies, Putting Food Security At Risk, Says Niti Aayog

Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: States are displaying progress in water management, but the overall performance remains well below what is required to adequately tackle India's water challenge, Niti Aayog said on Friday as it released a ranking of states and Union Territories (UTs) vis-a-vis their water management practices.

Overall, Gujarat retained its top position while Delhi figured at the bottom in the new ranking while Haryana clocked the best improvement.

Haryana, which figured at No.16 last year, jumped nine spots to No.7 this year in the second instalment of the Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (CWMI 2.0) for the year 2017-18.

CWMI 2.0, released by Union water resources minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, showed that 80% of the states assessed have, over the last three years, improved their water management scores.

"But worryingly, 16 of the 27 states still score less than 50 points (out of 100), and fall in the low-performing category. These states collectively account for 48% of the population, 40% of agricultural produce, and 35% of the economic output of India," said the government's think tank.

Included among these states/UTs are Delhi, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

The Aayog also observed that major states such as Uttar Pradesh and big economic contributors like Delhi have scored quite low in the overall Index, which was computed on the basis of scores on nine indicator themes: restoration of water bodies, groundwater source augmentation, supply-side management of irrigation, watershed development, participatory irrigation practices, sustainable on-farm water use practices, rural drinking water, urban water supply and sanitation and policy and governance. These themes were allocated different index weights (points).

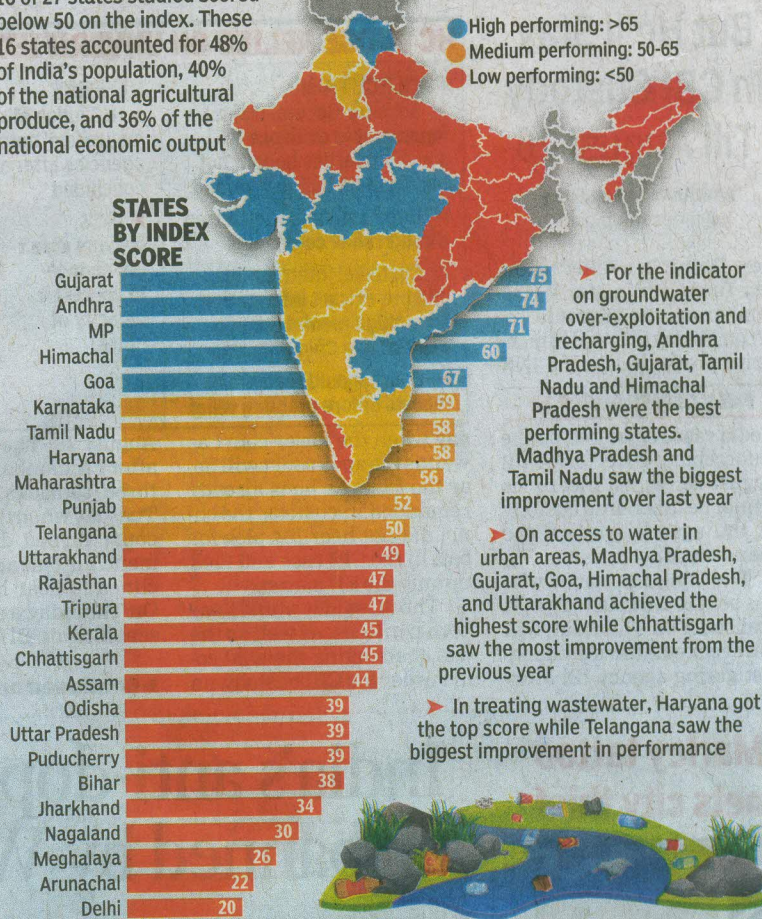
CWMI is a tool to assess and improve the performance of states and UTs in efficient management of water resources. Niti Aayog said the Index will provide useful information for states/UTs and also for the central ministries concerned to enable them to formulate and implement suitable strategies for better management of water resources.

Among other key points, CWMI

MORE THAN HALF THE STATES FOUND SEVERELY LACKING

16 of 27 states studied scored below 50 on the index. These 16 states accounted for 48% of India's population, 40% of the national agricultural produce, and 36% of the national economic output

Niti Aayog's water management index scored states on nine indicators, including restoration of water bodies, groundwater, irrigation practices, sustainable farming, rural and urban water supply, and policy and governance



2.0 also noted how large agricultural producers are struggling to effectively manage their water resources and are, therefore, putting food security at risk. "None of the top 10 agricultural pro-

The study showed that large economic contributors such as Kerala and Delhi scored among the lowest on the water management index as did many of the country's top agricultural producers. Gujarat, however, retained its top spot

ducers in India, except Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, score more than 60 points on the CWMI," the Aayog said while noting that almost half the weighted Index themes are directly linked to water management in agriculture.

Niti Aayog member Ramesh Chand, who was present at the CWMI 2.0 release event, pitched for the inclusion of more variables from the agriculture sector in the next iteration of the index.

"What happens in agriculture will have more of an impact. We have to save water in agriculture to meet the country's future needs," he said.

Hindustan Times
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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Capital ranks last in Niti Aayog's assessment of water management

Delhi failed to give data on 12 indicators, reported nil on few

JACOB KOSHY
NEW DELHI

Delhi has finished at the bottom of the Composite Water Management Index, an assessment by the Niti Aayog on how States and Union Territories manage their water.

The assessment pans nine themes, each having an attached weight, and assesses how well States have done on criteria such as groundwater and surface water restoration, implementing major and medium irrigation projects, watershed development, participatory irrigation management, on-farm water use, rural and urban water supply, and policy and governance.

These indicators were broken down into 28 objective indicators. These, for instance, were questions such as 'Did the State have structures for rainwater harvesting?', 'What percentage of irrigation potential was realised?', etc.

'Poorly managed'

The maximum possible score is a 100 and Gujarat, for the second year in a row, was the topper with 75



Delhi faced several water-related challenges such as poor water access in slums. ■ FILE PHOTO

points.

"Delhi, assessed on the index for the first time this year, scores the lowest with 20 points. This is alarming, considering Delhi's position as the country's capital territory, and its population of two crore people whose water, arguably, is being poorly managed," the report underlines.

Delhi and Puducherry were the only Union Territories included in the rankings. A key reason for Delhi's lacklustre performance was that it did not provide data for several indicators. It failed to report data on 12 indicators and reported nil figures on few others. It thus scored zero on 4 themes which collectively made up about 40% of the

maximum score. "This limits the potential to understand Delhi's water management performance through the Index and compare it with other State, UTs," the report added.

Delhi faced several water-related challenges such as water access for the urban poor residing in slums and discharge of untreated sewage and industrial waste into rivers, such as the Yamuna.

It also ranked second in the list of 20 largest water-stressed cities in the world in 2015. A key recommendation by the NITI Aayog for Delhi was to establish an integrated data centre for water resources that could help institutionalise these practices.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 24.08.2009 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Chronicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Punjab flooded F24

Control of BBMB not enough to prevent repeat

PUNJAB'S worst floods in three decades have triggered a torrent of allegations. The state's ruling as well as opposition parties have blamed the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) for the devastation suffered by several districts due to the release of excess water into the Sutlej river. The Shiromani Akali Dal has accused the Congress government of delaying flood protection work and failing to check illegal mining that hastened the erosion of river embankments, besides not taking appropriate action despite the BBMB's warning on discharge from the Bhakra Dam. There is also a growing clamour for handing over the board's control to Punjab so that the state's interests could be safeguarded. On its part, the BBMB claims to have handled the situation caused by heavy rainfall in the 'most professional' manner by resorting to controlled water releases for ensuring the dam's safety.

Amid the blame game, it is apparent that things spiralled out of control due to lack of coordination between the Punjab Government and the BBMB. The latter regulates the supply of water and power from the Bhakra-Nangal and Pong (Beas) dam projects to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, with each having one member. 'Inadequate' representation on the board, constituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, has been the border state's long-standing grouse. The BBMB had also been in the eye of the storm for opening the floodgates during the deluge of 1988, when Punjab was grappling with militancy. Falsely accused of aggravating the crisis, the then board chairman, Maj Gen BN Kumar, was gunned down by terrorists.

Having its 'own man' in charge of the BBMB is no long-term solution to Punjab's flood-linked issues. The state should first set its own house in order. Pushed to the brink, the Capt Amarinder Singh government has decided to canalise all rivers with the technical help of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. However, an occasional crackdown on ecologically hazardous mining is not enough to wipe out the mafia that continues to enjoy political patronage. Sincere and sustained efforts are needed to fortify the 'land of five rivers' on the water front.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily News		

SANDEEP NANDURI, TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT COLLECTOR

AWARD CATEGORY: IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL SCHEMES

Waste to water: Borewells recharged, crops saved in parched Tamil Nadu district



Praveen Khanna



Arun Janardhanan

Sandeep Nanduri receives the award from Minister of Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari; (right) villagers maintaining a waste water recycling centre at North Poolankulam village in Tirunelveli.

ARUN JANARDHANAN
TIRUNELVELI, AUGUST 23

TIRUNELVELI'S POOLANKULAM village is one of many rain-deprived areas in this Tamil Nadu region that faces acute shortage of groundwater during summers. What has come to its aid is a drainage system that collects waste water from about 250 families in the vicinity, to process and recharge its groundwater.

The idea is simple. An open area behind the village where all its waste and sewage would get collected was cleaned up and a vertical filtering system built there. A proper drainage system was then laid out in Poolankulam, to direct all its waste waters — around 100-150 litres per family a day — to the filter system, after passing it through another filter to remove all the garbage from it.

The second filtering system thus receives only dirty water, which is then passed through

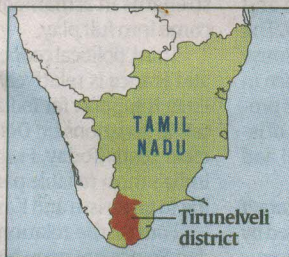


layers to finally gather at a water sump. It is stored here and eventually helps recharge the groundwater table.

On an average, about 32,000 litres of water a day is treated by the system. The cost to lay it, covered under

the MNREGS, came to Rs 1.5 lakh.

Called a community soak pit, or liquid waste management system, Poolankulam's is one of



106 such systems built or in the process of being laid down by the Tirunelveli district administration, including 101 vertical and five horizontal systems, at a total cost of Rs 81.15 lakh.

Tirunelveli District Collector Sandeep Nanduri, who received the award in the category 'Implementation of Central Schemes', at the first The Indian Express Excellence in Governance Awards, on Wednesday, said, "This project is unique, never attempted before. If you look at any typical village, you'll see a lot of waste water flowing onto the streets. When we came up with the idea of recycling this water and putting it to use, we discussed with people and came out with cost-effective solutions. In one village, we noticed that this treated waste water is being used by farmers for irrigation. So there's a lot of acceptance among villagers. Initially, they were curious about what was happening, but seeing the benefits they are happy."

Njanammal, 80, who stays next to the soak pit at Poolankulam, says, "The water level has increased in our borewells and farm well. The nearby vegetable farm also has a

better yield." She is also grateful for the new arrangement ridding them of the foul smell given off by stagnant water, as well as the mosquitoes that bred in it.

C Madasamy, who owns a paddy field, says the system helped save his crop. "Now I have 10 ft water in my well, which was hardly 1ft-2 ft earlier."

North Poolankulam, about 2 km away, and Andipatti panchayat, around 10 km away, have similar successful systems in operation, treating at least 20,000 litres per day.

O P Poochendu, Assistant Engineer with the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), who is one of the many engineers in Tirunelveli district who helped execute the system, says it consists of multiple layers of crushed stones, charcoal, gravel and sand.

A Palani, a DRDA Project Officer, stresses that now what is needed is proper maintenance, once every three years. Or, he warns, the filtering process would become slow, and there may even be reverse flow. Optimistic, Palani adds, "It is a matter of one day for us to open the soak pit, take out the filtering materials, and clean them."

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AFTER THE FLOOD

Waters recede, threat of disease looms

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: As the floodwaters recede, and the water level comes back to normal in the Yamuna, authorities now face another challenge—to prevent the spread of any enteric and water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, and typhoid in the areas that were inundated.

The water level in the Yamuna, which had hit a peak of 206.6m on Wednesday, has already come down below the danger level of 205.33m. Around 4 pm on Friday, the water level stood at 204.27m.

"After every flood, when the water level starts receding, there is always the threat of an outbreak of enteric and water-borne diseases. Some of the water gets trapped in puddles and depressions, which become breeding ground of diseases, including bacterial and viral. Local people often defecate openly in the floodplains. The floodwater enters and pollutes other water sources," Dr BK Tripathi, head of the medicine department at Safdarjung Hospital, said.

The government and civic agencies, however, said all measures, including the sprinkling of bleaching powder, anti-larva



■ A man carries his belongings through floodwaters in a residential area near the banks of the overflowing Yamuna. RAJ K RAJ/HT PHOTO

spray, and distribution of ORS pouches in relief camps, were being taken to prevent outbreaks.

"While medical teams and doctors are taking rounds of campsites, ambulances have been kept ready," said a senior government official from East Delhi district, where nearly 10,000 people had to be shifted to relief camps.

Of the 11 revenue districts in Delhi, the Yamuna flows through six districts. The maximum impact of the flood, however, was borne by two districts—East Delhi and North East Delhi, according to officials of the irriga-

tion and flood control department. At least 30 campsites have been set up in these two districts alone, where the evacuated people have taken shelter.

Relief and rescue operations in six districts will continue till further orders from Kailash Gahlot, revenue minister of Delhi, said a senior government official from the north-east district, from where around 6,000 people had to be put up in government tents.

Another threat is the outbreak of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue.

"The receding water level

leaves behind puddles, creating a conducive environment for aedes and anopheles mosquitoes to breed. While aedes mosquito breeds in clean stagnant water and is responsible for dengue, anopheles breeds in polluted water like drains and can cause a malaria outbreak," a senior official of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme said.

To prevent such outbreaks, civic agencies have scaled up their anti-mosquito drives.

"Anti-larval chemicals are being sprayed to prevent malaria and dengue outbreaks. ORS sachets and chlorine tablets are being distributed in camps as a further prevention measure," said a spokesperson from the East Delhi Municipal Corporation.

"We are assessing the damage and the grounds from where the water has receded. We are in touch with the Central Water Commission and the India Meteorological Department. The people will be allowed to return to their homes when the floodwater recedes completely and there are no chances of any water discharge from Haryana in large quantities," a senior official of the irrigation and flood control department said.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 24.08.2019 in the following newspaper

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'30 साल से तय हो रही है टाइमलाइन, फिर भी यमुना मैली की मैली'

NBT-24/8



नैशनल ग्रीन ट्राइब्यूनल ने जताई नाराजगी, दिल्ली सरकार समेत सभी अथॉरिटीज को उचित कदम उठाने की दी चेतावनी

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नई दिल्ली : पिछले कई दिनों से बाढ़ का डर दिखा रही यमुना अब शांत होती दिख रही है। वहीं, दूसरी ओर नदी की हालत में कोई भी सुधार होता न देख नैशनल ग्रीन ट्राइब्यूनल(NGT) का पारा चढ़ने लगा है। एनजीटी ने कहा है कि पिछले 30 साल से टाइमलाइन

तय होती आ रही है, पर नदी मैली की मैली है। ट्राइब्यूनल ने दिल्ली और दो पड़ोसी राज्यों समेत संबंधित अथॉरिटीज को सख्त चेतावनी देते हुए कहा है कि इस बार जो टाइमलाइन तय होगी, उसमें टारगेट को पूरा न करने पर बुरे परिणाम का जिक्र साथ मिलेगा। एनजीटी अध्यक्ष जस्टिस आदर्श कुमार गोयल की बेंच ने अपने आदेश में

कहा कि हमने दिल्ली सरकार, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड, हरियाणा सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, डीडीए और डीपीसीसी सभी को सुना। मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी की ओर से पेश रिपोर्ट पर भी गौर किया है। हमारा आदेश 6 सितंबर या उससे पहले वेबसाइट पर अपलोड हो जाएगा। इस

एनजीटी अध्यक्ष जस्टिस आदर्श कुमार गोयल की बेंच ने की सुनवाई

बीच संबंधित सभी अथॉरिटीज बताएं कि ट्राइब्यूनल के आदेशों के मुताबिक काम करने के लिए उन्होंने क्या टाइमलाइन तय की है। इसके लिए उन्हें 10 दिनों का वक्त दिया गया है। अडिशनल सॉलिसिटर जनरल संजय जैन को निर्देश दिया गया कि वह इस सूचना को एक सूत्र में बांध

कर ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने रखें और टाइमलाइन बढ़ाने के सुझाव दें। बेंच ने साफ किया कि अब जो टाइमलाइन रिवाइज्ड होगी, उसका उल्लंघन करने पर बुरे परिणामों का जिक्र उसमें साथ मिलेगा। इसे जरूरी मानते हुए बेंच ने कहा कि पिछले 30 सालों से बढ़ाई जा रही समयसीमा को आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया और यमुना में प्रदूषण बढ़ता

ही जा रहा है। पर्यावरण और लोगों की सेहत के संरक्षण के लिए ऐसे प्रदूषण पर लगाम लगाना जरूरी है। यमुना की अहमियत को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी ऐसा करना जरूरी है जो गंगा की अहम सहायक नदी है। ट्राइब्यूनल ने यह आदेश यमुना को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने की मांग से जुड़ी मनोज मिश्रा की याचिका पर सुनवाई करते हुए दिया।