

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।

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।

अंजन
26.7.2019
वरिष्ठ क्लर्क

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० विवेक
26/07/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

पुनीत कुमार
26-07-19

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 26.07.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Times of India (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economic Times	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Monsoon Watch



The monsoon trough has shifted to its normal position, bringing heavy rain to central and northern parts of India

Strong monsoon wind convergence along northern parts of the western coast, bringing heavy rain

Heavy rains observed in Mumbai, receiving **90.5 mm of rain yesterday**

The rain in the week ending on Wednesday was **35% below normal**

The overall rain deficit stands at **17% since June 1**



CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST



Heavy rainfall to continue in Mumbai and its surrounding areas



Delhi expected to receive heavy rain

Central India is likely to experience very heavy rainfall



The rain over the southern peninsular states is expected to reduce



YESTERDAY'S hottest place in India was Rajasthan's Ganganagar at **42.3°C**



ET-26

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

चंद्रमा पर पानी को लेकर चंद्रयान कर सकता है चौंकाने वाला खुलासा

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर चंद्रयान-2 का रोवर उतरने पर वहां पानी की मौजूदगी के बारे में चौंकाने वाली और काफी अहम जानकारी मिल सकती है। दरअसल, ताजा अध्ययनों में यह पता चला है कि इस क्षेत्र में पहले के अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक मात्रा में पानी बर्फ के रूप में हो सकता है।

चंद्रयान-1 के जरिए चंद्रमा की सतह पर पानी की मौजूदगी का साक्ष्य सबसे पहले जुटाने वाले इसरो की योजना अब नये मिशन के जरिये वहां जल की उपलब्धता के वितरण और उसकी मात्रा की माप कर उन प्रयोगों को आगे बढ़ाने की है। चंद्रमा का दक्षिणी ध्रुव काफी ठंडा और काफी संख्या में विशाल गड्ढों (क्रेटर) वाला है। दरअसल, क्रेटर कटोरे जैसी

आकृति वाला एक विशाल गड्ढा होता है जो उल्का पिंड के टकराने, ज्वालामुखीय गतिविधि या विस्फोट के प्रभाव से बनता है। वहां ऐसे स्थान भी हैं जहां निरंतर धूप खिली रहती है या वहां लगातार अंधेरा छाया रहता है। यही कारण है कि नासा ने

अपने आर्टेमिस कार्यक्रम के तहत 2024 में वहां अंतरिक्षयानों को भेजने की इच्छा जताई है। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने 22 जुलाई को जीएसएलवी मार्क-III (श्री)-एम 1 (वन) रॉकेट के जरिए आंध्र प्रदेश के श्रीहरिकोटा से



पहले के अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक मात्रा में पानी बर्फ के रूप में हो सकता है

चंद्रयान-2 का प्रक्षेपण किया था। इसके साथ चंद्रयान-2 ने चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव के लिए 48 दिनों का अपना ऐतिहासिक सफर शुरू किया। यह वहां पानी के लिए अपनी खोज करेगा। मुंबई के टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च (टीआईएफआर) में सहायक प्राध्यापक सुदीप भट्टाचार्य ने कहा, "चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर उत्तरी

ध्रुव की तुलना में कहीं अधिक छाया है और वहां क्रेटर जैसे स्थायी रूप से कुछ अंधकार वाले क्षेत्र होने की भी संभावना है।' उन्होंने कहा, "इसलिए वहां बर्फ के रूप में पानी होने की कहीं अधिक संभावना है और वहां कुछ अन्य तत्व भी मौजूद होंगे, जिनका हम दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर पता लगाएंगे।"

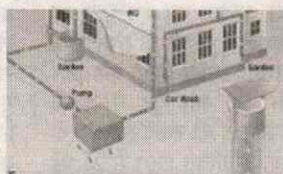
कैलिफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी के शोधार्थियों ने अपने अध्ययन में चंद्रमा पर मौजूद क्रेटर को बुध ग्रह पर मौजूद क्रेटर से समानता रखने वाला पाया है। 'नेचर जियोसाइंस' जर्नल में प्रकाशित अपने पत्र में उन्होंने चंद्रमा के सामान्य क्रेटरों के अंधेरे वाले क्षेत्रों के अंदर स्थायी रूप से बर्फ की मोटी परत होने का साक्ष्य मिलने की बात कही है।

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<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"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सौर ऊर्जा पैनल योजना

आयोग बचाएगा वर्षा जल, खुद तैयार करेगा बिजली



पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

अजमेर राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग बारिश का पानी सहेजने के अलावा खुद बिजली तैयार करेगा। इससे ऊर्जा और जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। आयोग जल्द सरकार और सार्वजनिक निर्माण को प्रस्ताव तैयार कर भेजेगा। आजादी के बाद प्रदेश में वर्ष 1949 में राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग सेवा का गठन हुआ है। इसका पहला दफ्तर मौजूदा आयुर्वेद निदेशालय में था। इसके बाद कलकटेट के निकट स्थित भवन में यह करीब पचास

अब मॉडल बनेगा आयोग

राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग प्रदेश के अहम दफ्तरों में शामिल है। लिहाजा अध्यक्ष दीपक उग्रेती ने इसे मॉडल कार्यालय बनाने की योजना बनाई है। वे आयोग की छत पर सौर ऊर्जा पैनल लगाने के इच्छुक हैं। सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग से आयोग के बिजली के बिल में काफी बचत होगी। साथ ही आयोग अपनी खपत के बाद अतिरिक्त बिजली को अजमेर डिस्कॉम को बेचकर आय बढ़ाएगा। इसके लिए अक्षय ऊर्जा निगम और अन्य संस्थाओं के माध्यम से संपर्क किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग के तहत छतों के पानी को विशाल टैंक में संग्रहित किया जाएगा। ताकि भविष्य में पानी का उपयोग पेड़-पौधों-टॉयलेट और अन्य कार्यों के लिए हो सके।

साल तक संचालित हुआ। जयपुर रोड स्थित मौजूदा नए भवन में आयोग 2001-02 में शिफ्ट हुआ। लेकिन ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के रूप में सौर ऊर्जा और बरसात के पानी के संरक्षण में आयोग फिलहाल पीछे है।

अब तक डिस्कॉम पर निर्भर

R.P.

आयोग अब तक अजमेर डिस्कॉम से प्राप्त बिजली पर निर्भर है। यहां परीक्षा, संस्थापन, पुस्तकालय, डाक-संप्रेषण और अन्य विभाग-अनुभाग डिस्कॉम की बिजली से रोशन हैं। इसकी एवज में आयोग को प्रतिमाह लाखों रुपए का बिल चुकाना पड़ रहा है। ऐसा तब है जबकि परीक्षाओं और परिणाम निकालने के दौरान आयोग का कामकाज कई बार दिन-रात चलता है।

बह जाता है बारिश का पानी

आयोग ने रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। यहां मुख्य भवन का पानी नालियों से होकर जयपुर रोड स्थित नाले में व्यर्थ बह जाता है। जबकि आयोग में हजारों अभ्यर्थियों-लोगों की आवाजाही होती है। यहां काफी पेड़-पौधे लगे हैं। अनुभागों और सार्वजनिक जगह टॉयलेट बने हैं। पानी के लिए आयोग पूरी तरह बीसलपुर पर निर्भर है।

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

Deccan Herald ☐
Deccan Herald ☐
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.

सीएम केजरीवाल की महत्वाकांक्षी जल संचयन परियोजना को एनजीटी कोर्ट से मिली अंतिम मंजूरी

दिल्लीवालों का गला तर करेगा बारिश का पानी

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी) : यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र में बाढ़ के पानी को इकट्ठा करने की मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल की महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना को सभी तरह की जरूरी मंजूरी मिल गई है। अब इस परियोजना पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा। नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) कोर्ट ने भी गुरुवार को इसके लिए अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है। इसके बाद अब इसका पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया जा सकेगा। दिल्ली में गर्मियों के दिनों में पानी की कमी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए यह एक बेहद अहम प्रोजेक्ट है। इसमें यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र में जल संचयन का काम किया जाएगा। इसके तहत पल्ला और वजीराबाद के बीच एक बड़ा जलाशय बनाया जाएगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट के तहत बाढ़ क्षेत्र में छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाए जाएंगे, जिसमें बारिश के दौरान यमुना में बहने वाले पानी को इकट्ठा किया जाएगा।

1 पल्ला और वजीराबाद के पास बनाया जाएगा बड़ा जलाशय



45 दिनों में सभी प्रोजेक्ट को मिली मंजूरी

मुख्यमंत्री के निगरानी में इस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट में तेजी आई और यही वजह है कि केवल 45 दिनों के भीतर इससे संबंधित सभी प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी संभव हो पाई। मुख्यमंत्री केजरीवाल इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना को खुद गति दे रहे हैं, जो दिल्ली के लिए गेम चेंजर साबित होने जा रहा है। केजरीवाल इस बात को लेकर पूरी तरह आश्वस्त हैं कि केवल पानी का रिसाइफिल और रिचार्ज ही दिल्ली में गर्मियों के मौसम में पानी की कमी की समस्या का समाधान है।

2 बाढ़ क्षेत्र में छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाकर बारिश का पानी किया जाएगा जमा

इन परियोजना को अब सभी तरह की मिली मंजूरी

क्रम	अथॉरिटी	मंजूरी मांगी	मंजूरी मिली
1	अपर यमुना रिवर बोर्ड	25 जून 2019	4 जुलाई 2019
2	सीजीडब्ल्यूबी	25 जून 2019	6 जुलाई 2019
3	एनएमसीजी	25 जून 2019	6 जुलाई 2019
4	सीडब्ल्यूसी	23 मई 2019	18 जून 2019
5	एनजीटी मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी	25 जून 2019	12 जुलाई 2019
6	एनजीटी प्रिंसिपल कमेटी	5 जुलाई 2019	19 जुलाई 2019
7	दिल्ली सरकार की कैबिनेट	2 जुलाई 2019	3 जुलाई 2019
8	एनजीटी कोर्ट	23 जुलाई 2019	25 जुलाई 2019

दिल्ली ही नहीं पूरे देश के लिए गेम चेंजर साबित होगा

केंद्र की तरफ से समय पर मंजूरी मिल जाने की वजह से जमीनी कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त वक्त मिल गया। इस प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी दिलाने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल निजी तौर पर एक-एक अथॉरिटी से खुद मुलाकात की और जरूरी मंजूरी दिलवाई। केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से समय पर मंजूरी मिलने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री ने केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत को धन्यवाद भी दिया था। दिल्ली और देश के विभिन्न हिस्से पानी के भारी संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। ये पायलट प्रोजेक्ट ना केवल दिल्ली के लिए बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए गेम चेंजर साबित होगा।

जल संचयन और भूजल स्तर रिचार्ज का नया मॉडल देगी दिल्ली

यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र में जल संचयन का प्रोजेक्ट देश का अपने तरह का पहला प्रोजेक्ट है। पानी के संचयन और रिचार्ज का कॉन्सेप्ट ज्यादातर विकसित देशों में सुनने को मिलता है। इस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट की निगरानी सीधे तौर पर एक आईआईटीयन के तरफ से की जा रही है। एक आईआईटीयन मुख्यमंत्री इस प्रोजेक्ट की निजी तौर पर निगरानी कर रहे हैं और उसको गति दे रहे हैं। विभिन्न एकेडमिक इंस्टीट्यूट्स जिनमें आईआईटी दिल्ली, एनआईएच, सीजीडब्ल्यूबी, आईआईटी बॉम्बे, डब्ल्यूएपीसीओएस, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शामिल हैं। उन्होंने अपने अध्ययन में कहा है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के तहत यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र में बहुत भारी मात्रा में पानी इकट्ठा करने की संभावना मौजूद है।

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

Deccan Herald ☐
 Deccan Herald ☐
 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.

Despite **NGT ban** since 2015, farming goes on in river plains

TOXIC LINK Government officials say it is difficult to keep a check on the entire Yamuna floodplain or evict all farmers without giving them an alternative source of income

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Vegetable farming on the floodplains of the Yamuna continues unabated despite a ban by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in 2015. It was only in December 2018 that the Delhi government proposed to launch an awareness campaign to dissuade citizens from eating vegetables grown on the river's banks as they contain toxins.

"A public awareness campaign was agreed to be undertaken for discouraging agriculture and cultivation of vegetables on the Yamuna floodplain and by dissuading people from eating such produce as it leads to entry of toxins in the food chain," stated a record note of discussions of a meeting held by a NGT-appointed committee.

In February, HT had reported that the two-member NGT panel had discussed the issue in a meeting held on December 24, 2018.

In 2015, the NGT had directed that no authority shall permit and no person shall carry out any edible crops or fodder cultivation on the floodplain till Yamuna is made free and is restored to its natural wholesomeness. "It is an established fact that presently, vegetables, fodder grown and allied projects at the flood plain of river Yamuna are highly contaminated."

A record note signed by the two members of the NGT-appointed committee, Shailaja Chandra and BS Sajwan, read, "Since the pollution of the river has increased manifold, the monitoring committee requested that an early direction be given to the authorities

concerned."

Government officials said it is difficult to keep an eye on the entire floodplain or stop farmers from growing vegetable. A senior government officer, who did not wish to be named, said, "Within Delhi, the Zone O (River zone) is almost 52km long and 800 metres to 3.5 km wide, depending on the location. In all it covers some 9,700 hectares. Yes, farming takes place in this zone but it is not possible to evict all farmers and stop farming without giving them an alternate source of income."

Farmers, however, said if growing vegetables along the river is stopped then Delhi would have to depend on supplies from the neighbouring states which would not just lead to price rise but also citizens getting stale stock.

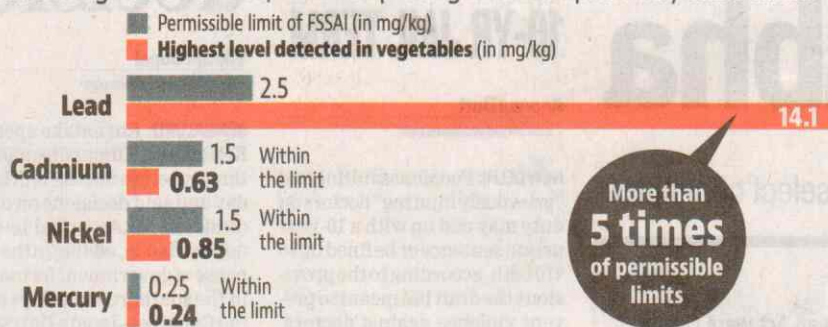
Farming is carried out all along the Yamuna's stretch which is more than 22 km long. As per the Economic Survey of Delhi 2017-18 and the Delhi Peasant Multipurpose Society an area of 2,500 hectares is under farming on Yamuna floodplains.

The concern stems from the notion that farmers depend on the polluted river water to irrigate the fields. Earlier studies by TERI, Toxics Link and other NGOs had suggested that the vegetables and soil samples contain high doses of metals such as lead, nickel chromium and mercury.

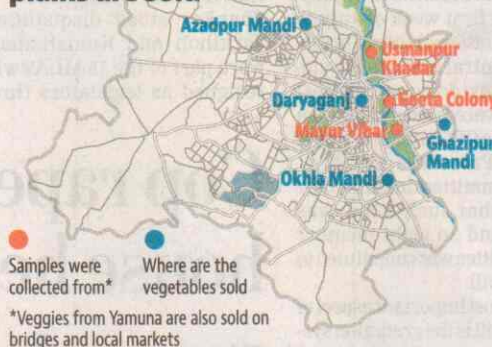
"Barring a few individuals, no farmer uses the dirty water from the Yamuna. Even those using the river water directly use it only to grow cattle feed. We use bore wells to use ground water that is safe," said Nirbhay Singh, a farmer whose family

Poison in the food chain

A study by NEERI has shown that vegetables grown on the Yamuna's floodplains contain high doses of lead, which on prolonged consumption may cause cancer



Areas where veggies grown on Yamuna plains are sold



Vegetables tested

Cabbage, cauliflower, radish, brinjal, coriander, fenugreek and spinach

Possible sources

Industries dealing in automobiles, battery, paint, polythene, pesticides and lead processing units

Ill-effects of Lead

Prolonged consumption may lead to lower energy levels, damage the functioning of the brain, lungs, kidney and liver, damage blood composition and other important organs. Long term exposure of metals may even cause cancer



In 2015, NGT had banned cultivation of vegetables on the flood banks

owns nearly 600 bighas of land.

Farmers claimed that their products are regularly tested by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and levels of pesticides have been found to be within safe limits. The interim report submitted by the NGT-committee in the green court suggested that farmers should be made aware of the adverse effects associated with excess use of certain pesticides, insecticides, chemical fertiliz-

ers, irrigation water (if contaminated) during cultivation. Organic farming may also be explored in these areas.

The NEERI report also says that farmers may be asked to maintain details of their land under cultivation, type of crops grown, quantity and source of water used, type and quantity of fertilizers, pesticides or any other substance used for different crops in different seasons. This would help to keep a tab on

the farming practices, the report suggests.

According to farmers, Winter crops include cauliflower, carrot, fenugreek, spinach while ridge gourd, ladies' fingers and bitter gourd are grown in summer. During a field visit in February, the farmers had told Hindustan Times that the crops would die and the yield drop drastically if they had been using contaminated river water for irrigation.

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<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 type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.

IIT researchers find changes in country's summer rainfall pattern

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
CHENNAI, 25 JULY

River basins having surplus water have experienced decreased rainfall while those with deficit water have seen an increase in precipitation, a study by IIT researchers on India's summer rain pattern has revealed.

The study conducted by a team of researchers from IIT-Madras and IIT-Bombay also found that regions with excess moisture in the air do not always experience more rainfall from convection process, contrary to common belief.

The team was studying the rainfall pattern during Indian summer monsoon period during the last 100 years, a statement from IIT Madras said. The study has been published in the reputed peer-reviewed journal PLOS.

"River basins having surplus water have experienced decreased rainfall, whereas those with deficit water have

seen an increase in amount of rainfall," IIT-M said about the study. This observation is important, it said, because it contradicts the traditional notion of dry areas becoming drier and wet areas becoming wetter in response to climate change.

On the rainfall from convection process, the study found regions with excess moisture in the air did not always experience more rainfall, contrary to a common belief. "It is common knowledge that geographic variation of extremes in rainfall occurs due to convection. And that would mean that regions where there is excess moisture in the air should experience more rainfall," it said.

Three more deaths in Jharkhand: Three more deaths due to lightning strikes have been reported in Jharkhand, taking the toll in the state to 15, a senior police said on Thursday.

On Wednesday, 12 people were killed by lightning in four districts of the state.

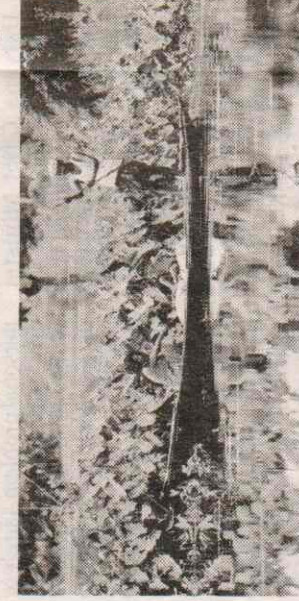
STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
PATNA, 25 JULY

A sudden spurt in incidents of lightning strikes in Bihar claiming scores of lives has alarmed the disaster management authorities who have advised the masses to take extra precaution during the monsoon rains. Lightning strikes have claimed around 600 lives in the past four years with 155 deaths reported only this year, explaining the intensity of the situation.

This monsoon season is no exception either. As many as 51 people have been killed in lightning strikes in the past 24 hours in the twin states of Bihar and Jharkhand, meteorological department authorities said. While 39 people were killed in Bihar, another 12 persons died in Jharkhand.

An official report said the incidents of lightning strikes

600 deaths in 4 years, lightning causes panic in Bihar



Villagers travel on a boat in flood waters at the flood affected area of Sarukhetri village in Assam, on Thursday.

have registered an alarming rise in recent years. This year, a total of 155 deaths due to lightning strikes have been reported so far. Last year, 139 deaths had been reported due to thunderbolts where as 180 deaths were reported in 2017. In 2016, 107 deaths had taken place as a result of lightning.

Meteorological department scientists have described



This happens year after year. But this is not the time to play the blame-game. It's time for remedy, relief and compensation~
Shatrughan Sinha



The plan now has to incorporate the fact that climate change is real. There will be more unpredictable showers and rains in a limited period of time. We need to find out how it can be channelised as you cannot control a river in its entirety~
Adil Hussain

Rain in J&K blocks highways, hits electricity and water supply

JAMMU, 25 JULY

The strategic Srinagar-Leh highway and several other roads in Jammu and Kashmir were on Thursday blocked due to landslides and flash-floods caused due to the overnight rain.

Electric and water supply in Jammu was badly hit and many areas were without power since last night although the Central government's project worth several hundred crores of rupees to streamline power transmission has been executed here.

CPI(M) leader Moham-mad Yousuf Tarigami said that a few hours of down-pour once again exposed the hollow claims of flood preparedness in Kashmir.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 26.07.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The Hindu (New Delhi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Jagran	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pioneer Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jansatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Where is the rain? Met keeps hope up

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ishant Chauhan

New Delhi: Despite a red alert issued for Delhi-NCR over moderate to heavy rains on Thursday, rains eluded the capital to a large extent. Only a spell of light rain and drizzle was recorded in parts of south Delhi. Overcast skies remained prevalent through the day with a maximum temperature of 30.5 degrees Celsius recorded — four notches below normal for this time of the season. The IMD, however, says more rains are likely to occur this week with a forecast of moderate rains for Friday and light showers on Saturday and Sunday.

Palam recorded 0.6mm of rainfall between 8.30am to 5.30pm, Ridge and Ayanagar recorded 0.2mm and 1.4mm of rainfall, respectively. The Safdarjung observatory, which provides official figures for the city, recorded no rain at all. Lodhi road recorded 'trace' rainfall.

"The trajectory of rain changed after touching south Delhi. However, conditions remain ideal for more rain in the coming days," said a Met official.

Delhi has received 178.8mm of rain between July 1 and July



LEFT HIGH & DRY: Light rain was recorded in parts of south Delhi

25 — seven percent more than the 30-year average of 166.5 mm. The capital received its heaviest spell of rain on July 22 when 50.2mm was recorded at Safdarjung. Overall, Delhi has received 189.3mm of rainfall this season — an 18% deficit against the normal of 230mm, officials added.

The humidity levels on Thursday remained on the higher side, oscillating between 75% and 90%. The minimum temperature was recorded at 25 degrees — two degrees below normal. Friday's forecast shows a maximum and minimum of 31 and 24 degrees Celsius respectively with moderate rain expected.

Delhi's air quality was classified in the 'satisfactory' category on Thursday, with an Overall Air Quality Index (AQI) of 78.

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

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

LS passes Bill to set up single tribunal to settle inter-state water disputes

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, JULY 25

A BILL to help adjudicate disputes related to water sharing and rivers was tabled and passed in Lok Sabha on Thursday amid protests from the Opposition.

The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which seeks to amend the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, proposes setting up of a Central tribunal.

As part of this, the existing nine tribunals looking at water disputes — including those of the Cauvery, Mahadayi, Ravi, Beas, Vansadhara and Krishna — will be dissolved soon as it becomes law.

Opposition parties, led by Congress floor leader Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, maintained that they do not have any particular objection to the content itself but said that the Bill should have been tabled after consultation with the states.

Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said states had already been con-



**Jal Shakti
Minister Gajendra
Singh Shekhawat**

sulted in 2013 for a similar Bill, which was introduced in 2017. That Bill lapsed with the end of the 16th Lok Sabha.

Shekhawat told the House: "There are nine tribunals. Four tribunals took 10-28 years to deliver their awards. There is no time-frame to adjudicate disputes, and tribunals are extended indefinitely."

While BJP member Nishikant Dubey called it a "necessary Bill", Congress's Chowdhury, BJD's B Mahtab and DMK member T R Baalu opposed it. None of the objections raised was against the Bill's content, with all three MPs questioning the Central government's apparent haste in "bulldozing" Bills,

especially considering water is a state subject.

Under the present system, two laws deal with water-related disputes: the River Boards Act, which deals with projects in relation to river basins in particular, and Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, which addresses issues of water disputes between states. Each time a dispute arises between states in relation to water-sharing, or in any other issues related to rivers that run through both states, a complaint is made to the Centre and a tribunal is set up to look in to the matter.

But setting up a tribunal, and awarding of the case, can take anything between six and 20 years, the government said. The new Bill proposes to reduce the time it takes to constitute a tribunal by forming a permanent agency, comprising benches that will be permitted to hear more than one dispute.

"The total time period for adjudication of a water dispute by the Tribunal has been fixed at a maximum of four-and-a-half years," the Bill states. "The decision of the Bench of the Tribunal shall be final and binding on the states...with no requirement of the publication in the Official Gazette."

TE-20

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 26.07.2019 in the following newspaper

Hindustan Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindustan (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statesman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deccan Herald	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

TELLING NUMBERS

State-by-state: supply of piped water in villages

TF-20

GUJARAT, WITH 78.46% of its 64,77,917 rural households being provided water through taps at present, has the highest penetration under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a reply tabled by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in Parliament shows. Among smaller states, Sikkim has the highest coverage at 99.34% for its 88,013 rural households. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are at the bottom of the table with 1.31% (of 1,63,35,210) and 1.33% (of 2,58,81,064) rural households covered respectively.

The data on individual household tap connections through Piped Water Supply (PWS) was provided by the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The information was provided to Lok Sabha by Minister of State for Jal Shakti Rattan Lal Kataria.

The reply said that as per the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it had been envisaged to ensure piped water supply to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeewan Mission. It added that the Programme, under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, would "focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse".

% OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONNECTIONS WITH PWS AS ON 18/07/2019

TOP	
Gujarat	78.46
Himachal Pradesh	56.27
Haryana	53.47
Punjab	53.28
Karnataka	43.81
BOTTOM	
West Bengal	1.31
Uttar Pradesh	1.33
Bihar	1.88
Assam	2.21
Odisha	3.94
ALL INDIA	18.33

Source: IMIS, DDWS