F N0. T-74074/10/2019-WSE DTE/1296-99

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

दिनांक: 30.08.2019

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।

अंजना
30/8/2019
वरिष्ठ कलाकार
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० 30/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे० 30-08-19

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।

द्वितीय तल(दक्षिण), सेवा भवन
राम कृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली -110066
दूरभाष: 011-29583521,
ई मेल: wsedte-cwc@gov.in
♦जल संरक्षण-सुरक्षित भविष्य♦

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E-mail: wsedte-cwc@gov.in
♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

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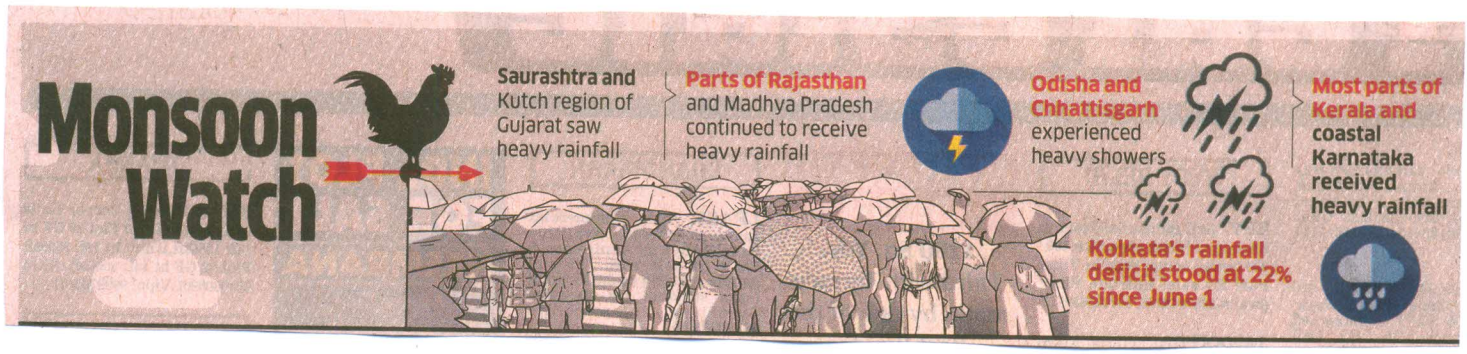
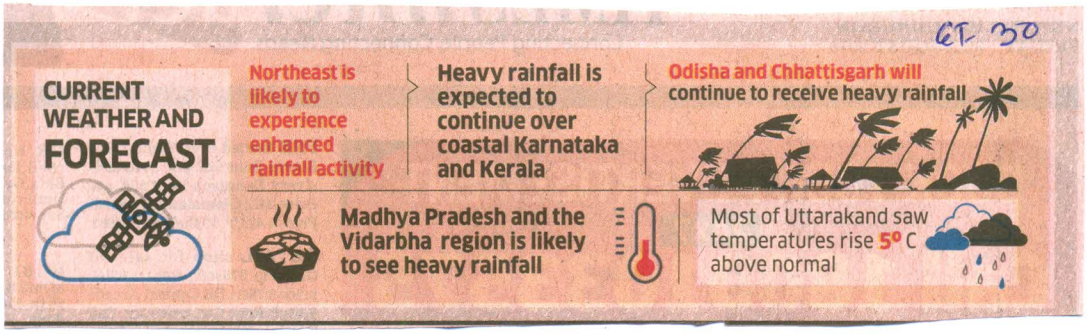
Pioneer Delhi	☐	Financial Express	☐	Jansatta	☐
Rashtriya Sahara	☐	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.





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Pioneer Delhi	☐	Financial Express	☐	Jansatta	☐
Rashtriya Sahara	☐				

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Water harvesting must for homes on 100sq m & above

Paras.Singh@timesgroup.com TOI-30

New Delhi: In a major move to shore up the city's water table that's falling alarmingly, the Delhi Jal Board has made it mandatory for all properties with an area of 100sq metres and above to have functional rainwater harvesting systems, with strong penal provisions for defaulters.

DJB, which amended the water and sewer (tariff and metering) regulations 2012 to include the provision, also made waste water recycling a must for bulk users in new properties. While houses built after July 28, 2001, will need to have water-harvesting systems by March 31, 2020, older houses will get one year from the date of the public notice to comply. Defaulters will have to pay 1.5 times their water bill amounts.

▶Continued on P 7

DJB makes water recycling must for hotels and other bulk users

TOI-30

▶Continued from P1

An official explained why the cut-off date of July 28, 2001, had been set. "In July 2001 the rainwater harvesting (RWH) provisions were incorporated in master plans of Delhi. But as with other things, this too was largely ignored by both corporations and consumers," the official remarked.

Under the previous regulation regime, the penalty of 1.5 times the water bill amount was being imposed for properties built on plots of 500sq m and above, which did not have functional RWH systems. At the same time, houses on 100sq m plots that had RWH systems were getting a 10% rebate on their bills.

"In case of non-compliance of the new norms after the two deadlines, we have also kept a strong punitive action of water supply disconnection," an official said. Regulations have also been amended for plots with area of 500sq m and above. "No new water connection and sewer connection will be sanctioned to plots having area of 500sqm and above without installation of a functional RWH system," the regulations state.

WHAT CHANGES FOR YOU

1. All plots above 100 sqm must have a functional rainwater harvesting system

IF NOT? Liable to pay a penalty of 1.5 times the bill amount

EARLIER? This penalty was applicable to plots above 500 sqm

Cutoff date | July 28, 2001

- Property constructed before cutoff date have 1 year to comply
- For others, deadline is March 31, 2020
- All new connections for plots above 500 sqm to be sanctioned only after RWH installed

2. Wastewater plants

- New water/sewer connection to newly constructed properties with minimum sewage discharge of 10,000 litres will be sanctioned if they have a waste-water recycling system

Delhi receives 617-670mm of average annual rainfall which can be used to recharge the depleting ground water resources. However, most of it goes waste every monsoon season. To facilitate and popularise the idea of rainwater harvesting systems, DJB had opened three "rain centres" but the city's response has been dismal. Data from DJB shows that while 1,550 consumers had availed the rebate for installing RWH, a whopping 11,958 consumers (in 500sq m and above category) were penalised for defaulting. "A penalty amount of Rs 56.71 crore has been imposed since July 1, 2017," an official said.

DJB has also made water recycling mandatory for bulk users. An official explained that the daily outfall will be determined for hotels, institutions and such big users on the basis of capacity and footfall. "On an average, we have used the 80% formula. If people are consuming 100 litres of waters, around 80 litres of waste water is generated," he added.

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Rashtriya Sahara	☐	Dainik Bhaskar			

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Pb: Cleaning drive in flood-affected areas

ST-30

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
CHANDIGARH, 29 AUGUST

To prevent post-deluge spread of diseases, a massive cleanliness drive has been initiated in the flood-hit villages of Punjab.

Informing this on Thursday, an official spokesman of the government of Punjab said hundreds of sanitation workers from various municipalities have been deputed in these villages along with the tractor-trolleys and earth-movers to remove the garbage from the streets.

Sanitation teams have been formed in each village under the supervision of executive officers to ensure cleaning of every nook and corner for prevention of outbreak of epidemic.

The mud, dirt, vegetation, plastic waste, etc brought by floodwater is being cleaned up by the sanitation teams, he said and added that fogging is being carried out, twice a day in these villages since the past few days.

He said flood-water has receded in most of the villages due to which it has become easy for the sanitation teams to carry out the cleanliness drive. The state government is making concerted efforts for ensuring normalcy in the marooned villages.

Meanwhile, averting major damage, timely action by district administration Ferozepur has led to immediate plugging of breach in Bharwai-Bikaner Canal, informed an official spokesperson of government of Punjab.

Early Thursday morning a 20-feet wide breach in Bharwai-Bikaner Canal, near village Luther was reported. To accomplish the plugging operation at war footing, the employees of Water Resourses Department diverted the water of Bikaner canal to East Canal.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Water meant for Marathwada not going to Gujarat: Fadnavis

Nar-Par-Tapi river linking project ensuring 52 tmcft for region gets Cabinet nod

SHOUMOJIT BANERJEE
PUNE

Stating that no water from the Konkan region intended for Marathwada was going to Gujarat, Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis on Thursday said his government is committed to giving the arid region 52 thousand million cubic feet (TMCft) of water through the Nar-Par-Tapi river linking project.

"We are not giving even a single drop of water to Gujarat... our government is determined to save the water that drains from the Konkan region into the sea and bring it to Marathwada. Five rivers are to be linked for this project for which our Cabinet has already given its approval," he told reporters during the course of the BJP's Mahajanadesh Yatra in Jalna district.

The State Cabinet in July had given its nod to complete the Nar-Par-Tapi and the Damanganga-Pinjal river linking projects to mitigate the water woes of Marathwada and areas of Mumbai city. The projects have been hanging fire for years owing to technical disputes over water sharing with Gujarat.

The Nar-Par-Tapi linking project, which is a combination of a lift irrigation scheme, tunnels and canals, will ensure 52 tmcft water for Marathwada and parts of north Maharashtra. Mr. Fadnavis said the injustice being suffered by Marathwada is that it has never received its rightful share of 102 tmcft despite dams and water projects in place as the water flows away in different directions and remains unutilised.

"To remedy this deficit, our government has made plans [in the form of the Marathwada water grid project] to ensure that the region gets its rightful due [of 102 tmcft] in addition to extra water that will be brought through river linking projects," the CM said.

Mr. Fadnavis said the State has taken Israel's assistance to help solve the region's water crisis. "We have received substantial inputs from them and I'm confident there will not be any water scarcity in any Marathwada village after the completion of the water grid project."

On the Aurangabad Divisional Commissioner's decision to recommend the State to dissuade farmers in Marathwada from planting sugar cane, Mr. Fadnavis said, "From what I gather, the recommendations to dissuade farmers from cultivating sugar cane are on the grounds that the crop guzzles water. All studies since 2007 have urged to reduce sugar cane cultivation in this region. But we have to give farmers an alternative."

Garnering support: Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis at a rally as part of Mahajanadesh Yatra at Pathri in Parbhani district on Thursday. ▪ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

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पानी के संकट से कैसे उबरा गुजरात?

NBT-30/8

Mohd.Nadeem@timesgroup.com

■ **गांधीनगर :** गुजरात को शुरू से ही पानी के संकट वाला राज्य माना जाता रहा है। अगर इसकी कोई एक वजह है तो वह है-'कुदरती केन्द्रीयकरण'। दरअसल पूरे राज्य के लिए जो भी जलस्रोत उपलब्ध हैं, वह महज 30 प्रतिशत हिस्से में है। बाकी राज्य का तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत हिस्सा बगैर जलस्रोत के है। जाहिर सी बात है कि इन इलाकों में पानी का संकट तो होगा ही, लेकिन सबसे अच्छी बात यह है कि राज्य ने एक ऐसा सिस्टम विकसित कर लिया है जिसकी बुनियाद पर राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री बहुत भरोसे के साथ यह दावा करते हैं कि 'हमारे लोग इस बात से आश्वस्त हैं कि फिलहाल पानी का संकट नहीं होने वाला।' उनके इस दावे के पीछे है राज्य का वाटर सप्लाई ग्रिड। इस ग्रिड के जरिए जलस्रोत वाले इलाकों से राज्य के बाकी हिस्सों को पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, वाया एक जलाशय से दूसरा जलाशय। एक मायने में यह पूरा सिस्टम कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र जैसे इलाकों के लिए 'लाइफ लाइन' बन चुका है। पिछले साल यहां बारिश भी बहुत कम हुई थी और बांध में पानी भी काफी कम था लेकिन इसके बावजूद सुजलाम-सुफलाम जल अभियान और सौनी योजना ने इस कमी को महसूस नहीं होने दिया। नर्मदा के माध्यम से राज्य के विभिन्न जलाशयों को भरा गया। सुजलाम सुफलाम जल अभियान एक राज्य में जल संचायन का एक जनांदोलन है। 'सौनी' (सौराष्ट्र नर्मदा अवतरण सिंचाई योजना) नर्मदा नदी का पानी जो बारिश के दिनों में ओवरफ्लो होकर समुद्र में बह जाता है, उसे समुद्र में जाने देने के बजाय पाइप लाइन के जरिये सौराष्ट्र के बांधों तक लाने के लिए शुरू की गई महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। इसके लिए इस साल के बजट में करीब 1900 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं।

सुजलाम-सुफलाम जल अभियान और सौनी योजना कैसे वरदान साबित हुई

आगे का इरादा : पानी की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए तटीय इलाकों में डीसिलिनेशन प्लांट की योजना बनाई गई है। ऐसी 8 परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है। इसके अलावा सरकार ने शहरी इलाकों में सीवेज वाटर को अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए 'रीसाइकिल' करने की एक पॉलिसी घोषित की है। इसके जरिये राज्य में उपलब्ध स्वच्छ जल का बड़ा हिस्सा पीने के लिए सुरक्षित रह सकेगा और पानी का संकट घटाया जा सकेगा।

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Pioneer Delhi	☐	Financial Express	☐	Jansatta	☐
Rashtriya Sahara	☐	Daimik Bhaskar			

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मुख्यमंत्री के उद्घाटन के 13 घंटे बाद ही टूटी नहर

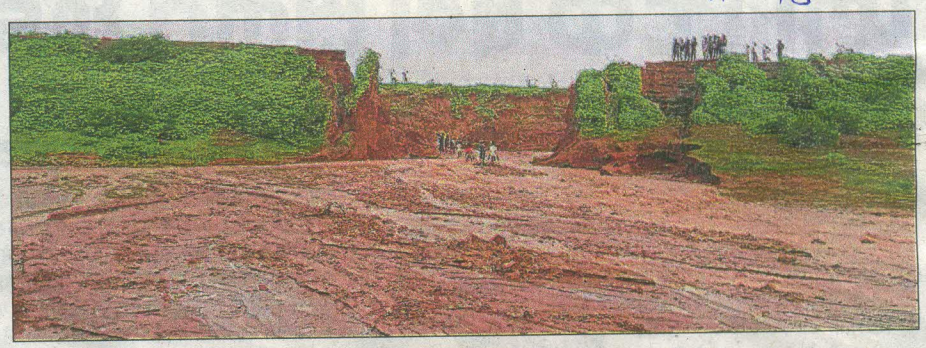
H-3018

लापरवाही

बगोदर/गिरिडीह | प्रतिनिधि

झारखंड की 42 साल पुरानी कोनार नहर सिंचाई परियोजना का बुधवार को मुख्यमंत्री रघुवर दास ने उद्घाटन तो कर दिया मगर इसकी पोल साढ़े तेरह घंटे बाद ही खुल गई। बुधवार की रात डेढ़ बजे बगोदर प्रखंड के कुसमरजा पंचायत के घोसको के पास कच्ची नहर का तटबंध टूट गया और तेज धार पानी से आसपास के खेत डूब गए। इससे धान और मकई की फसल बर्बाद हो गई।

गिरिडीह, हजारीबाग और बोकारो की 62895 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए 42 साल पहले यह योजना स्वीकृत हुई थी। तब से कोनार नहर सिंचाई परियोजना पर काम चलता रहा। कई बार ट्रायल हुआ तो खामियों के चलते उद्घाटन टल गया। आखिरकार बुधवार को दोपहर 12 बजे मुख्यमंत्री रघुवर दास ने हजारीबाग के विष्णुगढ़ में परियोजना का उद्घाटन किया। इसके साढ़े तेरह घंटे बाद रात डेढ़ बजे कच्ची नहर का तटबंध टूट गया। दिन में जहां किसान नहर में पानी आने से खुश दिख रहे थे, वहीं रात में चारों तरफ अफरातफरी मच गई। बगोदर के



बगोदर के घोसको के पास कोनार नहर का तटबंध टूटने के बाद खेतों में पानी।

घोसको, बरवाडीह, प्रतापपुर, खटैया आदि गांव के खेतों में पानी भर गया। सैकड़ों एकड़ खेतों में धान और मकई सहित अन्य तरह की फसलों को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा। नहर का तटबंध टूटने से प्रभावित किसानों ने सरकार से मुआवजे की मांग की है। तटबंध जिस स्थान पर टूटा है, वह कोनार नहर डुमरी डिवीजन में पड़ता है।

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Pioneer Delhi	☐	Financial Express	☐	Jansatta	☐
Rashtriya Sahara	☐	Dainik Bhaskar	☐		

चंबल पर बने बांध गरजे : गांधी सागर ने 5, राणाप्रताप सागर 9 और कोटा बैराज ने 14 गेट खोल की पानी की निकासी

चंबल के बांधों की जलराशि चली यमुना से मिलने

RP-30/8

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
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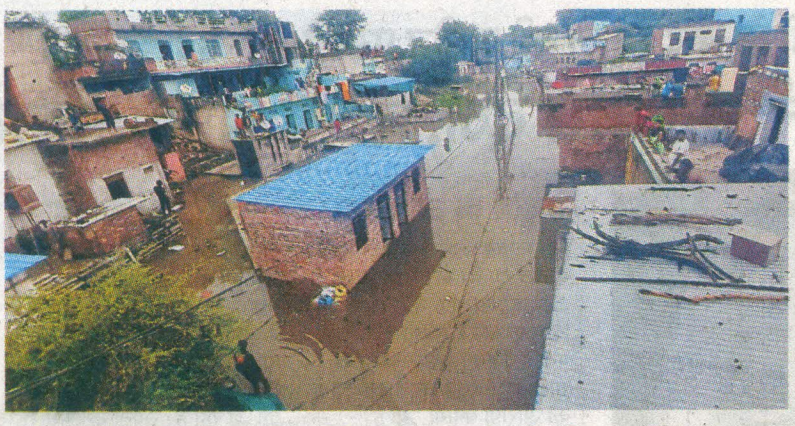
कोटा.रावतभाटा. झमाझम बारिश के चलते चंबल के बांधों में पर्याप्त पानी आने के बाद बुधवार को चारों बांधों से पानी की निकासी की गई। लंबे अरसे के बाद बांधों से पानी निकला तो चंबल तटबंधों को पीछे छोड़ती हुई यमुना से मिलने दौड़ पड़ी। सबसे पहले गांधीसागर बांध से 12 गेटों से छोड़े गए पानी से क्षेत्र के राणाप्रताप सागर बांध में हो रही पानी की बम्पर आवक को देखते हुए नौ गेट खोलने पड़े। राणाप्रताप सागर से 2 लाख 90 हजार क्यूसेक पानी की निकासी की गई। इसके बाद जवाहर सागर बांध से आठ गेट खोलकर पानी को आगे रवाना किया गया। यहां कोटा बैराज के 14 गेट खोलकर 3 लाख क्यूसेक पानी की निकासी की गई। चंबल कोटा से आगे सहायक नदियों को अपने में समेटते हुई उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में यमुना से मिलती है। बुधवार को गांधीसागर के पहले तीन स्लूज गेट खोले। इसके बाद 12 गेट खोल दिए गए। इनमें 7 स्लूज तथा 5 वर्टिकल गेट शामिल थे। शाम छह बजे तक गांधीसागर बांध में 1 लाख 42 हजार क्यूसेक पानी की आवक हो रही थी। जबकि करीब 2 लाख 23 हजार क्यूसेक पानी की निकासी की जा रही थी। रावतभाटा में सिंचाई विभाग के अधिशासी अभियंता पूरणचन्द मेघवाल ने बताया कि मंगलवार देर रात एक बजे राणा प्रताप सागर बांध का एक गेट खोला गया। इसके बाद बुधवार तड़के चार बजे दो, सुबह सात बजे एक गेट, साढ़े 9 बजे दो गेट खोले गए। तीन गेट मंगलवार से ही खोलकर पानी छोड़ा जा रहा था। इसके बाद गांधीसागर से आने वाली पानी की आवक में कमी होने पर शाम छह बजे तक बांध के दो गेट बन्द कर दिए गए और बांध से 2 लाख 26 हजार क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जाने लगा। जबकि बांध में पानी की आवक 2 लाख 21 हजार क्यूसेक हो रही थी। राणा प्रताप सागर का जलस्तर 1156 के ऊपर बना हुआ था। अधिशासी अभियंता ने बताया कि आगे जवाहर सागर बांध से आठ गेट खोकर 2 लाख 85 हजार क्यूसेक पानी की निकासी की गई।



बैराज में पानी की निकासी के चलते पानी से घिरी नयापुरा स्थित हरिजन बस्ती।

भूजल से सिंचाई में बाधा बनी गाइडलाइन

RP-30/8

पत्रिका ग्राउंड रिपोर्ट

एनजीटी ने भूजल उपयोग के लिए बनी गाइडलाइन पर दे रखा है स्टे

जोधपुर@पत्रिका. भूजल को लेकर जारी गाइडलाइन पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) का स्टे आने से कृषि सिंचाई में भूजल उपयोग को लेकर किसानों का इंतजार बढ़ गया है। गजट नोटिफिकेशन जारी होने के बाद पहली बार कृषि सिंचाई के लिए भूजल उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट दिशा निर्देश जारी किए गए थे। किसानों को उम्मीद थी कि भूजल का उपयोग नियंत्रण मुक्त हो जाएगा। लेकिन गाइडलाइन के भूजल उपयोग के उद्योग नीति के साथ संयुक्त होने के कारण कृषि के लिए जारी गाइडलाइन भी अटक गई। एनजीटी में गत 23 अगस्त को मामले की सुनवाई के बाद निर्णय सुरक्षित रख लिया गया है, मामले की सुनवाई 6 सितम्बर को होगी।

3 माह से प्रभावी नहीं गाइडलाइन : केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड की ओर से गत 12 दिसम्बर को किसानों को कृषि सिंचाई के लिए भूजल उपयोग की छूट दी गई थी। इससे किसानों को खेती करने के लिए भूजल उपयोग के लिए उम्मीद जगी थी। एनजीटी ने पर्यावरण मंत्रालय को विशेषज्ञ कमेटी बनाकर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने व उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आवश्यक बदलाव कर नई गाइडलाइन प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए थे।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30.08.2019 in the following newspaper

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The Times of India (New Delhi)	☐	The Economic Times	☐	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	☐
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The Hindu (New Delhi)	☐	Tribune	☐	Dainik Jagran	☐
Pioneer Delhi	☐	Financial Express	☐	Jansatta	☐
Rashtriya Sahara	☐	Dainik Bhaskar			

सरदार सरोवर बांध में पानी भरने का विरोध, नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन का अनशन पांचवें दिन भी जारी

पीएम मोदी ने किया ट्वीट- *नर्मदा के मनोहारी दृश्य का आनंद लें,*

डूब प्रभावितों ने कहा- *'यह हमारे जखमों पर नमक छिड़कने जैसा'*

RP-308

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
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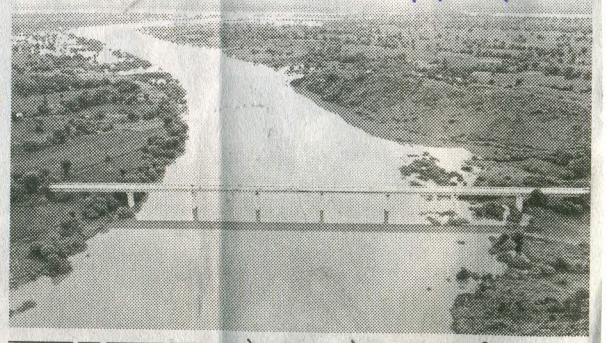
बड़वानी. सरदार सरोवर बांध के बढ़ते जलस्तर को लेकर डूब प्रभावितों का संघर्ष तेज होता जा रहा है। छोटा बड़दा में नर्मदा चुनौती सत्याग्रह के पांचवें दिन गुरुवार को नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन नेत्री मेधा पाटकर सहित पांच महिला और पांच पुरुष बेमियादी अनशन पर हैं। उधर, बांध पर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के ट्वीट को लेकर डूब प्रभावितों में आक्रोश दिखा। प्रधानमंत्री ने सरोवर बांध का जलस्तर 134 मीटर पर पहुंचने पर ट्वीट कर कहा कि देशवासी इस मनोहारी दृश्य का आनंद लें। प्रभावितों का कहना था, पीएम का यह ट्वीट घाटी के 32 हजार परिवारों के जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कने जैसा है। नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के राहुल यादव ने कहा, केंद्र-गुजरात सरकार का मानवीय त्रासदी पर मौन रहना असंवेदनशीलता की हद है। पीएम ने इस हद को भी पार कर दिया।

टापू पर अलाव जलाकर काट रहे रात

सरदार सरोवर बांध की डूब में आए कुकरा राजघाट गांव के लोगों का जीवन टापू बनने के बाद संघर्षमय हो गया है। प्रशासन ने एहतियात के तौर पर राजघाट की बिजली पिछले 15 दिनों से काट रखी है। लोग अलाव जलाकर रात काट रहे हैं। राजघाट को टापू बने करीब एक माह बीत चुका है।



राजघाट पर गुरुवार शाम 6 बजे तक वाटर लेवल 133.900 मीटर पर पहुंच चुका था। सरदार सरोवर बांध के ढाई-ढाई मीटर तक 15 गेट खुले हैं। अभी सरदार सरोवर बांध में 3.35 लाख क्यूसेक पानी आ रहा है, जबकि 3.07 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है।

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Science For Disaster Management

NDMA is reaching out to the scientific community and working towards a futuristic agenda

PK Mishra TOI-30

In an increasingly interconnected world, disaster and emergency risks are becoming more complex and intractable. Therefore, it is of vital importance that we optimise the application of scientific and technological capabilities to understand, reduce and manage disaster and emergency risks.

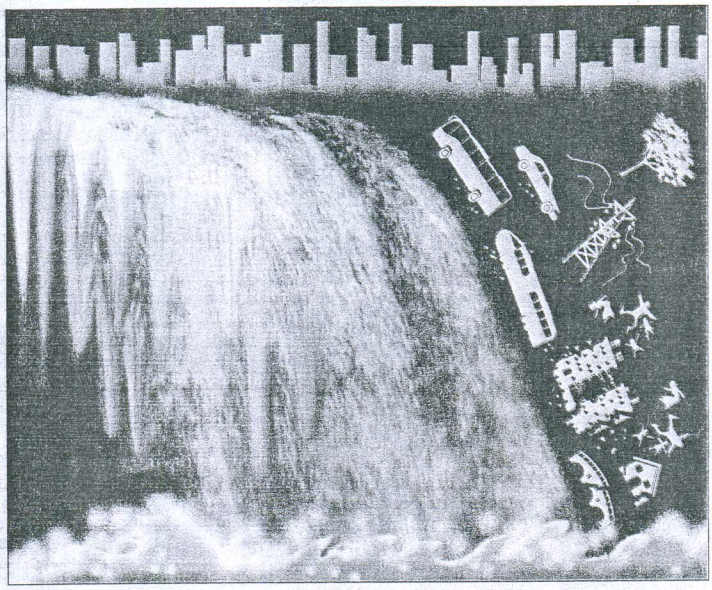
It is indeed commendable that National Disaster Management Authority is reaching out to the scientific community and working towards a futuristic agenda for disaster risk management in the country. Over the last 20 years, science and technology have brought a deeper understanding of how disaster risks are created and how they can be managed.

This is evident in the huge improvements we have made in forecasting extreme climate and weather events, our improved understanding of earthquakes and landslides, as well as our ability to model risks. With robust information on hazard patterns, exposure data on people, capital assets and economic activity, and much greater understanding of fragility or vulnerability of people, assets and systems, it is now possible to not only forecast disaster events, but also anticipate their impacts with a high level of confidence even before setting foot on a disaster site.

These promising developments notwithstanding, at the systemic level, there are two principal challenges worth highlighting.

First, the time lag between the availability of scientific and technological capability and its on-the-ground application. For example, mobile computing has been around for more than a decade, yet few post-disaster damage assessments make full use of the technology to come up with quick, rigorous and geo-referenced assessments.

Similarly, we hear about development of products and technologies emanating from our defence establishment that may be useful in disaster response, but their uptake by the practitioners remains uneven.



The second challenge is on the scientific development side. How do we ensure that research is focussed on developing methodologies and tools that respond to real-world challenges and facilitate the shift from disaster management to disaster risk management? At the same time, how do we ensure that we do not stifle innovation and leave enough room for out-of-the-box exploration to understand different phenomena?

In India we have pursued the application of science and technology for disaster risk management with a sense of purpose and urgency. Our national system of science has also continually evolved over the years to meet the needs of disaster risk management professionals.

For example, some years ago, we brought together a number of scientific disciplines under the umbrella of ministry of earth sciences. Similarly, we have systematically pursued the application of space-based technologies for disaster risk management.

We now have to look at the next generation of our scientific efforts to address disaster risk management challenges. The next generation of scientific efforts need to be guided by the following three principles:

While promoting the application of science for disaster risk management at the local level, we should search for scalable, affordable and sustainable solutions. In most parts of the country and indeed the world, disaster risks are building up at an alarming rate. Our ambition must match the scale of the problem

- A sharper definition of disaster risk management problems to galvanise scientific efforts that lead to progress. The practice of disaster risk management has matured in the country and now it should be possible to articulate specific requirements from the scientific community.
- While promoting the application of science for disaster risk management at the local level, we should search for scalable, affordable and sustainable solutions. In most parts of the country and indeed the world, disaster risks are building up at an alarming rate. Our ambition must match the scale of the problem.
- Multi-disciplinary approach. The notion of multi-disciplinary approach to disaster risk management is not new. However, it is mostly confined to working across disciplines that study different hazards. For example, this may include seismologists interacting with landslide experts, flash flood experts and meteorologists. We need to enlarge the scope of multi-disciplinary work. We need to study the interaction between hazards, current and future exposure (population, property and economic activity), and vulnerability. This will require multi-disciplinary effort that will push us beyond our comfort zones.

Nevertheless, we need to guard ourselves against certain pitfalls. While over the last few years there is a lot of enthusiasm for application of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence for disaster risk management, we must recognise that these technologies are not a substitute for a deeper understanding of social and economic processes that make our society vulnerable.

These are also not a substitute for the fundamental principles of good risk governance characterised by a responsive government and a risk-aware community. The new methods and tools should supplement and not supplant the time tested practices of good disaster risk management.

In a few weeks from now, with UK and other partners, India will be launching a global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure which would prove to be a key milestone towards further strengthening our collaboration.

The writer is Additional Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Free Supply a Cause of Acute Water Stress

The UN-designated World Water Week is an occasion to focus attention on pressing water-related policy challenges today. The NITI Aayog's latest composite water management index reiterates flagrant inefficiency in water usage nationally. The report highlights the fact that thoroughly suboptimal cropping patterns across regions is the root cause of rising water stress, including rapid depletion of groundwater levels.

The political executive needs to put in place forward-looking norms to better manage our water resources. Sustainability needs to be the watchword. Groundwater provides nearly two-thirds of irrigation needs and meets 80% of India's drinking water requirements, even as over half the groundwater wells reveal fast-falling water tables. What's 'alarming' is that the vast bulk of water used in paddy irrigation in Punjab is drawn from groundwater sources. In drier Maharashtra, a water-guzzling crop like sugarcane is intensively grown even as parts of the state face a 'severe water crisis'. An estimated 30% of the land nationwide is either degraded or faces desertification, largely due to poor water management and loss of vegetation cover. Aligning cropping patters with agro-climatic zones is crucial. The policy of gratis, or heavily subsidised supply of inputs, needs to be dumped.

The proper management of waste water also calls for prompt policy action. Much of the waste water in urban areas is simply discharged untreated, leave alone recycled. The report mentions that five of the world's 20 largest cities under water stress are in India, with Delhi second on the list. It is imperative to put paid to gross wastage by levying reasonable user charges to boost productivity of water usage in industrial units, agriculture and piped water supply as well.

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

Karnataka has cleared T.N. quota of water: Yediyurappa

'Surplus waters discharged from all four Cauvery basin reservoirs'

Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa offers 'bagina', a customary thanksgiving gesture, to the Krishnaraja Sagar dam near Srirangapatna in Mandya district on Thursday, after it reached the full reservoir level. Mandya MP Sumalatha is at left. ▪PTI

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
MANDYA

Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa on Thursday said the State had cleared the quota of water to be shared with Tamil Nadu in the last one month by discharging the Cauvery and Kabini waters.

He was speaking after offering 'bagina' to the Cauvery at the Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS), near Srirangapatna, which has attained the full-reservoir level.

The storage in all the four Cauvery basin reservoirs in Karnataka was "very poor". Nevertheless, all the four reservoirs attained their maximum storage capacity owing to the blessings of the rain god, he said. The surplus waters were discharged and hence the neighbouring State received its quota in the recent days, he added.

The Chief Minister said the government was committed to developing the KRS on a par with international standards to improve the tourism potential of the region.

He said the government had initiated measures to revive the State-owned Mysore Sugar Company Ltd. (Mysugar) and the cooperative sugar factory Pandavapura Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane in Mandya district.

MPs Sumalatha and Pratap Simha and Revenue Minister R. Ashok were among those present.

Mr. Yediyurappa lost his cool when some journalists repeatedly asked him about the possibilities of mid-term elections to the Assembly. "Go ask Siddaramaiah [the former Chief Minister] if he has spoken about the possibilities of mid-term elections," he said.