

Central Water Commission  
Technical Documentation Directorate  
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section  
\*\*\*\*\*

West Block II, Wing No-5  
R K Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 1.1.2018.

*Subject: Submission of News Clippings.*

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

*S. J. Johnson*  
1.1.18  
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

*Swarna*  
1/1/18

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,  
uploaded at [www.cwc.nic.in](http://www.cwc.nic.in)

*ofu*

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

# Brahmaputra calling India must initiate a dialogue on scientific and technical cooperation with China to protect Assam's lifeline from further degradation

PRASENJIT BISWAS

Last November's landslide following an earthquake in the periphery of the Yarlung-Tsangpo river region of the Gyala-Peri mountain range in Tibet caused rapid flow of slush and rubble downstream turning the Brahmaputra water turbid. A study by Chintan Sheth and Anriban Datta Roy has concluded that huge amounts of debris, over an area of 100 sq km, located 400 km upstream from Pasighat, have created three artificial lakes on the trajectory of the Tsangpo. China's commissioning of the Zangmu hydel power dam on the Tsangpo in 2015 has caused serious concerns about that country's intentions on diversion of the Brahmaputra water to its desert region in the western provinces. An imminent plan of diversion of two-thirds of the water flowing into Tsangpo/Brahmaputra has also been an Indian concern in the recent past.

The sudden flash floods in Assam during September/October have also been attributed to China's sudden release of excess water following heavy rain upstream. Overall, the Brahmaputra remains at the receiving end of both natural and man-made calamities from the Tibet/Chinese side.

The question of river sustainability and lower riparian rights has been an emerging concern for Assam and the North-east. It is often stated that India-China bilateral relationship goes through many a hiccup because of North-east India's vulnerability in case of China's unilateral decisions to construct more dams at the upstream of the Zangmu. China is exercising a kind of conspicuous hold over water of Tsiang/Brahmaputra upstream and

uses it as a handle to tickle India's foreign policy establishment from time to time.

Add to this China's claim over some parts of Arunachal Pradesh and its rejection of the McMahon Line as the border between the two countries.

Seemingly, China is in an advantageous position as far as the Brahmaputra is concerned. Since that country and India are not signatories to the UN Watercourse Convention and also to the UN Law of Non-Navigational Uses of Watercourse, the Brahmaputra turns out to be the site of assertion of unequal power relations that does not create conditions of reciprocity and mutual cooperation. Many analysts do believe that the Brahmaputra can become an issue of contention between India and China, as both sides attempt to maintain a tactical utilitarian hold over the river from their respective positions.

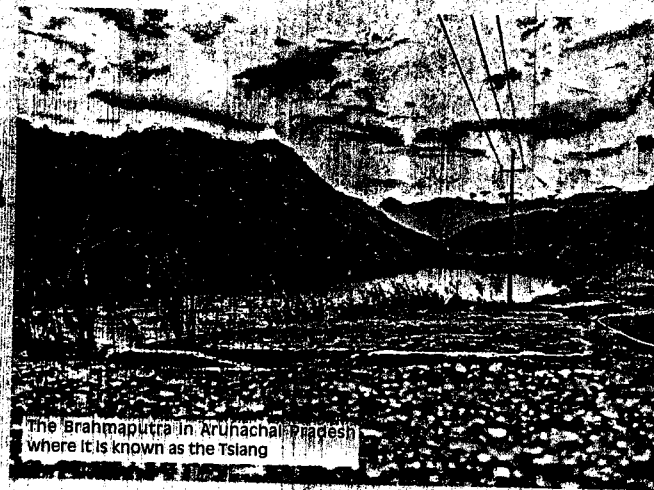
If India has planned to construct a network of hydro-power dams across Arunachal Pradesh, ignoring its impact on the course of the river and argued for run-of-the-river technology, China, being an upstream possessor, has the greater advantage of using these rivers before they flow into India and downwards. Seemingly there is a competition of utilisation of river systems flowing through Tibet from respective national sovereignty points of view that ignores the disadvantage of the other side.

The systems are largely viewed as "commodities" and states concerned enter into mutually-beneficial negotiations to settle for use of river systems. It turns out that the lower riparian parties are always at the risk of being a loser. Especially China's track record of respecting lower riparian

rights has been pretty dismal in most cases.

One is reminded of China's massive project of hydropower called Mong Ton Dam in the Shan state of Myanmar and Hatgyi dam in Karen state. China called off 13 proposed dams over the river Salween in Yunnan province yielding to the demands of ethnic and environmental opposition groups. The double-edged Chinese diplomacy in Myanmar speaks volumes about how China develops a strategy of a pay-off game from damming rivers and then wielding direct and indirect control of other natural resources in relation to the state of Myanmar.

This exemplifies the power relations and exploitation of natural resources from neighbouring countries in the Chinese diplomacy as a key source of securing its strategic interest by an access to the Bay of Bengal through Myanmar. In relation to India, such a strategy takes a more direct intervention in the Tsiang river system as India cannot constrain China from tinkering, if major economic and security interests of China in South Asia are not manoeuvred by India. The latter can bamboozle China in allowing it a certain access to North-east India and its vast natural



The Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh where it is known as the Tsiang

resources but definitely that will require a mutually beneficent and just framework of cooperation.

China fears India's manoeuvring abilities in both Myanmar and Bangladesh, which directly impacts Chinese straitlaced policy of using the Brahmaputra as a watercourse of one-upmanship.

As the Brahmaputra flows downstream to Bangladesh, and China has a strategic depth of relation with it, any negative repercussion on Bangladesh from Chinese tinkering on the Brahmaputra can work in constraining China to some extent. This would require Bangladesh's common and shared interests with India and a common perspective between the two, which is already troubled because of drought and shortage of water caused in Bangladesh by India's Farakka barrage.

Another tricky issue is the proposed Teesta river water sharing agreement, which is perceived to be much attenuated because of shrinking water reserve. In effect, India does not have much on the platter to offer to Bangladesh, as the latter continues to lodge complaints over the desertification effects of the Farakka barrage. Minimal discharge of the river Padma in Bangladesh at the Ganga diversion

point also shows the already cumbersome play of ecology and diplomacy. India is not in a position to neutralise the negative effects of its river diplomacy with Bangladesh and this is where China can cause a further heartbreak.

This opens a policy paralysis on the riverfront. The recent plan of dredging the Brahmaputra as well as the river Barak by India does not lead anywhere near maintenance of clean flow of water. It rather contributes to turbidity and discolouration of both the major rivers of Assam by churning out mud and debris.

The Brahmaputra in this lean season being so discoloured poses a threat during the rainy season when debris start flowing in greater quantum and one has to prepare for a joint Sino-Indian mechanism at the upstream of the Brahmaputra to clear debris over the river system. India must initiate a dialogue and scientific and technical cooperation with China to protect the Brahmaputra from further degradation. As far as India's proposed national waterways No 6 Barak river, is concerned, the movement of shipments on the upstream and proposed dredging work run the risk of weakening the bedrock of the river leading to erosion of its banks and other such unmitigable disasters.

Devastating effects on local subsistence driven economies, livelihoods of many communities being already affected, any plan that India draws on rivers systems of the North-east needs careful weighing of pros and cons. In the context of trans-boundary rivers, the delicate balance between ecology and economy needs to be augmented by India on the principle of reciprocity based scientific and technological co-operation with rival China and somewhat unpredictable Bangladesh and Myanmar.

A careful framing of a law of equitable utilisation, plus a well-rounded river conservation plan, can reduce India's current stress level with its lower riparian status.

The writer is a human rights activist and a professional philosopher based in Shillong

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 1/1/2018 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

# Air pollution, Ganga and Yamuna rejuvenation kept NGT busy

It also directed strict adherence to guidelines on noise pollution and ordered action in case of any violations

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Courting controversies with orders on regulating Hindu pilgrimage to sparing none including Sri Sri Ravi Shankar's Art of Living for damaging the Yamuna floodplains, the National Green Tribunal in 2017 also castigated the NDA government for failing to rejuvenate the holy Ganga.

Not only the verdict on Ganga brought embarrassment for the Union government but the green panel's remarks that "non-cooperation" and "lack of will" of its instrumentalities were resulting in "inordinate delay" in cleaning the stretch of river Yamuna also put it on the back foot.

While milestone judg-



The NGT banned protests at Jantar Mantar in the Capital.  
FILE PHOTO V. SUDERSHAN

ments like refusing to lift the ban on 10-year-old diesel vehicle brought kudos from environmental experts. A pro-active NGT drew ire from Hindu religious groups for capping pilgrims at Vaishno Devi and asking devotees to

maintain silence in front of the shivalinga at Amarnath.

However, in the wake of protests, the tribunal came out with a clarification that there was no ban on chanting of mantras or performing of aarti inside the cave at

Amarnath. In the case of sound pollution caused by loudspeakers at religious places including mosques, the NGT directed strict adherence to guidelines on noise pollution and ordered action in case of any violations. It also took a tough stand on animal blood seeping into the Yamuna and directed the authorities concerned to ensure that no blood was allowed to flow directly into the river due to slaughtering of animals.

With the end of the year the NGT witnessed its chairman Justice Swatanter Kumar retiring from his post after completion of his five-year tenure and Justice U. D. Salvi taking over the reins of the tribunal as the

acting chairperson. Jantar Mantar, which for many years was the hot spot of all protests and dharnas, got rid off all such activities as the green body banned these saying that the State has totally failed to protect the right of enjoying pollution-free environment of the citizens living around the archaeological site, close to Connaught Place in the city.

Notwithstanding deliberations on such issues, one environmental aspect, which kept NGT busy was the deadly air pollution in northern India, including the national Capital, prompting it to come out with the graded action plan.

Worsening air quality in the national Capital resulting

in an environmental emergency led the NGT to direct the Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab governments to submit action plans to deal with varying levels of air pollution.

The tribunal expressed its anguish at the AAP government for not taking preventive steps to deal with air pollution.

Granting conditional nod to the AAP government's decision to implement the odd-even car rationing scheme, it ordered that no exemption should be allowed to "any person or officer and two-wheelers" and the scheme should be implemented automatically whenever the air pollution levels reaches the emergency levels.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 31/12/17 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

and documented at Bhadr

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

## Protest on Mahadayi row enters 900th day

N. DINESH NAYAK  
DHARWAD

This New Year's eve is of special significance to farmers of north Karnataka who are demanding an early solution to the Mahadayi water sharing row as their protest at Nargund in Gadag district enters the 900th day.

Perhaps it is one of the longest continuous agitations in the State's recent history — it began on July 16, 2015, at the farmer's martyr memorial here.

The farmers have taken a pledge not to rest until the issue has been taken to its logical end.

Their only demand is to find the long-elusive settlement to the dispute with Goa and Maharashtra, and ensure an early execution of the Kalasa-Banduri diversion canal projects to divert 7.5 tmcft of water to the Malaprabha river.

Farmers say they are orphaned by "both mother nature and by our own governments" — persistent drought, and no relief from the authorities for over two decades.

### 'Drought ruined lives'

Viresh Sobaradmath, head of the Karnataka Raitha Sena, which is leading the agitation, said: "The drought that followed the 2009 floods ruined farmers' lives. The delay in announcing the award and the lack of political will among politicians have left us in a helpless condition. We are left with no option but to resort to agitation."

The farmers say that the agitation would have ended early, had Prime Minister Narendra Modi positively responded to their repeated requests to intervene and evolve an amicable solution through negotiations between the Chief Ministers of the three riparian States — Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30.12.17 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman ✓

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

A a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

## Gadkari launches various schemes to protect Majuli <sup>30-57-</sup>

**STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE**  
GUWAHATI, 29 DECEMBER

Union road transport, water resources, river development minister Nitin Gadkari and Assam chief minister Sarbanand Sonowal today flagged off the regular cargo transportation service through inland waterways from Pandu in Guwahati to Dhubri, western Assam.

The visiting union minister also laid the foundation stone of rupees 237 crore project titled 'Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion' to save the islands from perennial natural problems.

The union minister hopeful about reclaiming lost land in Majuli, announced a bio-ethanol fuel production project. "On successful implementation of the various schemes under protection of the island, there will be no more shrinkage," he added.

The union minister said the Brahmaputra Board started work to protect Majuli islands from flood and erosion in January 2004 as per the recommendations of the Union water resources ministry constituted standing committee. "The work involves construction and strengthening of embankments, laying of RCC porcupine screens, construction of spurs and dampeners in various locations and also pro-siltation measure," he said.

Gadkari pointed out that the work implemented by the Brahmaputra Board has reversed the trend from erosion to siltation.

The area of land mass of Majuli islands, which was 502.21 sq km in 2004 stood at 524.29 sq km as in November 2016 as per satellite imagery.

He later laid the foundation stone of Brahmaputra Board office complex at Majuli comprising its office, resi-

dential houses, a guest house, a godown and a skill centre, to be constructed with a budget of Rs 40 crore.

Gadkari has already arrived at Kaziranga National Park on the south bank of Brahmaputra, where he is scheduled to hold a review meeting of the Brahmaputra Board with all chief ministers of north-east India along with West Bengal.

It may be noted that the last review meeting of the board took place in New Delhi on 19 June last year.

A government source revealed that chief ministers of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and West Bengal along with the Union ministers for finance, transport, power and agriculture are the members of the board and the restructuring of it would be discussed in the meeting on Saturday.

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

# NGT orders closure of 19 tanneries

## Discharging pollutants into drains

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal has ordered closure of 19 tanneries for discharging pollutants including heavy metals into drains in Punjab's Jalandhar district which was resulting in serious environmental hazards.

A Bench headed by former Chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar constituted a high-powered committee to inspect 61 industries and directed it to prepare a complete and comprehensive report on tanneries.

The report would submit on source of water of these tanneries, consumption of water, whether any flow meters to the conveyor belts have been fixed and if they have permission from Central Ground Water Authority.

"We direct that the 19 industries which according to the Punjab Pollution Control Board, are non-compliant and are polluting and they have been found to be violating various parameters they are directed to be closed forthwith.

"They would not be permitted to carry their manufacturing or any other tannery activity unless they

submit appropriate application for obtaining the consent of the Board," the Bench said.

The high powered committee would comprise Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Board, senior most environmental engineer, nominated by the chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board, representative not below the rank of scientist from Environment Ministry and others.

### Comprehensive report

"This committee shall personally inspect all the 61 industries, prepare a complete and comprehensive report stating inter-alia source of water, consumption of water, whether any flow meters to the conveyor belts have been fixed or not, whether unit has permission from Central Ground Water Authority or not.

"The number of tanning hides that are processed by the industry, whether the unit is providing primary treatment and it has its own chromium recovery plant. If the chromium is recovered, how it is utilised, mode of management and disposal of sludge and ultimate point of discharge," the Bench said.

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

# Sand mining unchecked at TG Halli reservoir

**BENGALURU:** The Thippagondanahalli reservoir bed is witnessing unabated illegal sand mining as the authorities concerned have failed to take any action to check this.

The reservoir comes under the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) jurisdiction. Access to the surrounding area is restricted and entry without permission is prohibited.

The miners seem to have carved a road to the reservoir, axing many trees in the process. This has also loosened the soil around the natural vegetation.

Vijay Nishanth, a city-based conservationist, told *DH* that the sand extraction seemed



The Thippagondanahalli Reservoir bed after illegal sand extraction.

to be happening for some time, which had caused a loss of habitation to many birds in the area.

"We received some photographs from a local resident

who narrated how the sand is being extracted and transported outside," Nishanth added.

The BWSSB local engineer at the reservoir said the board

learnt about the sand extraction a few months ago through the media. The engineer said that they had written to the tahsildar as well as the Department of Mines and Geology in September but were yet to receive any response.

Miscreants may be entering the reservoir bed during the night to extract the soil, he said.

The local police are also unaware of sand mining.

Venkatesh, sub-inspector, Tavarekere police station, said he had not received any complaints about sand mining at the reservoir. The BWSSB top brass, including the chief engineer and the chairman, is also unaware of the activity.

**DH News Service**

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28/12/12 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

## NHPC moots solution to end Polavaram row

By G. VENKATARAMAN

Experts of the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) have come up with a solution to the Polavaram cofferdam problem raised by the Union Ministry of Water Resources.

The experts in a report to the Central Government have suggested that water could be diverted into the canals by building the main earth dam rock-filled (ECRF) dam halfway into the Godavari and then constructing a temporary dam to bridge the gap. The ECRF dam could be completed in the subsequent season.

This seeks to end the controversy triggered by the Ministry on November 17 when it wrote a letter asking the State Government to put on hold the work pertaining to the building of the cofferdam that was needed for the construction of the ECRF dam. The NHPC's solution suggests commencing construction of the ECRF dam and bridging the gap with a temporary dam to pump out enough water for it to flow into the canals by gravity in one season. This water could be sent by gravity into the Polavaram project canals in both the seasons.



Item/letter/article/editorial published on \_\_\_\_\_ in the

Hindustan Times  
Hindustan  
Times of India (M.D.)  
Indian Express  
Mumbai  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

Not documented at Bhadrath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC

# India yet to find reason for darkening Siang

Minister says the government has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities

OF KOSHY

The Union government has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the government, on the unusual darkening of the Siang river in Arunachal Pradesh. Union Minister of State for Water Resources Arjun Singh Meghwal said in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on Thursday. The change in colour came to light in November, and China holds an earthquake in Tibet responsible for it.

Several reports of the colour change in the Siang river had emerged from the Arunachal Pradesh office of the Central Water Commission (CWC) on November 10, attributing it to excess silt.



**Dark episode:** On the banks of the Siang river in Arunachal Pradesh. ■ FILE PHOTO

What caused a deluge in silt, however, was not specified, but the water at Tuting was still potable, the CWC said.

However another report

from the Arunachal Pradesh Water Supply Department showed that iron levels were beyond permissible limits and samples from the river

beyond Pasighat and Jonai showed higher aluminium and iron levels. A public outcry prompted leaders, including Chief Minister, Pema Khandu, to write to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to launch a thorough investigation.

## Possible reasons

"The reason for change in water of River Siang may possibly be because of any landslide/earthquake/any other activity in upstream region of Tuting site across the international border with China for which information is not available. Exact reason is not known as yet," Mr. Meghwal told the House.

The Siang enters India from Tibet, where it flows for

about 1,500 km as the Tsangpo and becomes the Brahmaputra after it flows into Assam.

Reports from Arunachal Pradesh and Assam blamed tunnel construction by China in Tibet. India nevertheless broached the issue with Wang Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, during his visit to India on December 11, 2017, Mr. Meghwal said in his reply. "Government has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas," he said.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28/11/12 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
✓ Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
A a j (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC

सामाजिक संस्थाओं की मदद से शुरू होगा काम...

# नदियों को बचाएगा सिंचाई विभाग

राजस्थान पत्रिका

33 हजार मलकूपों पर डिप सिंचाई

लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश से विलुप्त हो रही नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार ने 7 राज्यों में सिंचाई विभागों को नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने में जोड़ दिया है। इसके लिए पहले सिंचाई विभागों को नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने का काम शुरू होगा।

सिंचाई मंत्री ने मंत्रिकी से बातचीत में सिंचाई विभागों को नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए 33 हजार राजकीय मलकूपों पर डिप सिंचाई लगाने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकारों को सिंचाई की जाएगी। प्रदेश में 250 लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का प्रबंध किया जाएगा।

नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने का काम शुरू होगा। इन नदियों को बचाने का काम सरकार ने पहले किया जाएगा जिसमें सामाजिक संस्थानों को भी मदद दी जाएगी। प्रदेश के सिंचाई मंत्री धर्मपाल सिंह ने बताया कि पूरे प्रदेश में विलुप्त हो रही नदियों को बचाने के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू होगा जिसमें जल्द ही काम किया जाएगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30/12/17 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

छत्तीसगढ़ के अबिकापुर में उल्टापानी

# यहां नीचे से ऊपर घाटी की ओर बहता है पानी

संजय तिवारी/रितेश वर्मा

राजस्थानपत्रिका.com

पत्रिका-30-12-17

शोध की है जरूरत

ऐसा है बहाव...

नेपाल के रास्ते में भी उल्टापानी

अबिकापुर बचपन से हम पढ़ते और देखते आए हैं कि पानी हमेशा ऊपर से नीचे की ओर बहता है। लेकिन, छत्तीसगढ़ में एक ऐसा स्थान है जहां पानी नीचे से ऊपर की ओर बहता है। पढ़ने-सुनने में बात भले ही अजीब लगे लेकिन है सौ फीसदी सच। इस अजूबे जगह की खोज हाल ही में हुई है और अब वैज्ञानिक इसकी सच्चाई जानने की कोशिश में जुटे हैं।

'उल्टापानी' के नाम से जाना जाने वाला यह इलाका अबिकापुर से 56 किलोमीटर दूर बिसरपानी

अ-गम शाली विमान मुख्यर्जी के सुलाबिक यह आश्चर्य है। ऐसा उत्तर पूर्व के कुछ पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी देखने को मिलता है। मुकम्मल शोध की जरूरत है।

गांव में है। स्थानीय सरगुजिया भाषा में 'बिसरपानी' का अर्थ 'पानी का रिसना' होता है। यहां पर मुख्यमंत्री सड़क योजना के तहत एक छोटे से पत्थर के नीचे से निकलकर पानी की धारा ऊपर पहाड़ी की ओर 2 किमी का सफर तय करती है। यहाँ @ पेज 02

पानी एक स्रोत से निकलकर ऊपर की ओर बह रहा है। इसमें घास का तिनका डालकर बहाव को देखा जा सकता है। यह तिनका घाटी की चढ़ाई की तरफ बहता है।

वीडियो देखें...

घास का तिनका डाला तो वहां ऊपर की ओर ...

रमेश जायसवाल, अध्यक्ष, भूगोल विभाग, पीजी कॉलेज

[https://youtu.be/VcN\\_4mCag](https://youtu.be/VcN_4mCag)

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30/12/17 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi) ✓

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

and documented at Bhadrath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

दि-30-12-17  
गंगा सफाई पर

सवाल उठाया

राज्यसभा

नई दिल्ली। राज्यसभा में शुक्रवार को कांग्रेस सांसद प्रमोदतिवारी ने गंगा सफाई के नाम पर आवंटित धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं होने का मुद्दा उठाया।

उन्होंने कहा कि नमामि गंगे परियोजना के नाम पर आवंटित करीब 2600 करोड़ रुपये सरकार खर्च नहीं कर पाई। उन्होंने कटाक्ष किया कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी वायफूसी गए थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मां गंगा ने उन्हें बल दिया है। लेकिन मां गंगा के लिए आवंटित पैसा सरकार खर्च नहीं कर रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि हालात यह हैं गंगा का जल आचमन करने लायक भी नहीं रहा (ए.पी.ए.)