

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

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

Dated 1.6.2018.

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.

P. Mahan
1.6.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

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01/06/2018

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

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 01.06.2018 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

Water woes: Acting HP CJ takes stock till 3 am

PRATIBHA CHAUHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, MAY 31

Himachal Pradesh High Court Acting Chief Justice Sanjay Karol late Wednesday night visited the Shimla Municipal Corporation control room at the Mall Road where residents of Kaithu locality complained they had been without water since a week. The High Court has restricted the supply of water tankers to VIPs.

Taking a round of various localities till almost 3 am, he called officials, including Deputy Commissioner Amit Kashyap, Municipal Commissioner Rohit Jamwal and the Superintending Engineer of the Shimla Jal Prabandhan Nigam.

Sources said the Acting CJ went through the complaint

registers and sought to know if the complaints had been attended to. "He also checked the record on the supply to various localities through water tankers," sources said.

Meanwhile, with none of the officials concerned making an appearance, the HC on Thursday summoned Principal Secretaries of Irrigation and Public Health as well as Tourism. It had on Wednesday ordered disconnection of supply to defaulters, especially hotels with pending arrears running into lakhs.

Residents say that despite town being divided into three sectors and days fixed for supply of water on rotation, the schedule is not being adhered to. Many complain that water is being supplied for a short duration and the pressure is abysmally low.

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

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Water woes: CM slams BJP for playing 'dirty politics'

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, MAY 31

Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal today lashed out at the BJP accusing it of playing politics over the looming water crisis in the capital. He urged the Khattar government in Haryana not to make suffer residents of Delhi and release adequate levels of water to the city.

The remarks came in response to Haryana's submission before the Upper Yamuna River Board to continue the water supply to Delhi until monsoon arrives in July provided the Delhi government withdraws all the cases it has filed in the Delhi High Court and the National Green Tribunal on the issue.

"BJP playing dirty politics with Delhiites. Delhi was getting this water for 22 yrs. Suddenly, present BJP govt of Haryana drastically

The remarks came in response to Haryana's submission before the Upper Yamuna River Board to continue the water supply to Delhi until monsoon arrives in July provided the Delhi government withdraws all the cases it has filed in the Delhi High Court and the National Green Tribunal on the issue.

reduced this supply. Why? Pl don't make people suffer due to ur dirty politics (sic)," the AAP chief said on Twitter.

The AAP government had approached the Supreme Court, High Court and the NGT after Haryana curtailed supply last month.

The Delhi Jal Board chair had sought directions from the apex court that Haryana supply 450 cusecs of potable water daily to the city pointing out that the city has been thrown to a crisis after the Haryana government had curtailed around 120 cusec

of water from April 2.

Haryana assured the Supreme Court for continuing the water supply to Delhi until May 21. Following which, Kejriwal, who chairs the DJB, wrote to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, LG Anil Baijal and Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar to ensure water supply is maintained at the level continuing for 22 years. Thereafter, the Haryana communicated to Delhi authorities that Haryana would continue to supply water until May 31.

CM full of praises for ex-PM

Earlier today Kejriwal was full of praises for former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh when he took a dig at PM Narendra Modi over his academic degrees and their authenticity saying that people were missing an "educated prime minister" like Manmohan Singh.

"People missing an educated PM like Dr Manmohan Singh. Its dawning on people now that PM should be educated," Kejriwal tweeted, posting a Wall Street Journal article on the falling rupee.

Kejriwal's comments are being closely watched by some as a latent softening towards the Congress at a time when an anti-BJP alliance is slowing gearing for the big bang Lok Sabha elections next year.

On the BJP's setback in bypolls results, Kejriwal said they reflect the anti-Modi sentiment in the country.

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Water woes: Congress serves ultimatum on Himachal govt.

Protests in the offing if BJP fails to solve the crisis

KANWAR YOGENDRA
SHIMLA

The acute shortage of drinking water in the hill State, particularly in the capital town Shimla, had put the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) government on the back foot.

Opposition parties were using the water crisis to embarrass the Jai Ram Thakur government here with the Congress on Thursday serving a five-day ultimatum to the government to solve the water crisis.

State Congress Chief Sukhwinder Singh said that if the water scarcity was not solved within five days his



Dry days: People queuing up to collect water from a tanker in Shimla on Thursday. -PTI

party would block the highways all over the State and would stage protests. He wanted to know why the Jai Ram government had not included the drinking water in its hundred days priority agenda. He also demanded to know why the State Irrigation and Public Health Minis-

ter had not anticipated the water shortage problem.

The Congress leader alleged that only the elite were getting regular water supply and the common man was still deprived of water despite the High Court intervention.

"When there is a same go-

vernment at the Centre and the State and even the municipal corporation is also controlled by the BJP, why this problem is lingering on for so long", he asked.

On the other hand, a number of BJP councillors had sat on a protest in their wards or outside the MC office against their own government's inefficiency.

Ouster call

Ms Kimi Sud, Benmore councillor, Aarti Chauhan of Engine Ghar and Satya Kaundal of Sanjauli had raised issues against the government and had demanded the resignation of their Mayor Kusum Sadret who took a foreign trip amid the water crises. The other BJP councillors stayed indoors fearing the wrath of the public.

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

After 4 bad years, IMD says north India to get good rains

Amit.Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The India Meteorological Department's forecast of a normal monsoon in northwest India will bring cheer to the crucial agricultural region, where rainfall has been below-par for four years in a row. If the forecast holds, northwest India is in for its first no-deficit monsoon since 2013.

In its region-wise monsoon forecast released on Wednesday, IMD predicted 100% seasonal rainfall in northwest India, a region comprising J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In meteorological terms, 100% corresponds to rains that are exactly normal.

Being farthest from the seas, northwest India is at the tail end of the monsoon system, which arrives here after traversing the rest of the sub-continent. That's why the normal monsoon season rainfall here is 615mm, way lower than the country's normal of 887mm for the June-September period.

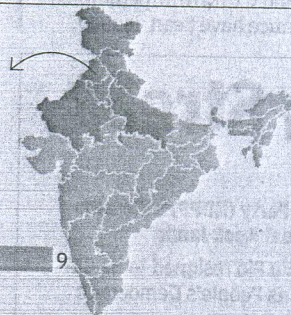
In recent years, however, monsoon in the northwest has been mostly below normal. Since 2012, the region received an above-normal

IN RAIN'S SHADOW

Monsoon Performance in Northwest India

(Deviation from normal)

| | |
|------|------|
| 2017 | -10% |
| 2016 | -5 |
| 2015 | -17 |
| 2014 | -21 |
| 2013 | 9 |
| 2012 | -8 |



IMD predicts 100% seasonal rainfall in northwest India after four consecutive deficit monsoons

monsoon only in 2013, a year that brought disasters of a different kind — cloud-bursts and flash-floods in parts of Uttarakhand.

It is said, when monsoon fails in India, it fails spectacularly in the northwest. The drought years of 2014 and 2015 saw gaping monsoon deficits of 21% and 17%, respectively, in the region. Even last year, when the country had a near-normal monsoon, northwest India ended up with a rain shortfall of 10%.

The failing rainfall in recent years has not seriously impacted agricultu-

ral output in the region. That's because farmers still have access to water due to perennial rivers, a good irrigation network and groundwater. However, deficient rainfall takes a big toll on the region's scarce groundwater resources, which have anyway been depleting at an alarming rate.

Large parts of northwest India fall in the zone that has among the highest rates of groundwater extraction in the world. A bad monsoon puts further stress on this resource while adding to the inputs costs of farmers.

Further, poor winter rainfall in the region this year, particularly in the western Himalayas, has led to reduced levels in north India's perennial rivers and other water sources. Timely arrival of monsoon and good rains will thereafter will go a long way in alleviating water stress on all fronts.

Less rain causing Delhi heat spell

NO RESPITE AHEAD Met officials said 29% rain deficiency from March 1 main cause; no rain forecast in the next week

Joydeep Thakur

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: City residents, who have been reeling under the worst heat-spell in the past five years, may continue to suffer due as the local meteorological department forecasted no rains in the next week.

Officials said the day temperature would likely touch 43 degrees Celsius on Sunday.

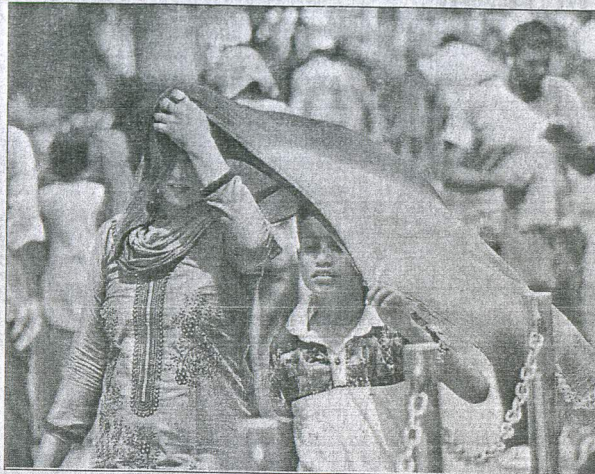
"There aren't any chances of rain anymore in the next one week at least. The temperature is expected to remain above 42 degrees Celsius and could even shoot up to 44 degrees over the weekend again," said Kuldeep Srivastava, a senior scientist with the Regional Weather Forecasting Centre (RWFC) in New Delhi.

Meteorologists said one of the primary reasons behind the intense heat-spell is rain deficiency in the region. Delhi, along with entire northwest India, is reeling under rain deficiency. The national Capital has received around 29% less rain from normal between March 1 and May 30.

"This year in May, the temperature hovered above the 40 degrees Celsius mark for around 16 days at a stretch. The last time the city encountered such a long heat spell was in 2013, when the mercury remained above the 40 degrees Celsius mark for around 17 days," said a senior official of the RWFC.

The highest day temperature that Delhi has encountered this season was on May 26 when the mercury shot up to 45 degrees Celsius at Safdarjung, which is taken to be a representative of the city's weather.

The city, however, has witnessed higher day temperature



■ In the March-May period, Delhi usually receives 43mm of rain. But this year it received only around 30.7mm. ANUSHREE FADNAVIS/HT FILE

in previous years. The maximum temperature had shot up to 45.7 degrees Celsius on May 24, 2013. It was the highest temperature Delhi has witnessed in the month of May in the past decade. The highest May temperature ever recorded in Delhi was on May 29, 1944, when the mercury shot up to 47.2 degrees Celsius.

While the local meteorological department had predicted that there could be a dust storm on Tuesday and rain and thunderstorm on Wednesday providing some relief, all Delhi got was some strong winds on Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, the day temperature shot up to 42.1 degrees Celsius, which was two degrees above the normal. At Palam it was 43.6 degrees Celsius which was three degrees above normal.

Rain, thunderstorms and dust storms at regular intervals help to keep the rising mercury level under control during the pre-monsoon season, officials said.

"This year there has been

very less rain both in the winter and in the pre-monsoon season. Most of the western disturbances that came had hit the hilly regions depriving the plains of northwest India of rain. There has also been intense heat over Pakistan and west Asia. The IMD has already predicted that summer would be particularly harsh across northwest India this time," said AK Jaswal, a former scientist of the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

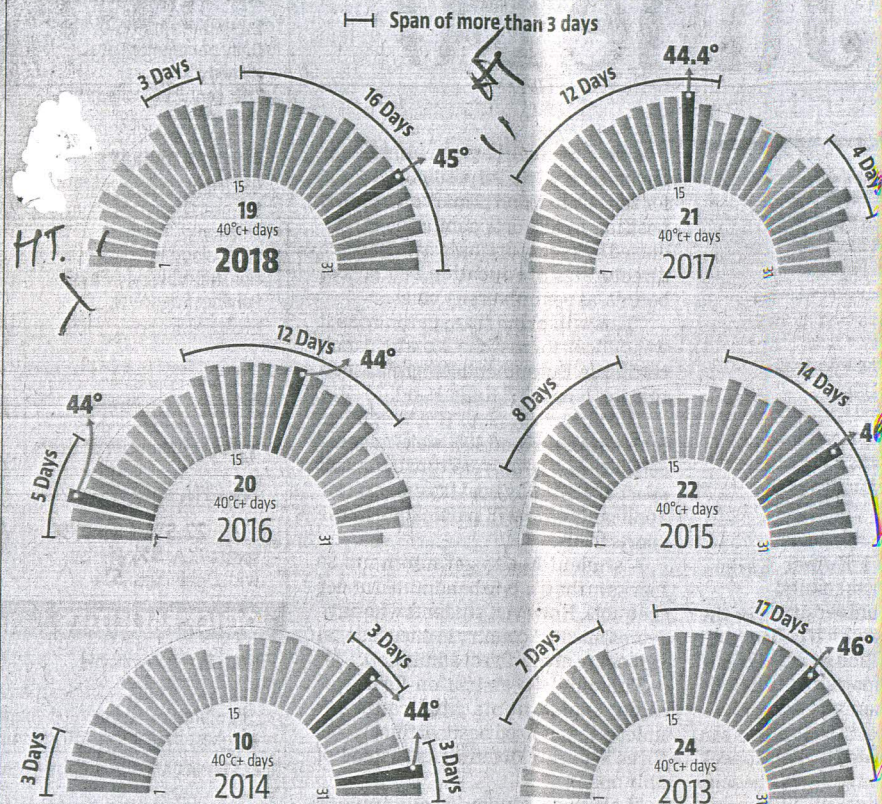
For example, in 2014 there were at least 10 days of rain in May. Due to this, the heat spell didn't continue for more than three days at a stretch.

"But this year while Delhi has received around 29% less rain between March 1 and May 30, Rajasthan with a deficiency of 67% is the worst hit states in the north west region," said a senior IMD official. During the March-May period, Delhi usually receives around 43mm of rain. But this year it received only around 30.7mm of rain.

Worst bout in 5 years

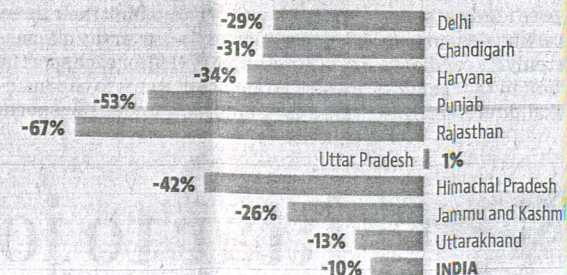
This year, the temperature hovered above 40°C mark for 16 days in a row. The last time Delhi encountered such a warm spell was in 2013.

Delhi maximum temperatures in May ■ Less than 40°C ■ More than 40°C ■ Month's hottest day



Rainfall in northwest India

Meteorologists said one of the main reasons behind the intense heat-spell is rain deficiency in the region during the period of March 1-May 31



Water crisis in Shimla is avoidable F-1.6

The installed capacity of Shimla water supply is 65 MLD while the demand is 45 MLD. Despite the higher installed capacity, the city never gets more than 35 MLD because a lot of water leaks out during pumping and distribution.

SP VASUDEVA

*Former Director, Ministry of
Water Resources*

SHIMLA, the capital of Himachal Pradesh, was established by the British around 1815 due to its pleasant climate that was suitable to them. It was declared as the summer capital by British India in 1864 and, thereafter, it always occupied prime importance after Independence. It is called 'Queen of Hills' because of its greenery and scenic beauty and attracts tourists from other parts of the country and abroad. Therefore, adequate funds have been spent on its infrastructure, including catering to the water supply. However, it is facing acute water crisis this summer, wherein taps have gone dry on the eighth consecutive day. This requires serious and analytical thinking for initiating short- and long-term measures to see that such a situation does not recur.

The water supply for Shimla was planned by the British in 1875 for about 16,000 people. The population has increased 10 times to around 1.70 lakh and in addition, on an average, 20,000 tourists visit the city daily.

The first piped water supply scheme set up in 1875 was of 4.5 million litres per day (MLD) from Dhali forest catchment area. It was subsequently augmented in 1914 and 1924 from Gumma, giving the city 12 MLD of water. Other sources from Chairh, Ashwani khad, Giri and Chura were integrated later on into the water supply system. The water supply from Ashwani khad which catered to one-fourth of the city's demand was suspended two years ago after sewage



SCARCITY: Shimla residents take water from a natural source as the city faces shortage of drinking water. TRIBUNE PHOTO: AMIT KANWAR

contamination led to an outbreak of jaundice due to construction of a sewage treatment plant upstream at Malyana.

The overall installed capacity of city water supply at present from all sources is 65 MLD while the demand is approximately 45 MLD. Despite the higher installed capacity, the city never gets more than 35 MLD as average throughout the year. The reason is that most of the water leaks out during pumping and distribution. In summers, the water supply falls to 30 MLD.

This year, the situation has deteriorated because of less snowfall and very low rainfall in April-May. This has led to most of the local sources drying down and the supply

falling to 22 MLD. Further, such a hydrological behaviour of low snow and less rainfall has also led to low retention of water in the catchment areas and other eco-systems.

The land use in the city has changed over time, with the construction of buildings all around that does not allow the water to percolate down in the natural drainage system. This requires tapping of water which flows in the cemented channels or turning it towards water bodies, so that tapped water is collected and put to use.

This critical situation has to be dealt with. Immediate action on a war footing is required so that water is supplied to various areas through water tankers. It is learnt that

14 water tankers and eight pick-up vans have been pressed into service by the Shimla Municipal Corporation (SMC). The state government has committed that at least one tanker every day would be made available to each ward till piped water supply becomes normal. The abandoned hand pumps need to be made operational for use, but after testing the quality of their water. These measures, if implemented with all seriousness, can lead to the easing of the water crisis that the city is facing at present.

As a mid-term measure to be accomplished before the next summer, the leakage of water from the treatment and distribution systems has to be checked and

plugged. The distribution of water has to be rationalised, based on the population density and actual requirement. Although the quality of water supply and distribution has improved, the Greater Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage circle must be strengthened in such a way that it gives results.

Long-term measures must take into account as to how to cater to the increasing demand of water due to the rise in population and tourists to the city. This necessitates finding another perennial source of water for the city's increased needs.

The state and SMC are working with the World Bank for lifting Sutlej water from the Kof Dam. The capacity of this scheme is about 100 MLD. However, the pace of the feasibility and preparation of this scheme has not moved at the required pace. It is hoped that the government would take forward with all seriousness it deserves, lest we witness similar recurring water crisis.

In addition, appropriate practices of integrated water resource management of conjunctive use of surface and ground water need to be put in place. With such measures having back-up for meeting emergency needs of water, the crisis that occurred this year can be avoided for times to come.

There is also need of recycling the use of water so that it can be put to use wherever possible. The online monitoring of piped water supply for which various models are available, especially from France, need to be utilised for 24x7 computerised feedback. Increased public awareness to conserve water for its economic and equitable use will go a long way in associating the public in avoiding such a crisis.

SIMPLY PUT

Early hope for dry reservoir

The monsoon has set in early, with India's major reservoirs holding only 89% of the 10-year average stock at this time of the year; those in the western and northern regions are worse off than the

Status Report

As percentage of live capacity at full reservoir level

■ As of May 31, 2018

■ 10 years' average for corresponding period



STORAGE STATUS

How full are reservoirs (percentage of capacity)

Current | Last year

NORTHERN REGION

(Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan)

6 reservoirs

14 | 25

EASTERN REGION

(Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Tripura)

15 reservoirs

24 | 27

WESTERN REGION

(Gujarat, Maharashtra)

27 reservoirs

15 | 21

CENTRAL REGION

(Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)

12 reservoirs

23 | 33

SOUTHERN REGION

(Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)

31 reservoirs

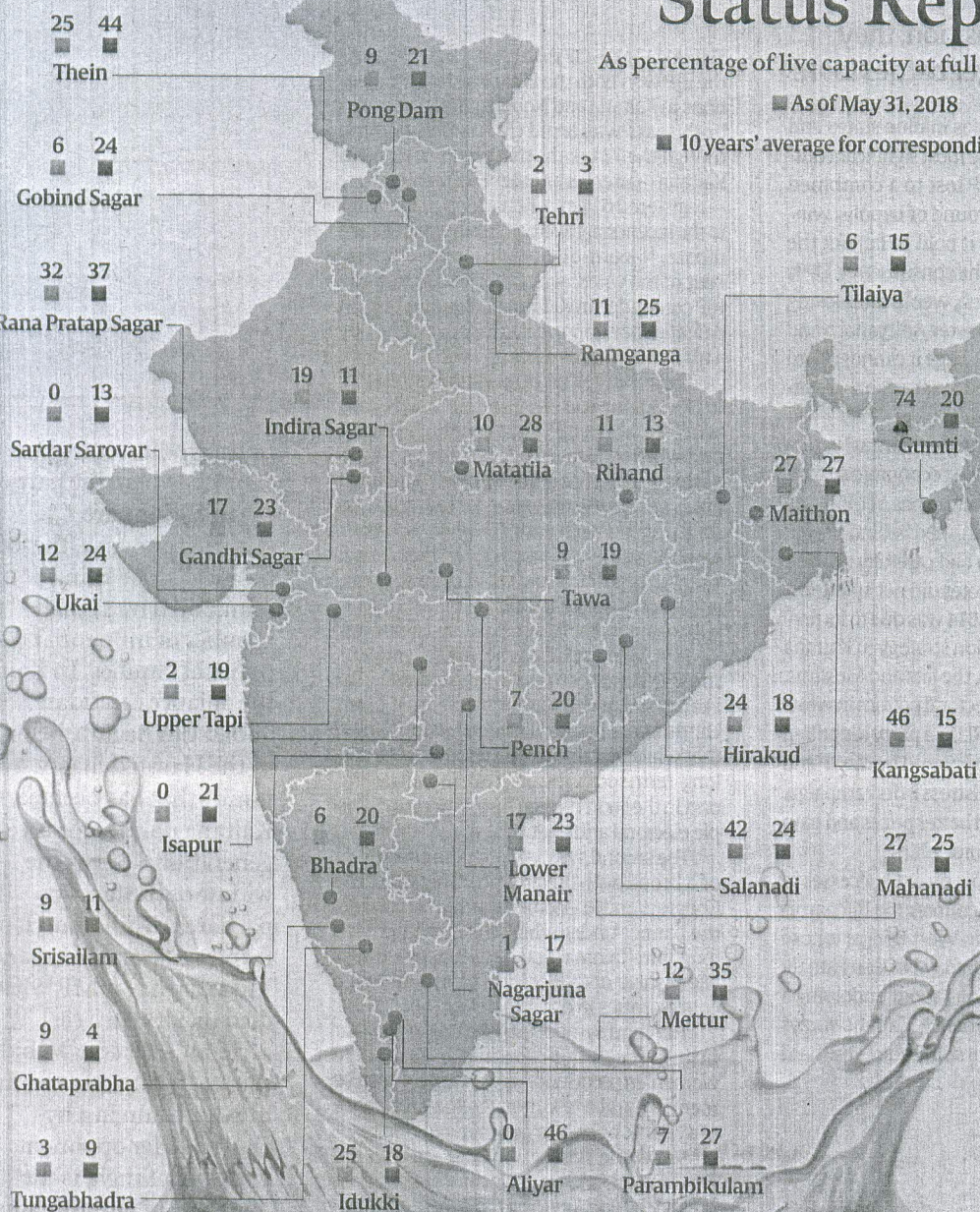
12 | 8

ALL INDIA

91 reservoirs

17 | -

*Live storage as of May 31, 2018. Checks and dams are under construction. Compare current figures with last year's & 10-year average figures for corresponding period.

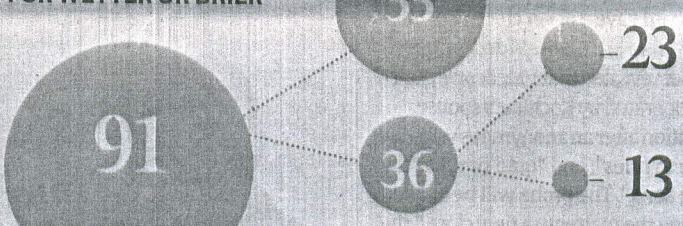


RIVER BASINS, TOP & BOTTOM 3

Percentage departure from 10-yr average

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Rivers of Kutch | 141.07 |
| Mahanadi system | 31.28 |
| West-flowing rivers of South | 23.82 |
| Indus | -60.63 |
| Tapi | -49.94 |
| Cauvery system | -45.41 |

FOR WETTER OR DRIER



■ Out of the country's 91 reservoirs, 55 were below 50% capacity as of May 31, 2018, compared to 80% of normal for this period. ■ Among the 36 reservoirs with 50% to 80% capacity, 23 had storage up to 50% of normal, and only 13 stocking over 50%.

Source: CWC, Govt of India

SOWMIYA ASHOK
NEW DELHI, MAY 31

lion cubic metres (BCM) stored in them as of Thursday, May 31. This is just about 17% of their total storage capacity, 82% of the storage at the same period last year, and 89%

riod was 25%.

In Gujarat and Maharashtra, where the CWC monitors 27 reservoirs with a total live storage capacity of 31.26 BCM, the present

the total capacity. This is still below the 10-year average, when the live storage during the period was 8%. The southern region has been under strain

Little hope for dry reservoirs

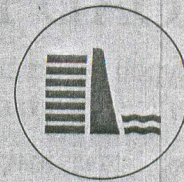
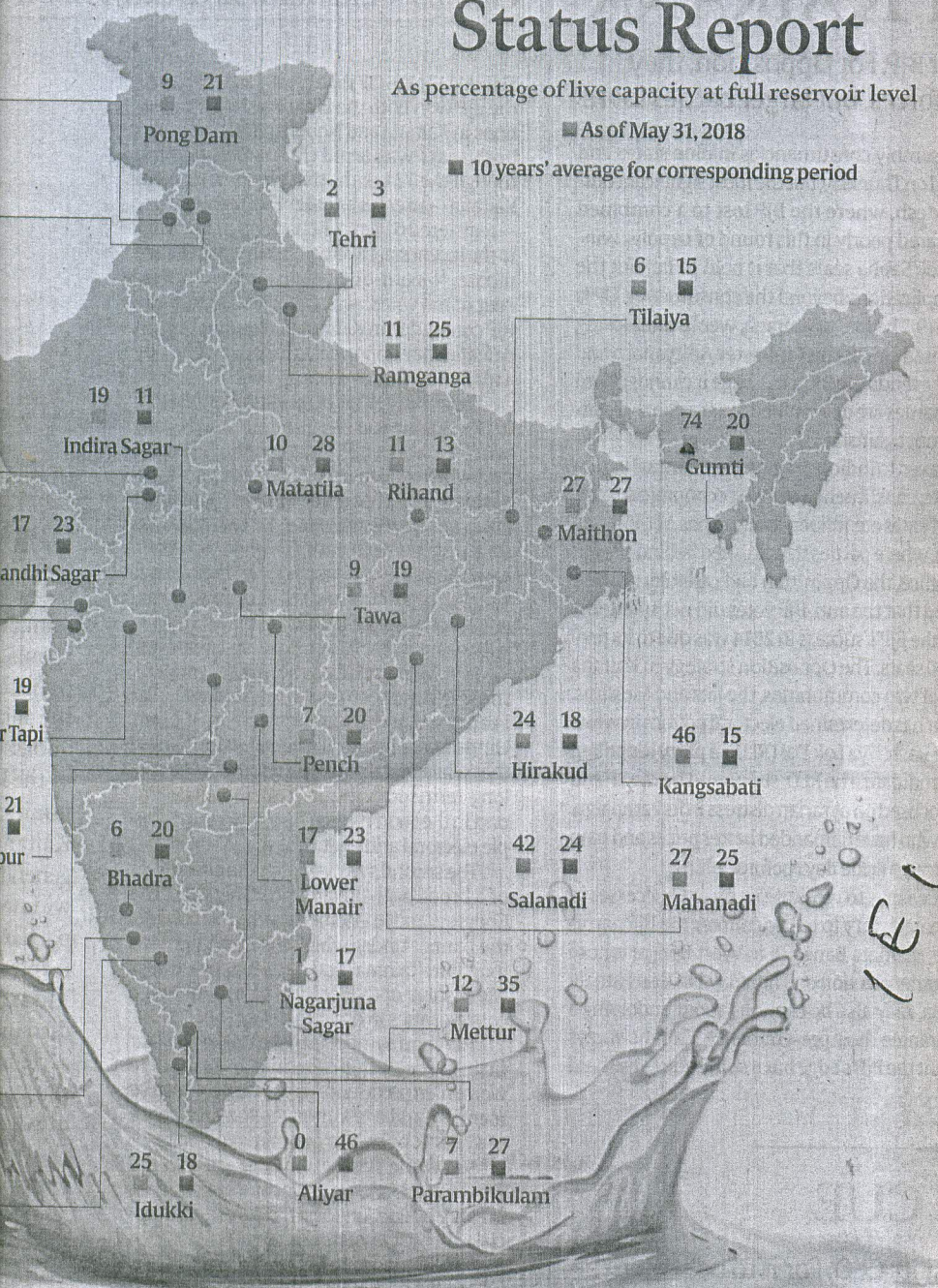
Storage set in early, with India's major reservoirs holding only 89% of the 10-year average water volume of the year; those in the western and northern regions are worse off than the rest

Status Report

As percentage of live capacity at full reservoir level

■ As of May 31, 2018

■ 10 years' average for corresponding period



STORAGE STATUS

How full are reservoirs (percentage of capacity)

Current | Last year | 10-yr avg

NORTHERN REGION

(Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan)

6 reservoirs

14 | 25 | 26

EASTERN REGION

(Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Tripura)

15 reservoirs

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SOUTHERN REGION

(Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)

31 reservoirs

12 | 8 | 16

ALL INDIA

91 reservoirs

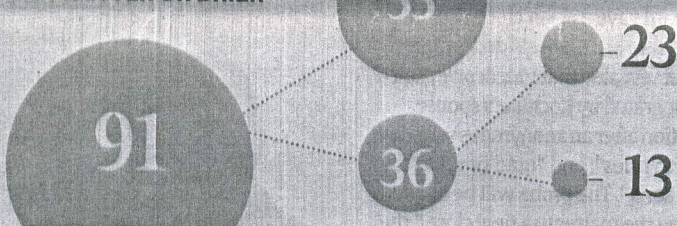
17 | - | 89

*Live storage as of May 31, 2018. Checks and crosses compare current figures with last year's & 10-yr average figures for corresponding period.

Bottom 3

10-yr average
141.07
31.28
23.82
-60.63
-49.94
-45.41

FOR WETTER OR DRIER



■ Out of the country's 91 reservoirs, the storage in 55 on May 31, 2018, was more than 80% of normal for this period

■ Among the 36 reservoirs where storage was below 80% of normal for this period, 23 had storage up to 50% of normal, with only 13 stocking over 50%

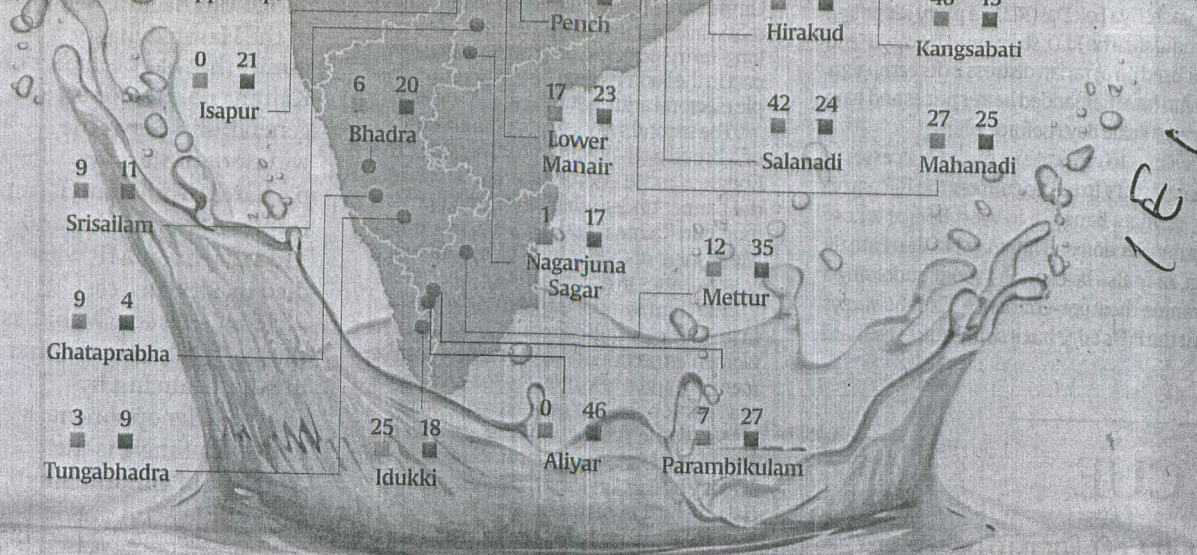
Source: CWC, Graphic: Sarfaraz

lion cubic metres (BCM) stored in them as of Thursday, May 31. This is just about 17% of their total storage capacity, 82% of the storage at the same period last year, and 89% of the average storage of the last 10 years at the corresponding period. In effect, it is be-

riod was 25%.

In Gujarat and Maharashtra, where the CWC monitors 27 reservoirs with a total live storage capacity of 31.26 BCM, the present storage available is 4.62 BCM, which is 15% of the total. The storage during the current

the total capacity. This is still better than last year, when the live storage during the same period was 8%. The southern region appears to have been under strain over the last decade, with the average storage of the last 10 years during the corresponding period



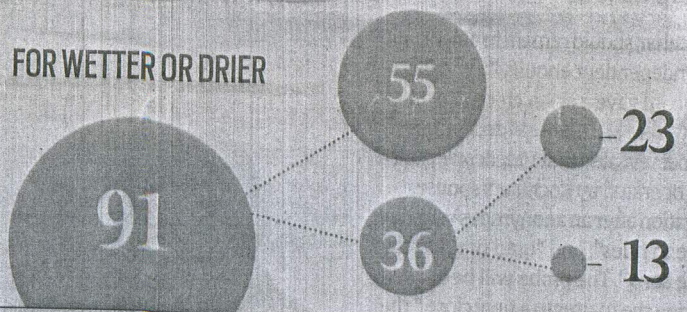
| | | |
|--|----|----|
| 15 | 21 | 20 |
| CENTRAL REGION (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh) | | |
| 12 reservoirs | | |
| 23 | 33 | 20 |
| SOUTHERN REGION (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu) | | |
| 31 reservoirs | | |
| 12 | 8 | 16 |
| ALL INDIA | | |
| 91 reservoirs | | |
| 17 | - | 89 |

*Live storage as of May 31, 2018. Checks and crosses compare current figures with last year's & 10-yr average figures for corresponding period.

RIVER BASINS, TOP & BOTTOM 3

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Source: CWC, Graphic: Sarfaraz

SOWMIYA ASHOK NEW DELHI, MAY 31

THE EARLY onset of the Southwest Monsoon has brought hope for the country's major reservoirs that store water for use in irrigation, electricity and drinking water across India. With water levels below normal for this time of the year, it has been a parched start to the four-month monsoon season.

Figures released by the Central Water Commission (CWC) show that the country's 91 major reservoirs have a total of 27.66 bil-

lion cubic metres (BCM) stored in them as of Thursday, May 31. This is just about 17% of their total storage capacity, 82% of the storage at the same period last year, and 89% of the average storage of the last 10 years at the corresponding period. In effect, it is below normal levels.

Of the five regions, the northern and the western regions are in a worse position than the other three. In the six reservoirs that are monitored in the northern region — in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan — the total live storage available is 2.55 BCM, or 14% of their total live storage capacity. Last year, their storage during the same pe-

riod was 25%.

In Gujarat and Maharashtra, where the CWC monitors 27 reservoirs with a total live storage capacity of 31.26 BCM, the present storage available is 4.62 BCM, which is 15% of the total. The storage during the current year is once again less than that of last year, and also less than the average of the last 10 years for the corresponding period.

The 31 reservoirs in the southern region — Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and two combined projects between AP and Telangana — have a total live storage capacity of 51.59 BCM. The available storage is only 6.31 BCM — 12% of

the total capacity. This is still better than last year, when the live storage during the same period was 8%. The southern region appears to have been under strain over the last decade, with the average storage of the last 10 years during the corresponding period being 16% of live storage capacity.

The basins of the Ganga-Narmada-Mahi-Mahanadi river system, and the rivers of Kutch and the west flowing rivers of South India, appear to be doing well, while the river basins of the Indus, the Tapi, the Sabarmati, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery are deficient when compared to the average storage over the last 10 years.

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

Deccan Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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

बेहतर मानसून

मानसून ने इस बार नियत समय से कुछ पहले दस्तक देकर हमें चौंकाया है। इसके साथ ही एक और अच्छी खबर यह आई है कि इस बार मानसून पिछले साल से बेहतर रहेगा। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक पूरे देश में जून से सितंबर के दरम्यान यह 96 से 104 फीसदी रहेगा। 2017 में देश में 97 फीसदी बारिश दर्ज की गई थी जो सामान्य मानी जाती है। थोड़ी बारीकी से देखें तो इस 'सामान्य' और 'बेहतर' मानसून की भविष्यवाणी



में भी चिंता के पहलू बने हुए हैं। जून से सितंबर के बीच 96 से 104 फीसदी बारिश को ब्रह्म वाक्य मान लें तब भी यह सवाल बचा रहता है कि किन इलाकों में कब और कितनी बारिश होगी। यह भी कि अच्छी बारिश की इस संभावना के पीछे किसी खास

क्षेत्र में अतिवृष्टि तो दूसरे क्षेत्र में अनावृष्टि की आशंका तो नहीं छिपी हुई है? मौसम विभाग ने इन आशंकाओं को भी अपने अनुमान में शामिल करते हुए बताया है कि पूर्वी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मानसून 'सामान्य से कम' हो सकता है, लेकिन बाकी पूरे देश में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसे ही जुलाई में मजबूत मानसून देखने के बाद देश अगस्त में सामान्य से कम मानसून का गवाह बन सकता है। लेकिन राहत की बात यह है कि मौसम विभाग ने मिला-जुला कर पूरे देश के स्तर पर इस साल मानसून की संभावना को पिछले साल से बेहतर बताया है। गर्मी से तपते लोगों के मन-मिजाज के लिए अच्छी खबर है और शेयर बाजार भी इसको अपने लिए राहत के तौर पर देख सकते हैं। खेती-किसानी से जुड़े लोगों को तो मानसून की कृपादृष्टि बाग-बाग कर ही देती है। कुछ क्षेत्रों में समस्या झेल रही अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए भी अच्छे मानसून की खबर एक बड़ा सहारा बन सकती है। इन सबके अलावा एक और खास बात यह है कि यह चुनावी साल है और मानसून पर अन्य तमाम लोगों के अलावा राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं की भी निगाहें टंगी रहती हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में तेल के बढ़ते भाव भले सरकार का बोपी बढ़ा रहे हों, पर अच्छे मानसून की खबर उसे चैन की सांस लेने का मौका जरूर देगी।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 01.06.2018 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

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M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

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

आधा घंटा बारिश से बढ़ी उमस, मौसम हुआ खुशनुमा



उदयपुर. शहर में गुरुवार को तेज गर्मी और धूप के साथ हुई। इधर दोपहर में करीब आधा घंटा बारिश होने से मौसम खुशनुमा हो गया, लेकिन बारिश थमने के कुछ ही देर बाद उमस ने लोगों को परेशान करना शुरू दिया। सुबह से तेज धूप में लोग परेशान रहे। दोपहर दो बजे बादल छाने लगे। करीब सवा तीन बजे तेज हवाओं के साथ घने बादलों ने बरसना शुरू कर दिया। हल्की बारिश शुरू हुई। बारिश का यह दौर करीब आधा घंटा जारी रहा। इससे मौसम खुशनुमा हो गया। बारिश थमने के साथ ही उमस ने परेशान करना शुरू कर दिया। तेज उमस और गर्मी में पंखे भी राहत नहीं दे पाए। डबोक स्थित मौसम कार्यालय के अनुसार गुरुवार को अधिकतम तापमान 41.4 डिग्री और न्यूनतम तापमान 28 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया।

पत्रिका

भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबोधन निदेशालय
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R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

विषय : दिनांक 30 & 31 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संदर्भ : उपरोक्तानुसार

हाउस
मैन 208
(सहायक निदेशक)

उप निदेशक (बा.पू.प्र.) 21/6/2018

निदेशक (बा.पू.प्र.) 21/6/2018

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साइट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

34 निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)

विवेक
21/06/2018

दिनांक 30/5/18 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

✓ The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)



A water ambulance (108 Mrityunjay) ferrying a patient through the Brahmaputra from Kamalabari in river island Majuli to Nimatighat in Jorhat, on Monday. – UB Photos

दिनांक 31/5/18 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारः

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
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NORMAL MONSOON WITH SMALL EAST DEFICIT



A big wave lashes the seawall during sunset in Kochi, Kerala, on Wednesday.

Rainfall this summer is likely to be normal across northern and central India but slightly below normal in the eastern and southern parts of the country, the India Meteorological Department said on Wednesday, repeating its earlier forecast of a normal monsoon.

The agency also said the monsoon, which has already moved across Kerala, coastal and southern Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu, was expected to advance into parts of the northeastern states within the next 48 hours and more parts of the southern peninsula by June 3.

The IMD said the overall rainfall over India from June to September would be normal, or 97 per cent of the long-period average, in an updated forecast for summer showers that account for 70 per cent of the yearly rainfall and are critical for the nation's economy.

But the IMD has also predicted differences in region-wise distribution of rainfall.

The season rainfall is likely to be 100 per cent of the average over northwest India, 99 per cent over central India, 95

per cent over the southern peninsula and 93 per cent over eastern and northeast India, the IMD said.

Rainfall between 96 and 104 per cent of the average is considered normal. But scientists say the 93 per cent rainfall predicted for eastern and northeastern India is not worrisome because the eastern region on average receives copious rain and a 7 per cent deficit is unlikely to have any significant impact.

The agency has also predicted that rainfall over the country as a whole will be 101 per cent of the average in July and 94 per cent of the average during August.

Agrometeorologists say rainfall during July and August is critical for farm activities, particularly for transplanting rice. Maize, soybean, pulses and sugarcane are among other common crops sown across the country during the rainy season.

The IMD has also released probabilistic forecasts showing a 43 per cent probability that India will receive normal rainfall this year and a 28 per cent probability rainfall will be below normal.

Report by our special correspondent, picture by PTI

Downpour derails normal life in several parts of state

BENGALURU: Pre-monsoon showers continued to hit normal life in many parts of the state on Wednesday.

The movement of vehicles on Naragund-Ron state highway near Yavagal has been suspended as rainwater is flowing over the Bennehalla bridge following heavy rain since Tuesday night. The downpour has affected the normal life.

The Ron-bound passengers are facing difficulty to reach their destination. The buses were seen stranded on the highway in some villages.

Students were not able to attend classes on Wednesday. Some passengers paid three times of the fare to reach Ron via Navalgund and Belavanki route.

The vehicular movement was also affected by heavy rain at Surkod and Kurlageri in the taluk.

A motorcyclist, Yallappa Jabannavar, sustained serious injuries when he lost control on his vehicle and fell down while driving on a waterlogged road at Haralakatti in Saundatti taluk. He has been admitted to KIMS Hos-



Rainwater flows over on Bennehalla bridge on Nargund-Ron state highway in Gadag district following heavy rain on Wednesday. (Right) A rain-ravaged banana plantation at Kamalapur near Hampi, in Ballari district. DH PHOTOS



pital in Hubballi.

Rainwater has entered five houses and farm fields at Bhairanahatti.

Meanwhile, farmers are making preparations to sow groundnut and jowar in their fields. River Malaprabha is overflowing near Konnur.

A house was partially damaged at Beedugondanahalli Tanda in Ubrani hobli, Channagiri taluk, Davangere district.

Malathibai, who was in the house, was injured in the incident. Thunderstorm has af-

fected three acres of banana plantation at Hebbalagere village in the taluk.

Heavy rain lashed Hosapete town and taluk on Tuesday night.

The rain has brought down the rise in temperature in Hampi and other villages. Rainwater is flowing to Kamalapur tank and Rayarakere.

The inflow of water to Tungabhadra has also increased. A pond, on the way to famous Vijaya Vittala temple in Hampi, has received

a new look as rainwater has flown into it.

Rainwater has gushed into agricultural land destroying banana and sugarcane crops.

Two shepherds - Mailari (19) and Sanju (13) - were killed when lightning struck them near Narappanakere in Nyamathi taluk in Davangere district.

The incident occurred when they had taken the sheep to a lake.

Following heavy rain in Sakleshpur taluk in Hassan district and Mudigere in

Chikkamagaluru district, the inflow to Hemavathi dam has increased.

The dam received 2,322 cusec of water and the outflow is 200 cusec. The inflow and outflow was 269 and 150 cusec, respectively, on the corresponding day in 2017.

The water storage capacity of the dam is 2,922 ft and the water level was 2,864 ft on Wednesday morning.

Kodagu district received 51.55 mm rain in 24 hours, till 8.30 am on Wednesday.

DH News Service

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
जोधपुर टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

दिनांक 31/5/18 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मान्यता/ वाद समावर्धी समानः

दिनांक 31/5/18..... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
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Mangaluru back to normal, rain damage in DK put at Rs 20 crore

City received 368 mm rain in just six hours on Tuesday

MANGALURU: A day after heavy rain wreaked havoc in Mangaluru and surrounding areas, life in the region appeared normal on Tuesday.

While traffic was as usual, roads were without any water-logging and business establishments functioned as usual.

Though the region remained cloudy, it hardly rained throughout the day. However, a few business establishments where electrical equipment were inundated in floodwater, may take a day or two for repair.

Relief to affected

By 8 am on Wednesday morning, Deputy Commissioner Sasikanth Senthil handed over a cheque for Rs 5 lakh each to the kin of the deceased, who lost their life in rain-related mishaps.

While Mohini (55) lost her life when the retaining wall of her house collapsed, Muktha Bai (80) lost her life after she drowned in her house when the rainwater entered her house.

Rs 16 cr loss in M'luru

Senthil said that Mangaluru city alone suffered a loss of Rs

16 crore and the total loss in Dakshina Kannada district due to rains is Rs 20 crore.

While 35 houses have been fully damaged due to rain (30 in Mangaluru), 42 houses have been severely damaged and 483 houses have been partially damaged in the district.

"The compensation for the fully damaged houses will be given within two days," he said and added that he has formed a committee to check whether there is any encroachment on main stormwater drains in the city and submit a report within three days.

Mangaluru received a whopping 368 mm rain in just six hours on Tuesday (156.8 mm average in Dakshina Kannada) and there was no time to issue even warning as rain lashed the city two days ahead of the monsoon, said Senthil and added that high tide worsened the situation. "There was high tide on Tuesday till 6 pm and as a result, water could not flow to rivers Gurupur and Nethravathi," he said.

Meanwhile, MP Nalin Kumar Kateel has put the rain-related loss at Rs 100 crore and demanded that the state government release Rs 100 crore for rain damage relief works.

DH News Service



A motorcyclist struggles to ride due to heavy rain near Urwa Market Road in Mangaluru on Wednesday.



Employees remove rainwater that had gushed into a hardware shop at Kottarachowki in Mangaluru. DH PHOTOS

दिनांक 31/5/18 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

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The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Normal monsoon likely, except in east, northeast

The Hindu
31/5

They may witness 'below normal' rainfall, says IMD

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

All of India is likely to receive a "normal monsoon", except the east and northeast of the country, which are likely to witness "below normal" rainfall, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Wednesday.

With this announcement, the IMD's prediction of a "normal monsoon" remains unchanged in its second stage long-range forecast.

101% of LPA

The monthly rainfall over the country as whole is likely to be 101% of its Long Period Average (LPA) during July, and 94% of the LPA during August – both with a model error of plus or minus 9%.

Anything between 90%-96% of the LPA is considered "below normal" while rainfall in the range of 96%-104%



People take cover from monsoon showers in Kozhikode, Kerala. ■PTI

of the LPA is considered "normal."

Also, rainfall is considered "deficient" if it ranges below 90% of the LPA, and "above normal" if it falls between 104%-110% cent of the LPA. Above 110% of the LPA is considered "excess" rainfall.

"Rainfall over the country as a whole for the 2018 southwest monsoon season (June to September) is most

likely to be normal (96%-104% of LPA). Quantitatively, the monsoon season (June to September) rainfall for the country as a whole is likely to be 97% of the LPA, with a model error of plus or minus 4%," the IMD said.

There is also a 43% probability of a normal monsoon, it added.

On the progress of the monsoon, the department said that the conditions were favourable for further advance of the southwest monsoon into some parts of northeastern States in the next 48 hours. It added that conditions were also likely to become favourable for its advance into some more parts of southern peninsula around June 3.

"Rainfall activity is likely to increase over parts of Maharashtra and Goa from June 6," the IMD said.