

भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग  
Central Water Commission  
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबोधन निदेशालय  
Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate

e-mail : fmdte@nic.in, fmcwc@gmail.com

Tele/ Fax:

011-26106523, 26105274

Room No. 5<sup>th</sup> Floor(S), Sewa Bhawan,  
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

विषय : दिनांक 01.10.2018 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

La. 30/4  
( सहायक निदेशक ) 01/10/18

01/10/18  
उपनिदेशक

निदेशक ( बा.प.प्र. )

210 च.क.  
01/10/2018

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

34 निदेशक ( तकनीकी प्रलेखन )

प्रलेखन  
01/10/18



दिनांक 30.09.2018 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 ( Bengaluru )  
The Deccan Chronicle ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronicle ( Bhopal )

# Heavy rain lashes parts of state

**BENGALURU:** Heavy rain lashed different parts of the state on Saturday.

Sky remained overcast throughout the day since morning at Kalasa in Chikkamagaluru district. The rain was accompanied by lightning and thunder. With the rain, the inflow of water to river Bhadra and its tributaries has increased. The rain also flooded paddy fields.

Rainwater entered several houses in Balehonnur town. Some houses were damaged in the rain. The town received heavy rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, for over half-an-hour. Many hotels, shops and commercial establishments were inundated following the sudden rain. Due to lack of proper drainage system, the rainwater is overflowing on the roads.



**BREACHED:** Water gushes from the roadside at Kalasa in Chikkamagaluru district. DH PHOTO

Jayapura and surrounding areas also received heavy rain.

Meanwhile, a man was killed in a lightning strike following heavy rain near Masarguppi village in Athani taluk in Belagavi district. The deceased has been identified as Shivappa Nadhatti (28).

Parts of Belagavi city, surrounding areas and Athani town received rain in the

evening. Parts of Dakshina Kannada, including Puttur and Mangaluru, received light showers in the evening. Kora hobli in Tumakuru district received heavy rain on Friday night. The rain, which started at midnight, lashed till 5 am on Saturday. In all, the hobli recorded a rainfall of 54 mm. As a result, lakes and tanks are brimming. Ragi and maize

fields have been inundated at Brahmasandra, Kestur, Hirethotlukere and Chikkathotlukere villages.

Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, lashed Kalaburagi district. Hailstorm was reported from Kanapura village in Chincholi taluk.

Following the rain, a tree was uprooted on Chincholi-Bhalki SH 75 near Kanapura and traffic was affected for more than an hour. A buffalo was struck dead by lightning when it was grazing in a field at Kalamandaragi in Kamalapur taluk. The buffalo belonged to one Mahadevappa Shamarao Wadi. A calf has also been injured.

Following heavy rain, many low-lying areas in Kalaburagi city were flooded. Heavy showers also lashed different parts of Chamarajangar district.

**DH News Service**



दिनांक २९.०९.२०१८ 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 )

# Krishna water reaches T.N. border

Andhra Pradesh will step up release, say officials

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
CHENNAI

City reservoirs may receive a boost, as Krishna water, released from the Kandaleru reservoir in Andhra Pradesh, reached the inter-State border in Uthukottai, Tiruvallur district, in the early hours of Friday.

Initially, about 100 cusecs was realised at the State-limit, which later doubled to nearly 200 cusecs by 6 p.m., at the zero point of the Kandaleru-Poondi canal.

Water Resources Department officials said the Kandaleru reservoir now has a storage of 12.6 thousand million cubic feet (tmc).

This enabled Andhra Pradesh authorities to discharge nearly 1,200 cusecs into the 152-km-long KP canal on Friday.

Krishna water is expected to reach the Poondi reservoir by Saturday morning. The water from the neighbouring State is significant, as water level in Chennai's four major waterbodies is at a low ebb.

Recalling that the Andhra Pradesh authorities had promised to release nearly 2 tmc of Krishna water in October, an official said, "We need to get 500 cusecs daily, to realise 2 tmc in 45 days. Andhra Pradesh assured us that the water release will be stepped up in a few days."

The city had earlier received 2 tmc of Krishna water between January and March this year, bridging the gap between demand and supply then.



Central Water Commission  
Water System Engineering  
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

\*\*\*\*\*

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

Dated: 1-10-2018

**Subject : Submission of News Clippings.**

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

S. Mahesh  
1.10.2018  
SPA (publicity)

Encl : As stated above.

Deputy Director WSE.Dte.

Xu  
1/10/18

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

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The Hindu

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M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. THE ECONOMIC TIMES

## Monsoon Watch



**The monsoon season closed with below-normal rainfall this year**

Countrywide rainfall remained 9% below normal



**MONSOON BEGAN TO withdraw from parts of West Rajasthan on September 29**



East & NE India recorded the highest rainfall deficit of 24%

Gujarat remains among the worst affected states this year

**Deficient rainfall recorded over 31% area of the country during June-Sept monsoon season**

Monsoon to further withdraw from entire NW India by end of this week

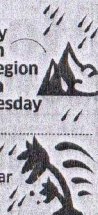


**HIGHEST MAX TEMPERATURE** recorded at 39.7° Celsius in West Rajasthan on Saturday



**Rainfall likely over western Himalayan region and northern plains Wednesday onwards**

**Heavy rainfall likely over parts of Central & peninsular India over 3-4 days**





Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
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The Times of India (A)  
Business standard

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# Monsoon Ends with 9% Deficit

However, good rainfall distribution minimised damage & late showers filled reservoirs

Nishtha Saluja  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** India's June-September monsoon season has ended with a deficit of 9%, just short of drought conditions, but good distribution of rainfall has minimised the damage and torrential late-season showers have filled up reservoirs to levels 17% higher than last year.

Total rainfall was 91% of long period average (LPA) measuring about 89 cm, which is close to independent forecaster Skymet's revised prediction of 92%, and within the forecast band of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) which expected the rainfall to be 97% of LPA, with an error margin of 5%.

Seasonal rainfall is considered normal between the range 96-104% of average. Rainfall between 90-95% is considered below normal.

The country saw heavy showers in September, which improved the overall rainfall of central, eastern and northern India. It also filled up reservoirs. The average water level is 17% higher than last year and 5% higher than the 10-year average, which leaves ample reserves for drinking, hydropower and irrigation for the post-monsoon period. While the countrywide rainfall remains below normal, distribution across most regions has been good, with only east and northeast India witnessing below normal rainfall with 24% deficit, which weig-



FILE PHOTO

hed down on the overall rainfall figures.

Both northwest and peninsular India closed with 2% rainfall deficit each, while rainfall in Central India measured 7% below normal levels.

The overall agricultural production of the country, however, is likely to be close to the first advance estimates issued by the agricultural ministry, experts say. The government expects a record output from the kharif, or summer sown crops.

"A deficit in the monsoon could impact the rabi crop because it depends on the moisture retention that takes place post-kharif season. Again we will have to look out for wheat, chana and mustard. States like Maharashtra, MP, can be affected," said Madan Sabnavis, chief economist at CARE Ratings. Apart from most east and northeast states, Gujarat has received particularly bad monsoon showers this year, with deficit measuring up to 24%. The country nearly escaped a scare of drought conditions this year, as rainfall hovered at 10% below normal levels in the third week of September.



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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The Times of India (A)  
Business standard

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## 6 ECONOMY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

# Monsoon ends with deficit, but sets ground for record harvest

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE  
New Delhi, 30 September

**R**ain during the southwest monsoon this year has ended with a shortfall of 9.4 per cent of the average, which, in the normal course, could have been enough reason to declare 2018 a "drought" or "deficient-rainfall" year.

However, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has stopped using the word "drought" since 2015 and now classifies a year in which cumulative rain is 10 per cent less than the Long Period Average as a "deficient-monsoon" year.

This year is different in many ways. Though overall rains have been over 9 per cent below normal, it hasn't led to a sharp drop in the area under kharif crops. And, if the government's first advance estimate, released a few weeks ago, is to be believed, production this kharif season is expected to go up to an all-time high of more than 141 million tonnes.

The water content in 91 major reservoirs in the country is also at a healthy 122.51 billion cubic metres, 117 per cent of last year's storage and 105 per cent of the last 10 years' average.

The acreage of kharif crops, another big parameter to measure the performance of southwest monsoon, was 105.23 million hectares, less than 2 per cent lower than the area covered last year, a reco-

rd acreage year, and almost 99.3 per cent of the normal area under kharif crops.

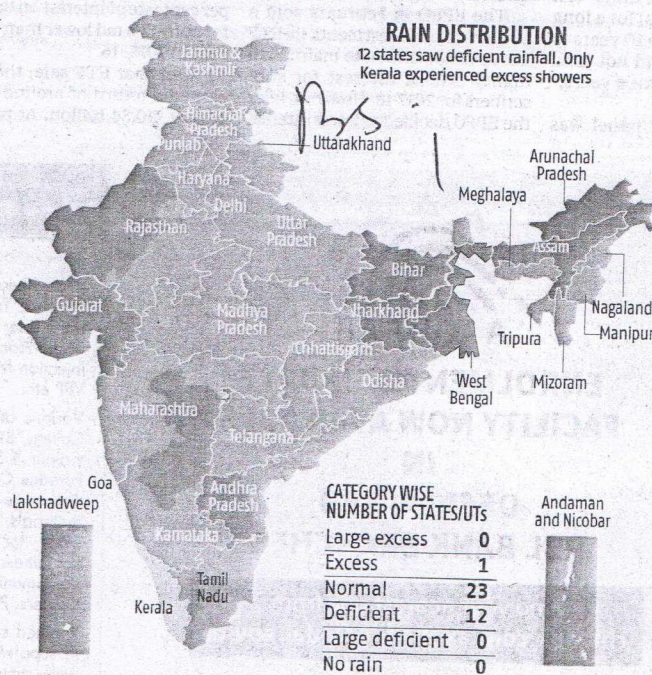
The cumulative rainfall shortage does not reflect the ground situation, which has made policymakers take notice. A big reason for the shortfall is that there has been less precipitation in northeastern parts of the country, where the normal is usually higher than the rest of India.

Most districts that received deficient rain were in UP (27), Bihar (27), Tamil Nadu (20), Gujarat (19), Karnataka (16). Several districts of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are facing drought-like conditions and if it does not rain sufficiently during winter, they could face severe water stress.

Some experts point to the growing irrelevance of the monsoon in the farmers' scheme of things and give the example of Madhya Pradesh, where farmers planted more soybean than pulses in search of better prices, showing that return on investment is becoming a dominant factor influencing farmers' choice of crops.

"Farmers in many areas might have gone for sowing kharif crops on the basis of the optimum moisture level in the soil rather than the amount of rainfall, which is also a learning experience for us," IMD Director General K J Ramesh told *Business Standard*.

More on [business-standard.com](http://business-standard.com)





Hindustan Times

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Indian Express

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The Times of India (A)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

# IMD's monsoon prediction off target, private Skymet update more accurate

Amit.Bhattacharya  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** The India Meteorological Department had forecast a normal monsoon this year, pegging the countrywide rainfall at 97% of the long period average. The season ended on Sunday at a rain deficit of 9.4%, making the national weather agency's forecast off by more than the 4% margin of error.

While IMD's monsoon forecasts have in recent years been getting more accurate, this year the department has not just been more than 6% off target, it's categorisation of "normal" seasonal rainfall too proved inaccurate. The monsoon ended in the "below normal" zone, close to the deficient category (below 10%).

"It was the high monsoon

## NORTH GETS RAIN BOUNTY

Lowest Monsoon Rainfall In 3 Years  
(June 1-Sept 30 rainfall in mm)

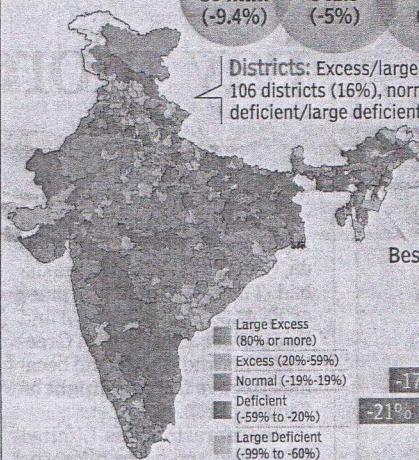
2018  
804mm  
(-9.4%)

2017  
841.3  
(-5%)

2016  
862  
(-3%)

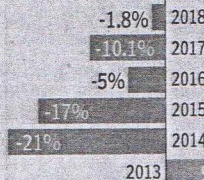
2015  
760.6  
(-14%)

**Districts:** Excess/large excess rainfall in 106 districts (16%), normal in 301 (46%), deficient/large deficient in 254 (38%)



Normal  
615mm

**Northwest India:**  
Best Monsoon In 5 Yrs



shortfall in September that led to the inaccuracy. We were expecting 90-91% rainfall in September after taking into consideration an evolving El Nino. But high convection activity in northwest Pacific during the month drew moisture away from our region," said D Sivananda Pai, IMD's lead monsoon forecaster.

In contrast, private forecaster Skymet, which had initially predicted 100% monsoon rainfall this year, made a course correction midway into the season.

In an update released on August 1, Skymet downgraded the monsoon to "below normal" at 92% of the long period average—a forecast that came close to the actual figure of about 90.6%.

► Continued on P-15

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next Page.



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# East & northeast rain way short of IMD's predictions

Amit Bhattacharya  
@timesgroup.com

While IMD's overall monsoon forecast missed the mark this year, the department's regional rainfall predictions proved to be far more accurate.

The department had forecast good rainfall over north-west India at 100% of LPA. The region saw its best monsoon in five years which ended at 98% of LPA. Likewise, its forecasts for central India (99% versus actual of 94%) and south peninsula (95% versus 99%) were well within the 8% error margin.

East and northeast India, however, performed below expectations with just 76% rainfall during the season as against a forecast of 93%.

In its first two forecasts (in April and May), IMD had said the monsoon was likely to be 97% of LPA. In an update for the second half of the season (Aug-Sept) released on August 3, IMD had forecast 95% rainfall for the two months. The actual rainfall during the period was close to 87%. September itself ended with a massive shortfall of more than 23% and was the driest monsoon for the month since 2015.

In contrast, private forecaster Skymet had forecast poor rainfall in August (88%)

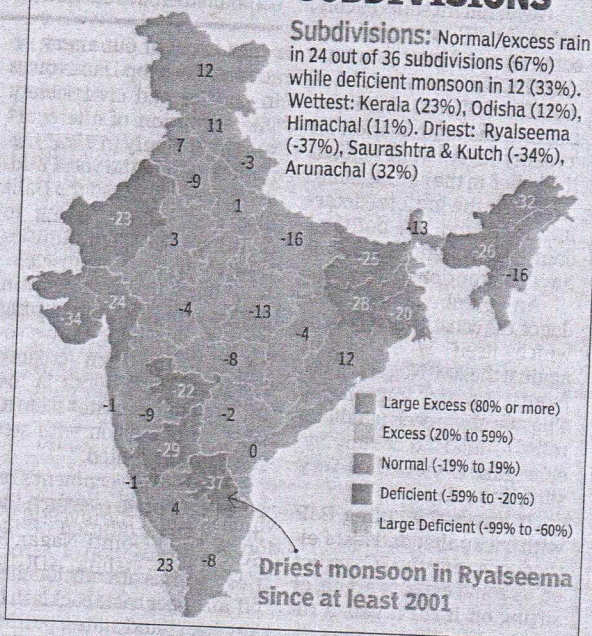
and a slightly better performance in September (93%). The opposite turned out to be true, with August rainfall being slightly less than 93% of LPA.

In the event, fairly good rainfall distribution, despite the overall shortfall, kept the rain deficiency down to 12 subdivisions of the country out of 36 (33% of total). The deficiency was higher if one looked at the districts with

38% of districts for which IMD had data (252 out of 659) showing deficient or large deficient rainfall.

Last year, too, IMD had forecast a normal monsoon but it had ended up in the "below normal" range. The season's deficit last year was 5%. However, the deviation of actual rainfall from the forecast was within IMD's 4% margin of error.

## DEFICIT IN 12 SUBDIVISIONS



Which IMD figure is correct?

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** A discrepancy in the rainfall data for September 30 has created ambiguity over the final figure of 804mm monsoon rainfall across the country. The IMD website shows 1.1mm mean countrywide rain on Sunday but credits 3.6mm to the consolidated monsoon figure.

As on September 29, seasonal rainfall in the country was 800.4mm, as per IMD data released on the department's website on Saturday. An addition of 1.1mm rain on Sunday would make the final monsoon figure 801.5mm. This translates to a deficit of 9.7% from the LPA of 887.5mm, which is usually rounded off to 10%.

However, IMD's final figure for this year's monsoon shows rainfall of 804mm across the country and a shortfall of 9.4%. This implies that Sunday's rainfall was 3.6mm and not 1.1mm, as shown in the daily rainfall data. IMD officials weren't available for comment.

## WET START TO SEASON BUT DRY END

2018 Rain Story  
(All-India mean daily rainfall)





News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30.09.2018 in the

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

and documented at Bhagirathi(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

## ACTION SOON, SAYS MONITORING PANEL

# Encroachments on water bodies under sealing scanner

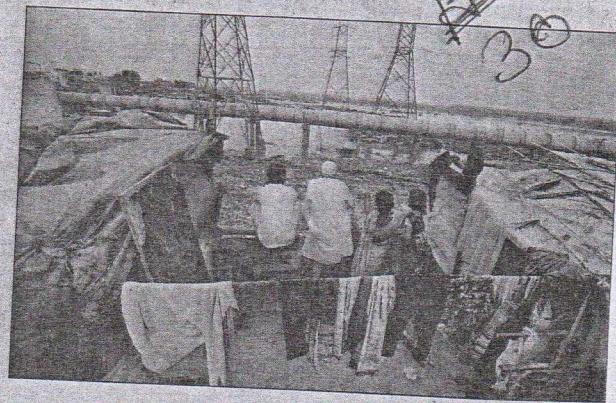
**ABHINAV RAJPUT**  
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 29

AFTER ACTION against encroachments on forest land, stilt parking and cases of conversion charge violation, the Supreme Court-appointed monitoring committee will now also focus on illegal structures on water bodies.

A member of the monitoring committee said the apex court has asked government officials to submit a list of water bodies that have been encroached upon, following which action will be initiated. "In the meantime, other actions on other forms of encroachments, especially on forest and government land, will continue," he said.

The Supreme Court had asked the Delhi government counsel last week to file an affidavit with full details of action taken by its forest department to reclaim encroached land. It had also sought details of what the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) was doing to tackle encroachments on water bodies.

According to a survey by the Delhi Parks and Gardens Society in 2014, of the 611 water bodies



The apex court has asked government officials to submit a list of water bodies that have been encroached upon

listed in Delhi, 274 have dried up and 190 cannot be revived. The reasons range from encroachments to sewage to concretisation. "Monitoring officials are also procuring details of water bodies, such as their khasra number and maps, to prepare an action plan," the official said.

The NITI Aayog, in a recent report, had said that the capital, along with several other major Indian cities, could run out of water by 2020.

Environmentalist Diwan

Singh said he had done a survey a few years ago, in which he found that around 70% of encroachment on the water bodies was by government agencies to build housing colonies, schools or other projects to ease the flow of traffic.

The committee members further said that they have started desecuring business establishments that have started following the norms by making the alterations, and have disposed 26 of 117 cases that were brought before them.



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## WAVES OF DESTRUCTION SWEEP PACIFIC OCEAN ISLAND

# Indonesia quake, tsunami kill 384

Twin disasters devastate Sulawesi island, energy released by earthquake 200 times the power of Hiroshima bomb; country's Vice President says toll could reach thousands; disaster assessment hampered by crippled communications

REUTERS

PALU, SEPTEMBER 29

AT LEAST 384 people were killed, many swept away by giant waves as they played on the beach, when a major earthquake and tsunami hit the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, authorities said on Saturday.

Hundreds had gathered for a festival on the beach in the city of Palu on Friday when waves as high as 18 feet smashed onshore at dusk, sweeping many to their death and destroying anything in their path, following a 7.5 magnitude earthquake.

"When the (tsunami) threat arose yesterday, people were still doing their activities on the beach and did not immediately run and they became victims," Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, the spokesman for Indonesia's disaster mitigation agency BNPB said in a briefing in Jakarta.

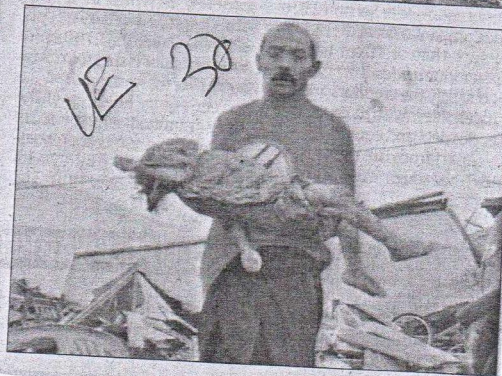
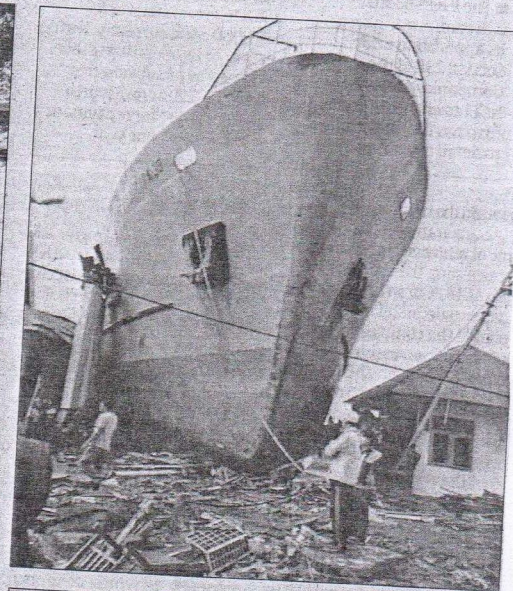
"The tsunami didn't come by itself, it dragged cars, logs, houses, it hit everything on land," Nugroho said.

Some people climbed six metre trees to escape the tsunami and survived, he said.

Photos confirmed by authorities showed bodies being lined up along the street on Saturday, some in bags and some with their faces covered with clothes. Around 16,700 people were evacuated to 24 centres in Palu. Aerial photographs released by the disaster agency showed many buildings and shops destroyed, bridges twisted and collapsed and a



**PALU ON SATURDAY:** (Clockwise from above) Bodies on a street after the earthquake; a ship swept ashore by the tsunami; a man with the body of a child killed in the tsunami. *Reuters & AP*



mosque surrounded by water.

Aftershocks rocked the coastal city until Saturday afternoon following the massive earthquake on Friday, which triggered the tsunami. The series of earthquakes were felt in an area with 2.4 million people.

Indonesia's Agency for the Assessment and Application of

Technology said in statement the energy released by Friday's massive quake was around 200 times the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in World War Two.

Nugroho described the damage as "extensive" and said thousands of houses, hospitals, shopping malls and hotels had

collapsed. A bridge washed away and the main highway to Palu was cut off due to a landslide.

Communications "were totally crippled with no information" from Donggala, Nugroho said. More than 600,000 people live in Donggala and Palu. Vice President Jusuf Kalla said the death toll could rise to thousands.



Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

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## CRISIL DRIP

# A HAT-TRICK OF NORMAL MONSOONS

But it played truant in Gujarat (which is the worst-hit), Haryana and Punjab

THE SOUTHWEST MONSOON IN 2018 ENDED with a rainfall deficiency of 9% of the long-period average, which is regarded as normal. That also makes it the third straight year of normal rainy season.

Yet, distribution (both, across time and regions) has been patchy with deficiency in pockets. June rains covered most parts of the country except north-west and east.

In the east rains stayed deficient throughout ending the season at 24% deficiency. In north-west, rains caught up in September but played truant in key kharif growing states of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab in the crucial months of July and August. While Haryana and Punjab were rescued by a reasonable irrigation cover, Gujarat is facing the brunt.

Broadly, the season ended with rainfall deficiency ranging 12 to 27% in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Gujarat. Meanwhile, rainfall somewhat weakened in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra where given low irrigation cover, crops have been hurt.

Irrigation is an important determinant to assess impact of rainfall on states and crops. Rainfall volume data by itself is therefore insufficient to gauge the distribution impact.

That is where CRISIL's Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter, or DRIP, provides a better assessment of deficiency because it considers the irrigation buffer available for states and crops. The higher the CRISIL DRIP score, the more adverse the impact of deficient rains.

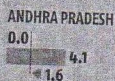
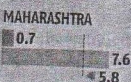
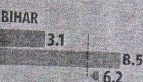
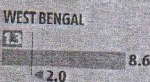
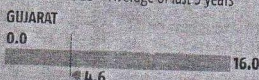
Final DRIP scores for the season continued to highlight the strain in Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. In these states, scores are higher than last year as well as above the average of the past five years.

Final scores for crop-wise DRIP show stress in groundnut (largely cultivated in rain-deficient Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh), followed by tur (Gujarat and Maharashtra), jowar (Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra), and cotton (Gujarat and Maharashtra).

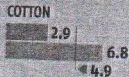
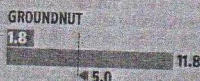
Meanwhile, advanced estimates on production released by the Ministry of Agriculture mirror the stress highlighted by DRIP. The estimates show a dip in output of groundnut, tur, jowar and cotton. In addition estimates are also lower for bajra (cultivated mainly in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and soybean (Maharashtra).

## STATE-WISE DRIP SCORES

2017 2018 Average of last 5 years



## CROP-WISE DRIP SCORES



Note: DRIP scores are for rainfall data from June 1 to August 29 for each year  
Source: Indian Meteorological Department, Ministry of Agriculture, CRISIL



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# Flood-like situation in 30 Bhiwani villages

**DEEPENDER DESWAL**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

HISAR, SEPTEMBER 29

The recent rain has caused a flood-like situation in several villages of Bhiwani district. Rainwater has inundated residential localities, government schools, besides agriculture areas in the absence of a proper drainage system.

The situation is grim in about 30 villages, including Dhanana, Bapora, Chang, Mitathal, Tigrana, Alakhpura, Sui, Baliaali, Badesra, Jatai, and Prem Nagar. The kharif crops in these villages have been destroyed as the fields remained under 3 to 4 feet of water for a week.

The civic infrastructure in the villages too has collapsed, as government schools, anangwari centres, hospitals and veterinary hospitals have also been inundated. The government schools at Dhanana, Bapora, Chang, and Badesra villages are still under 2 to 3 feet of water and have been

closed. Villagers said that breaches in the Talu minor at Siwada village and the Ghaggar-Bhiwani drain at Mitathal village aggravated the situation.

Irked at the prevailing

situation, a group of villagers have filed a petition in court against the district administration for fixing the accountability of the officers concerned and compensation for

their crop loss.

Advocate PK Attri, who filed the petition, said that they approached the court to get the accountability of the administration fixed. The court has sought replies



A farmer at his waterlogged paddy field in Dhanana village of Bhiwani on Saturday. PHOTO: INDERVESH DUHAN

from the Additional Deputy Commissioner and the sarpanches of three panchayats of Dhanana village.

Ajit Singh, a farmer, said that the kharif crops on 3,000 acres were submerged and destroyed. "We have taken loans from private lenders and banks to sow the crops. Drains were not cleaned to allow rainwater to flow, leading to flooding of fields, schools and residential areas. We want compensation for our crop losses. We know that on paper the drains may have been desilted. The administration is responsible for the situation," he said.

Dalip Singh, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, said that the breaches in the canals have been plugged. "Excessive rain led to flooding of the area. Around 5,000 acres of agriculture land is still under water and it will take about three or four days to drain out water. We have installed motors to drain out water," he added.



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# चिंताजनक: बारिश थमते ही दिल्ली में प्रदूषण सात गुना बढ़ा

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली में बारिश थमते ही चार दिन में हवा जहरीली हो गई है। शनिवार को हवा में प्रदूषण की मात्रा बारिश के दिनों के मुकाबले सात गुना ज्यादा दर्ज की गई। दोपहर में प्रदूषक कण पीएम-10 की मात्रा 244.7 के स्तर पर थी। यह स्वास्थ्य के लिए खतरनाक है।

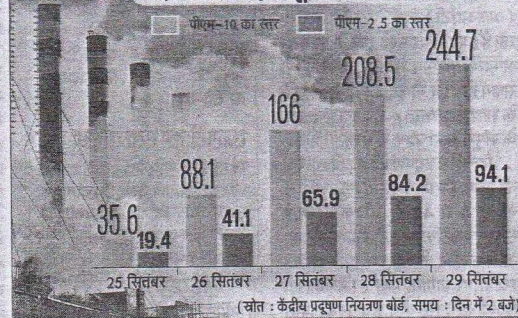
दिल्ली में मानसून आने के बाद बाद खासतौर पर जुलाई से सितंबर माह की 25 तारीख तक हवा में प्रदूषण का स्तर बेहद कम था। इस साल दो बार यह निम्नतम स्तर तक भी पहुंच

**50** पीएम-10 की मात्रा को स्वास्थ्य के लिए बेहतर माना जाता है

**60** पीएम-2.5 का स्तर सेहत के लिए स्वास्थ्यकारी माना जाता है

गया था। उधर, मौसम विभाग ने अनुमान जताया है कि आने वाले सप्ताह में बारिश या बूंदा-बांदी के आधार बहुत ही कम है। इस सप्ताह आमतौर पर आसमान खुला रहने की संभावना है। सुबह से सूरज निकला रहेगा और चटक धूप खिली रहेगी।

## इस तरह बढ़ा प्रदूषण का ग्राफ



## पीएम-2.5 के स्तर में भी तेजी से इजाफा

हवा में प्रदूषक कणों को मुख्यतः पीएम-10 और पीएम-2.5 के स्तर से नापा जाता है। पीएम-10 कण का आकार बड़ा होता है जबकि, पीएम-2.5 का आकार छोटा होता है। बारिश के बाद बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण में पीएम-2.5 की भी अहम भूमिका दिखी है। 25 सितंबर को पीएम-2.5 का स्तर 19.4 पर था वहीं शनिवार को यह 94.1 तक था।

## बिजली संयंत्र भी जिम्मेदार



ओखला, गाजीपुर और बवाना में कूड़े से बिजली उत्पादन के लिए बने संयंत्र भी धूलकणों की मात्रा बढ़ा रहे हैं। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड व दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की रिपोर्ट में यह खुलासा हुआ।

➤ **ब्योरा पेज 04**



**प्रदूषण में कमी के आसार नहीं**  
बारिश रुकने के कुछ ही दिनों में हवा में प्रदूषण का स्तर खतरनाक स्थिति में पहुंच चुका है। चूंकि अब बारिश के आसार कम हैं, ऐसे में दिवाली तक धूप के कारण प्रदूषण का स्तर और बढ़ने की आशंका है।



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## Area Under Kharif Planting Drops by 1.90% Over Previous Year ET-29

**Madhvi.Sally**  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** The kharif planting season ended with a drop in acreage over last year's figure. According to latest numbers from the agriculture ministry, kharif crop planting has covered 1,052.38 lakh

hectare from June up to September 28, a 1.90% drop from 1,072.79 lakh hectare a year earlier.

Oilseeds and sugarcane saw the increase while rice, pulses, coarse cereals and cotton saw the decline. Meanwhile, data from the weather department shows monsoon rainfall has been 9% below normal so far this year.

The country's 91 major reservoirs held 17% more water as on Thursday, compared with last year and 5% more than the 10-year average at 122.514 billion cubic metres.

Rice planting saw a 2.37% decrease over the previous year at 384.19 lakh hectare.

In coarse cereals the planting fell by 5.85% to 175.35 lakh hectare. Major cereals

from jowar to bajra saw the dip, while maize acreage remained similar to the previous year.

The area of pulse cultivation too dropped 3.76% to 135.32 lakh hectare. Major dip was seen in

uradbean. Area under tur and moong remained higher than the previous year. Area under cotton was 1.53% lower at

122.38 lakh hectare.

Planting of oilseeds, chiefly soyabean, sunflower and castor increased while groundnut, sesamum and niger fell, taking total planting from the previous year to 1.56% increase at 175.92 lakh hectare.

Sugarcane was planted on 51.59 lakh hectare, up 9.09% from a year earlier.





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# Fertiliser Prices may Rise 5-26%

Global prices of key components phosphate & potash move up; all eyes on higher subsidy

ET-29

**Madhvi.Sally@timesgroup.com**

**New Delhi:** Farmers may have to pay 5-26% more for fertilisers this crop season due to an increase in the global prices of key fertiliser components phosphate and potash, according to analysts and industry executives.

They, however, said if the government increases the per unit subsidy for fertiliser companies, the price impact on farmers will be less. Urea prices usually remain steady due to government controls.

At ₹1,400 per bag (50 kg), the price of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) is 8% higher than what farmers paid in kharif season this year. It can increase by 4% by October, analysts said, adding that the price of muriate of potash (MoP) may increase by 26% to ₹880 per bag (50 kg) while nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash (NPK) grades may rise by 5-10% to about ₹960-1,180 per bag (50 kg).

"The rupee depreciation has en-

sured that the landed cost of raw material has gone up. Companies will have to see how they absorb the rise, which can be in the range of 5-15%," said Rakesh Kapur, joint managing director of Indian

Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.

Kapur said the industry had ample stock of fertiliser for the upcoming rabi season. "Potash prices have just increased by \$50 a tonne and even phosphate prices have increased by \$103 a tonne in the last one quarter. Another rise is expected by October."

The calculation of rise in DAP by 12% and MoP by 26% is based on the premise that the impact of currency and raw material price increase will be passed on by the industry to farmers, said K Ravichandran, senior V-P, corporate ratings, ICRA.



**At ₹1,400 per bag (50 kg), price of DAP is 8% higher than what farmers paid in kharif season this yr**



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# Paswan rules out sugar MSP hike to protect consumers

DILIP KUMAR JHA

Mumbai, 28 September

Union Food Minister Ram Vilas Paswan (pictured) on Thursday said that the government does not want to increase the minimum selling price (MSP) of sugar, as demanded by the industry, to protect the interests of consumers.

Speaking on the sidelines of Globoil India here, the minister said, "The government is very prompt in its action for the betterment of cane farmers and the sugar industry. To protect the interests of cane farmers and the sugar industry, the government approved a ₹55 billion package for the industry, which includes transport subsidy and benefits to allied services. There is no room for further increase in sugar MSP which even farmers know very well."

To arrest the continuous fall in sugar prices, the Centre in June fixed the MSP at ₹29 a kg. This price, according to the government, is sufficient to cover the cost of production and profit of mills. Sugar mills have been demanding ₹5 hike in MSP to ₹34 a kg, which industry experts believe to be the cost of production following an increase in sugarcane fair and remunerative price (FRP).

In May this year, the Centre raised cane FRP by ₹25 to ₹255 a quintal for 2017-18 and further ₹20 to ₹275 a quintal for 2018-19. Apart from that, costs of labour and transport have also gone up significantly over



Union Food Minister Ram Vilas Paswan said sugar mills have been demanding ₹5 hike in MSP to ₹34 a kg

the last few years, resulting into an increase in the cost of sugar production.

"With incentives in place, sugar mills have been able to bring down their cane arrears to ₹129 billion now from ₹200 billion earlier. Mills will be able to further bring down cane arrears with the recently announced package and other favourable measures adopted by the government, including buffer stock and export subsidy, among others," the minister said.

Meanwhile, the government raised export subsidy to ₹13.88 a kg for this year compared to ₹5.50 a kg offered last year. Also, the government allowed 5 million tonnes of sugar exports for the year 2018-19 beginning October 2018 compared to 2 million tonnes

allowed for the previous year under the duty free import authorisation (DFIA) scheme. Under this scheme, exporters are allowed to import sugar at zero duty within three years.

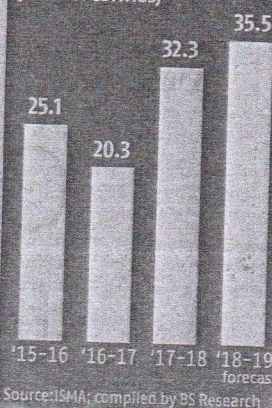
Of the 2 million tonnes, sugar mills have been able to export around 500,000 tonnes so far this year despite the season coming to an end in a day.

Paswan further said that mills can export the remaining 1.5 million tonnes of the 2017-18 season's allocated quota next year.

All these incentives, however, failed to stabilise sugar prices in the domestic markets due to excess inventory. Sugar continued to trade between ₹29 and ₹30 a kg in the benchmark Vashi wholesale market.

The problem with mills started with the mounting cane

## SUGAR PRODUCTION (Million tonnes)



arrears due to a sharp increase in sugar production. According to Paswan, India's sugar production stood at 30.2 million tonnes for 2017-18 and it is set to go above 35 million tonnes in 2018-19 following an increase in cane acreage.

With an estimated 25.4 million tonnes of consumption, India is set to end the current season with over 9 million tonnes of carryover stock. Under normal circumstances, India's total excess sugar output is estimated at 16.5 million tonnes by the end of 2018-19.



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# Monsoon brings excess but uneven rains in J&K

**SUMIT HAKHOO**

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

**JAMMU, SEPTEMBER 28**

As the monsoon is receding from Jammu and Kashmir, this year has been a surprising one. The state received above normal but uneven rains, leaving several districts parched.

Although the monsoon winds do not reach Leh district in the Ladakh region, it received precipitation this year.

As per the data of the Indian Meteorological Department, J&K received a total average of 582-mm rainfall during the monsoon which is 13 per cent



The Tawi river after heavy rains in Jammu recently. FILE PHOTO

above normal of 517 mm that the state should have received. Rajouri, Udhampur and Samba in the Jammu

region, over which monsoon clouds pass, did not get required the precipitation. Rajouri received 29 per cent

## State gets 13 pc more rain

■ As per the data of the Indian Meteorological Department, J&K received a total average of 582-mm rainfall during the monsoon which is 13 per cent above normal

■ Four spells of heavy rains lashed the state between June 20 and 27, July 4 and 10, August 15 and 21 and September 26 and 28

deficit rainfall, Udhampur 31 per cent deficit and Samba faced a 3 per cent deficit.

Surprisingly, Leh received

excess rain this year. It received 77-mm rainfall, much higher than 33 mm on an average recorded during June-September in the past decades.

Weather experts say it was mostly due to the strong monsoon winds over HP which influenced the weather in the cold desert.

"We received normal rains during the wet season but they were uneven. Areas which are usually not affected by the monsoon winds received more rainfall this year," said Mukhtar Ahmed, Assistant Director, IMD.



# गति बनी रहे तो वे प्रदूषण मुक्त रहती हैं, मगर उनका प्रवाह ही रुक गया है सुख से जीना है तो नदियां बचाएं

1/07-29

Kamalendu Bhadra

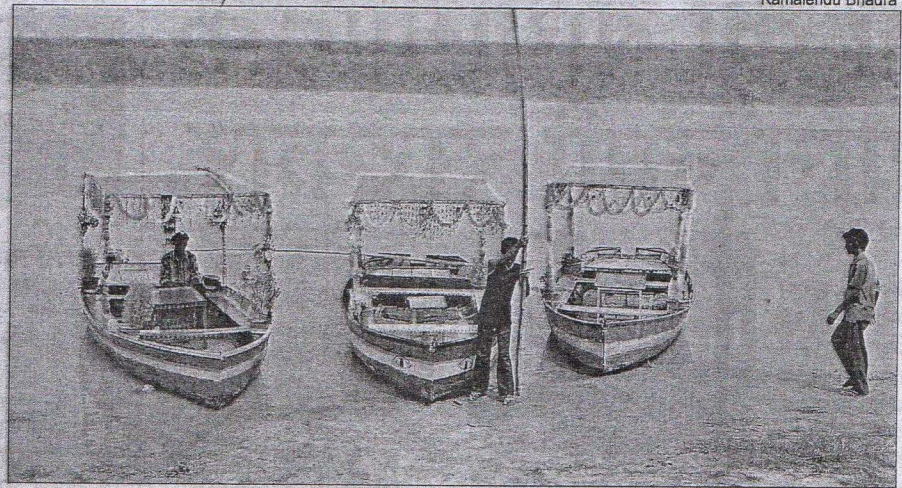


अनिल पी. जोशी

न्यूजीलैंड ने दुनिया में पहली बार अपनी वांगानूई नदी को मनुष्य और जीवित इकाई का दर्जा दिया तो उसके इस निर्णय की जमकर प्रशंसा हुई। इसके कुछ ही समय बाद अपने देश में भी उत्तराखंड हाईकोर्ट ने राज्य की नदियों को लेकर ऐसी ही टिप्पणी की। कोर्ट ने नदियों के अस्तित्व व योगदान को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके महत्व को रेखांकित किया। लेकिन आज दुनिया की सारी नदियां ही संकट में हैं। ग्लेशियरों से निकलने वाली हिम नदियां फिर भी हमारा तब तक साथ नहीं छोड़ेंगी, जब तक हम हिमखंडों को पूरी तरह बर्बाद न कर दें, पर वर्षा नदियों पर तो सब तरह के संकट आ चुके हैं। हमारा जीवन सीधे-सीधे नदियों से जुड़ा है। दुनिया की तमाम सभ्यताएं नदी के तटों पर ही विकसित हुईं। हमारे पूर्वज नदियों के महत्व को जानते थे, इसलिए उन्होंने नदियों को देवियों का दर्जा दिया और उन्हें हमारी सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक परंपराओं का अंग बनाया ताकि हम उन्हें पवित्र बनाए रखें।

लेकिन धीरे-धीरे हम यह बात भूलते गए और हमने नदियों को तबाह कर दिया। दुनिया में 40 बड़े जलागम क्षेत्र हैं जो संसार के 50 फीसदी सतही पानी के धारक हैं। इसमें 40 फीसदी की गिरावट सिर्फ इसलिए आ गई कि हमने इन जलागमों के 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा वनों को लील लिया है। आज जब एक वर्ष में दुनिया में 115 अरब वृक्षों का हास हो रहा हो तो समझ लीजिए कि हवा, मिट्टी और पानी का क्या होगा। भारत में 14000 वर्ग किमी वनों का सफाया 23000 उद्योगों के लिए हुआ है। वन नदियों के नियंत्रक होते हैं। मॉनसून में नदियों का आपे से बाहर हो जाना और अन्य मौसमों में विलुप्त हो जाने का कारण इनके जलागम क्षेत्रों का वन-हीन होना ही है। किसी नदी की सेहत कितनी अच्छी है, यह मॉनसून व अन्य मौसमों में उसके प्रवाह के अनुपात से तय होता है। अच्छी नदियों में यह 1:7 माना जाता है। यानी उनमें आम मौसमों की तुलना में मॉनसून में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सात गुना पानी होना चाहिए। जबकि आज यह अनुपात 1:70 का है। साफ सी बात है वन-हीन जलागम क्षेत्र वर्षा जल को थामने की स्थिति में नहीं होते, जिससे बाढ़ आती है।

नदियों पर ज्यादातर चर्चा उनके प्रदूषण को लेकर ही होती है, न कि उनके प्रवाह को लेकर। नदियों में अगर गति बनी रहे तो वे अपने आप ही प्रदूषण मुक्त रहती हैं। लेकिन आज नदियों का प्रवाह रुक गया है। उनमें प्रदूषण इस कदर बढ़ गया है कि सुधार की संभावनाएं ही नहीं दिखाई देतीं। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की ताजा रपट से साफ है कि देश की आधी से ज्यादा नदियां पूरी तरह



नाव की सजावट का ध्यान है पर नदी की सेहत से मतलब नहीं

स्वस्थ नदियों में मॉनसून के वक्त आम मौसमों की तुलना में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सात गुना पानी होना चाहिए, जबकि आज यह अनुपात 1:70 का है

प्रदूषण के चपेट में आ चुकी हैं। वैसे यह आंकड़ा भ्रमित करने वाला है, क्योंकि भारत में ऐसी कोई नदी है ही नहीं, जिसे स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ कहा जा सके। हमारे देश में कुल नौ नदी तंत्र हैं जो देश के 81 फीसदी भूभाग में फैले हैं। इनसे औसतन हर व्यक्ति को हर साल 1720.29 घन मीटर पानी मिलता है। पर तेजी से बढ़ते प्रदूषण ने इस आंकड़े पर प्रश्न खड़े कर दिए हैं। आज सबसे ज्यादा प्रदूषित नदियों में एक घग्गर है जो हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा से गुजरती है। दिल्ली से गुजरने वाली यमुना, जो पहले यहां की शान थी, अब सबसे प्रदूषित नदियों में गिनी जाती है। गंगा, जिसकी सफाई पर पूरी सरकार ही टूट पड़ी, आज भी मैली ही है। दुनिया की पांच सबसे प्रदूषित नदियों में गंगा का नाम दर्ज है। आईसीएमआर की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इसमें डुबकी लगाना अपनी जान को खतरे में डालना है। एक तरफ गंगा को लेकर बड़े-बड़े तामझाम किए जा रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ एनजीटी ने इसपर यह टिप्पणी भी कर रखी है कि गंगा की एक बूंद की भी अब तक सफाई नहीं हुई है। कुछ बेहतर नदियों में कृष्णा, वर्धा, ताप्ती और वेतवा को रखा गया है, पर इनकी स्वच्छता का दावा भी ताल ठोक कर नहीं किया जा सकता। दुनिया की तमाम बड़ी नदियों का

यही हाल है। अमेरिका की मिसिसिपी नदी हर साल 120 करोड़ टन कचरा ढो रही है। इससे जुड़ी मिसिसिपी घाटी की खेती-बाड़ी पर आफत आ गई है और इसे अब डेड जोन कहा जाता है। इटली की सार्नो यूरोप में सबसे गंदी नदी बन चुकी है। यूएनईपी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार चीन की ये लो नदी में 4.29 अरब टन औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट व सीवेज आ जाता है। इसके पानी को वहां मानव उपभोग के लिए अयोग्य मान लिया गया है। इंडोनेशिया की सितरम नदी में इतना कचरा पड़ चुका है कि इसका मरकरी लेवल 100 गुना बढ़ गया है। एशिया की सबसे लंबी नदी यांग्त्सी सबसे ज्यादा प्लास्टिक कचरा ढोकर समुद्र में ले जाती है। इसी तरह फिलीपींस की मारिलाओ, अर्जेंटीना की मटानजा रियाचुएलो नदी और इजरायल की जॉर्डन नदी भी जानलेवा प्रदूषण की चपेट में हैं।

दूसरे देशों में इस तरह की चुनौती को स्वीकार करके कारगर कदम उठाए जाते हैं। चीन ने अपनी नदियों को बचाने के लिए 46 शहरों में वर्ष 2020 तक संपूर्ण प्लास्टिक रिसाइक्लिंग की व्यवस्था कर दी है। जापान और फिलीपींस जैसे देश भी इसे लेकर गंभीर हैं क्योंकि नदियों का चोक हो जाना ठीक उसी तरह खतरनाक है, जैसे शरीर में धमनियों का जाम हो जाना। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे देश में इस मुद्दे पर न तो कभी कोई गंभीर बहस होती है और ना ही बड़े आंदोलन होते हैं। नामी-गिरामी लोगों की एकाध यात्राएं कुछ ध्यान जरूर खींच लेती हैं पर उसका कोई ठोस परिणाम हाथ नहीं आता। अब भी वक्त है। नदियों को बचाने के लिए हम अब भी आगे नहीं आए तो भयंकर परिणाम झेलने होंगे।



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)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

# 20,000 acres of lake land encroached in state: survey

## 2,000 surveyors to assess 24,000 lakes in one year's time

**BENGALURU:** Over 20,000 acres of lake land - roughly the size of many football fields - are encroached in the state, an ongoing government survey has revealed.

This includes more than 5,000 acres of lakes under encroachment in and around Bengaluru. Authorities have one little, however, to clear the encroachments.

The survey was commissioned last year following an announcement in the 2017-18 budget by then Chief Minister Siddaramaiah. The government earmarked Rs 10 crore to survey all water bodies in the state by forming district-level task forces headed by deputy commissioners.

Hassan district, where Public Works Minister H D Devanna hails from, has the highest number of lakes - 641. Only 463 of them have been surveyed so far, revealing encroachments in 268 water bodies.

The Bengaluru Urban district administration has finished surveying all 837 water bodies. Of this, authorities found that 744 lakes were

encroached upon, spanning 4,535 acres. Till date, the district machinery has recovered 2,036 acres of the 380 lakes that were under encroachment and the rest - 2,499 acres - remain encroached.

This is according to data compiled by the Karnataka Public Lands Corporation (KPLC), an agency tasked with protecting the government's immovable assets.

### Major encroachers

Major encroachers in Bengaluru include individual houses and apartments located on lake land. But a Legislative Assembly committee on lake encroachments, in its report November last, recommended to the government not to evict them. That leaves small sheds and empty plots which have come up on lake land.

A senior official from the Revenue department said this was yet another lake survey that may not result in any eviction.

But, Bengaluru Urban Deputy Commissioner B M Vijay Shankar conceded the lag in encroachment removal.

"That's because I'm just

three months old in this post and I've not yet started looking at the encroachment files," he said.

### Action plan

"But we are chalking out an action plan to take up anti-encroachment drives." The next drive, he said, has been planned near HSR Layout. Asked about the encroachers, Shankar said, "I can't share details till I visit the sites myself."

That the district administration has plans to take up encroachment clearance drives starkly contrasts Chief Minister H D Kumaraswamy's stand. On Tuesday, he said the government would not clear storm water drain encroachments - a major issue in the flood-prone city - as it was a "sensitive issue."

The Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records (SSLR) is aiding the survey. "One surveyor will survey one lake a month. We have 2,000 surveyors, who will cover 24,000 lakes in a year," SSLR commissioner Munish Moudgil said.

**DH News Service**

### Lake-view

Total Lakes surveyed in Karnataka

**15,294** on **2.89 lakh acres**

Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban district	Bengaluru Rural district
Total lakes <b>36,255</b> on <b>6.45 L acres</b>	Total lakes <b>837</b> on <b>28,263 acres</b>	Total lakes <b>710</b> on <b>30,033 acres</b>
Encroachment <b>5,565</b> lakes on <b>36,925 acres</b>	Encroachment <b>744</b> lakes on <b>4,535 acres</b>	Encroachment <b>643</b> lakes on <b>6,252 acres</b>
Encroachment cleared <b>3,138</b> lakes on <b>19,728 acres</b>	Encroachment cleared <b>380</b> lakes on <b>2,036 acres</b>	Encroachment cleared <b>544</b> lakes on <b>5,182 acres</b>



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)  
Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

# River pollution: NGT directs States to act

## Orders preparation of action plans within two months

SHINJINI GHOSH  
NEW DELHI

Taking suo motu cognisance of a report in *The Hindu* on the increase in polluted river stretches in the country, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed all States and Union Territories to prepare action plans within two months.

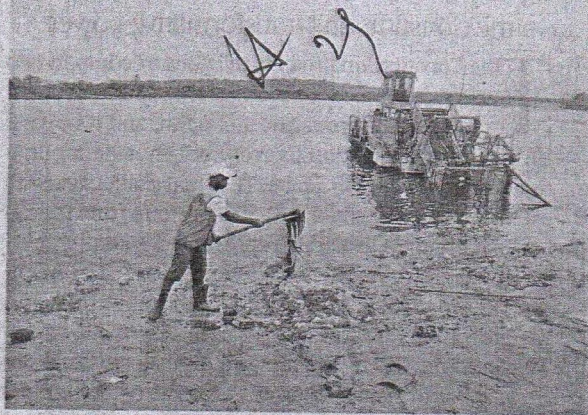
Stating that the action plans should aim at improving the polluted stretches for "at least bathing purposes", a bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel said, "We are of the view that the situation is far from satisfactory and action is required to be taken on war footing. There has to be meaningful further action to restore the minimum prescribed standards for all the rivers of the country."

*The Hindu*, on September 17, had reported, quoting data from the Central Pollution Control Board, that the number of polluted river stretches in the country had increased to 351 from 302 over the last two years.

The tribunal specified that Chief Secretaries of each State and administrators of UTs will be "personally accountable for failure to formulate action plan."

The bench directed that four-member committees, comprising representatives of State pollution control boards and the State governments, be constituted for preparing and executing the action plans.

"The action plan will in-



A view of a polluted stretch of the Yamuna in New Delhi • AP

## Bachendri Pal to lead clean Ganga expedition

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
JAMSHEDPUR

A 40-member team, including 20 women, will undertake a month-long rafting expedition "Mission Ganga" in October, Bachendri Pal, chief of Tata Steel Adventure Foundation (TSAF) has said. The team would be led by Ms. Pal, the

first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest.

The objective of the "Mission Ganga" is to clean river Ganga and spread awareness on waste management, Ms. Pal said at a press conference here on Thursday. The team will assemble in Delhi on October 3.

clude components like identification of polluting sources including functioning or status of sewage treatment plants, common effluent treatment plants, solid waste management and processing facilities, quantification and characterisation of sewage generated in the

catchment area of the polluted river stretch" the bench said.

Stating that the pollution control boards had failed to check pollution, the bench said, "They have not been able to stop dumping of waste, discharge of effluents in rivers and water bodies."