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S. M. Sharma
2.4.18
SPA (Publicity)

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Deputy Director (Publication)

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For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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TN files for contempt against Centre

Union government seeks three months' extension to frame scheme for sharing of Cauvery water

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

Tamil Nadu on Saturday moved the Supreme Court to initiate contempt proceedings against the Union government for its "wilful disobedience" in not implementing the court's February 16 judgment in the Cauvery dispute.

In its petition, the State said the Centre had failed to frame a scheme within the time limit set by the court, by not setting up the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee to monitor the allocation of the river water among Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry.

Election constraints

The contempt petition has been filed at a time when the

After the verdict

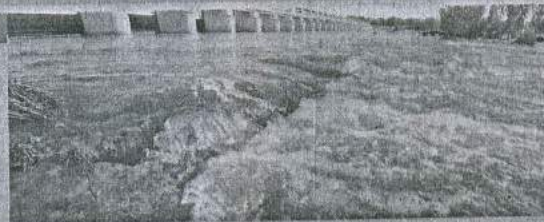
The Centre is caught in a bind as Tamil Nadu and Karnataka sharply differ on the Supreme Court's direction to frame a scheme to oversee water allocation

TN position

- 'Scheme' in court order can only be the 'Cauvery Management Board' and 'Regulation Committee'
- Centre's failure to notify scheme amounts to 'wilful disobedience'
- SC had ruled out extension of time limit

Karnataka stand

- SC has left the composition of the 'scheme' to the Centre's discretion
- Scheme envisaged is a 'dispute resolution body' and not a management body
- Constituting CMB will go against federal principles



Centre's reasons to seek clarification and more time

- If any scheme is framed now, the States may go to court again. Clarification needed to avoid further litigation
- Elections are being held in Karnataka, and notifying a scheme may cause public outrage, and law and order problems
- The court should clarify if scheme can be at variance with the Tribunal's recommendation for the Management Board

"cause law and order problems." Tamil Nadu accused the Centre of refusing to act to "protect the interests of the farmers and the larger interests of the State."

Six-week deadline

The contempt petition wants the court to "purge the contempt forthwith" by directing the Centre to frame a scheme by providing for the Cauvery Management Board (CMB) and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee as per the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's order of 2007.

As per the February 16 judgment in the appeals, the Centre had to frame the scheme in six weeks. The deadline ended on March 29.

Centre has also moved the court for a three-month extension of time to implement the verdict. The Karnataka

Assembly election is to be held on May 12.

While seeking clarification on some aspects of the ver-

dict, the Centre claimed that notifying the scheme during the election process would lead to "public outrage" and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

TN files for contempt against Centre

In its application, the Centre asked the apex court to clarify whether it was open to it to frame a scheme "at variance" with the tribunal's recommendations. For one, it wanted to know whether a CMB can have a mixture of administrative and technical expertise rather than the purely technical body envisaged by the tribunal.

Secondly, the Centre asked whether it could accord the CMB functions different from those recommended by the tribunal.

Finally, the Centre asked the Supreme Court for its opinion on the framing of

the authorities under the Scheme viz. Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee are put in place within six weeks... It has not taken any concrete steps in this regard," Tamil Nadu contended.

It pointed how "belatedly, after a period of three weeks, the Central Government merely convened a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the party States on 09.03.2018. The convening of such a meeting does not in any way make any substantial progress in the matter of constitution of Cau-

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Secondly, the Centre asked whether it could accord the CMB functions different from those recommended by the tribunal.

Finally, the Centre asked the Supreme Court for its opinion on the framing of the scheme under Section 6A of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act of 1956, considering the divergent views expressed between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Tamil Nadu wants the CMB as per the 2007 tribunal order, while Karnataka wants a two-layer scheme, one headed by a committee led by the Union Water Resources Secretary.

The Centre's application, filed after the court closed this week, is pending.

Extension barred: TN

Tamil Nadu, which filed the contempt petition through advocate G. Umapathy as soon as the court registry opened on Saturday, said the apex court had clearly, in its February 16 verdict, barred any extension of time to the Centre for framing the scheme.

"[The] Central Government was bound to give effect to the judgment by framing a scheme so that

the authorities under the Scheme viz. Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee are put in place within six weeks... It has not taken any concrete steps in this regard," Tamil Nadu contended.

It pointed how "belatedly, after a period of three weeks, the Central Government merely convened a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the party States on 09.03.2018. The convening of such a meeting does not in any way make any substantial progress in the matter of constitution of Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee".

Tamil Nadu said it had written to the Centre repeatedly on March 13, March 21 and March 23 for the constitution of the CMB within the time limit so that farmers do not suffer during the irrigation season commencing from June 1.

"Ensuring timely release of water is apparent in the judgment itself and therefore, any delay in constituting Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee is to the prejudice to the farmers of State of Tamil Nadu... In the absence of any cogent reasons for not constituting Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee within the time frame and/or not making any substantial steps in that directions amount to wilful disobedience of the judgment of the Supreme Court," Tamil Nadu said.

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A DAY IN THE LIFE OF SURESH MAGANBHAI PATEL, 31, CONSTABLE AT NARMADA MAIN CANAL

Treading water

A part of the force assigned to bar farmers from illegally drawing Narmada water, Patel says he has never seen levels this low in 5 years of deployment

SATISH JHA

AN ASSAULT rifle slung across his shoulder, Suresh Maganbhai Patel, 31, patrols the bank of the Narmada Main Canal at Baroli village in Gujarat's Narmada district this scorching Tuesday afternoon. There is a stillness in the air, a far cry from the apprehensions and frenzied activity of earlier in the day, when there were fears of a protest by farmers.

Facing an acute water crisis, the Gujarat government has barred farmers from drawing Narmada water for irrigation since March 15. Patel is part of a nearly 150-strong constabulary force of the State Reserve Police (SRP) tasked with carrying out the government orders, from the main canal's starting point at the Sardar Sarovar dam at Kevadia through its 450-km journey right up to Gujarat's border with Rajasthan.

Today, in anticipation of the farmers' protest, Patel, three of his colleagues, and a

team of the local police were rushed to Baroli village, in central Gujarat's Navsari taluka, at 8 am.

At 2 pm, with still no sign of the protesters, Patel phones his superior and passes on his precise location, "13.200 km", the exact distance from the Sardar Sarovar Dam to the point of origin of the main canal. He also provides an update — "the situation is normal" — and adds that no rally has passed by yet.

As he walks on, Patel says he empathises with the farmers. "There is very little water flowing through the canal. In the past five years that I have been deployed here, I have not seen water levels this low," says Patel, a constable with the SRP.

In January, the state government had directed farmers not to sow summer crops as they would not be allowed to draw water from the canal after March 15.

Yet, several farmers, left with no other livelihood option and in the hope that the government would reverse the order, went

ahead and sowed crops. Those along the main canal hoped the ban wouldn't affect them and that they would continue to draw water as they always did — illegally, using diesel pumps that drew water from the canal through PVC pipes.

But the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), the nodal agency for the dam, has decided to strictly enforce the government order.

The SSNNL had hired the services of the SRP five years ago to guard the canal round the year, but this year, the authorities have directed the force to remain extra vigilant and tackle any law and order situation likely to emerge from farmers flouting the ban.

Patel says his job is only to ensure that the water is not illegally drawn, not remove pipes and generators along the canals.

"SSNNL officials remove pumps. And if there is a clash when SSNNL officials come to do that, we step in. Also, if we find water getting stolen from the canal, we catch the



Patel patrolling the Narmada canal at Baroli village. Javed Raja

offender and hand him over to the local police. Barring a couple of minor incidents, there has been no big clash," says Patel.

The SRP personnel, who are posted at the dam site in Kevadia and along the canal, work in shifts, says Patel, who joined the force in 2008, three years after his Class 12 exams. He first tried his hand at farming, he says, before appearing for the police recruitment exam and getting selected for the armed unit.

Patel says his initial years with the SRP,

before the force was deployed at the dam, were filled with uncertainty due to constant transfers. "We struggled with food and accommodation. We would be sent wherever there were law and order problems. We would sleep anywhere and eat just about anything. But my life changed about five years ago when the SSNNL hired us. Now we are deployed only along the canal or at the dam site. My wife and two sons live in the government quarters at Kevadia town. We

have good facilities compared to my village in Dahod," says Patel, his eyes fixed on the road along the canal.

As the day progresses, it becomes clear that the protesters aren't turning up. Patel walks towards a tree where pots of cold water have been placed on stands for passersby, and two villagers sell *bidis* and snacks from pushcarts. He is joined by the local policemen, numbering over a dozen, who have also been deployed here since morning.

"Paristhiti toh kharab lagta hai. Ye saal sabse kharab lag raha hai" (The situation is quite bad and this year seems to be the worst)," says Patel.

Joining the conversation, his colleagues Amar Singh Vasava, Mehul R Vasava, and Gitesh Rathod admit that they don't interact much with the locals. "We don't know if they like us, but it doesn't affect us. We are here to perform our duty," they say.

The men also claim that the deployment at the dam and along the canal has taught them a "big lesson" — of how precious water is. "I come from Limkheda in Dahod where water scarcity is worsening every year. The situation is so bad there that there is no water for summer crops," says Patel.

As the sun begins to set, Patel and his colleagues hop onto a police jeep and head back to town. "We may come back here tomorrow or may be deployed somewhere else," shrugs Patel.

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MISSION WATER

Modi govt's one success story: Accelerated Irrigated Benefits

The last two years have seen some progress in expediting completion of unfinished major and minor canal projects

AMITABH SINHA
PUNE, MARCH 28

SUSTAINED EFFORTS over the last two years to improve irrigation access for farmers in India seem to have begun showing results, at least in terms of creation of physical infrastructure.

The Narendra Modi government had, in 2016, embarked on a mission to complete all unfinished major and medium irrigation projects — some of these languishing for decades — under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Two years on — the mission was announced in the Union Budget presented on February 29, 2016 — the progress has been quite impressive, going by the information made available by the Ministry of Water Resources.

Out of the total 105 projects targeted for completion before December 2019, work in as many as 41 is either over or at least 90 per cent finished. The 41 include all the 18 Priority I projects that were supposed to

have been completed by the end of 2017. There are another 32 projects, categorised under 'Priority II', which are to be completed this year. The remaining 55 'Priority III' projects have a deadline of December next year.

The Ministry's data shows that in 16 projects — including nine in the 'Priority II' and seven in the 'Priority III' lists — between 80 and 90 per cent of work has been completed. Further, in 57 out of the total 105 projects, there has been minimum 80 per cent work completion. That ratio, at 54 per cent, isn't bad, considering that we still have more than one-and-a-half years to go for the terminal date of December 2019.

The 105 projects together are expected to bring an additional 6.7 million hectares (mh) of cultivable land under irrigation. Here again, the works undertaken till February 2018 have already created nearly 4.4 mh of new irrigation potential, which is 65 per cent of the target set for December 2019.

Currently, only about 66 mh or less than half of the country's total 142 mh arable land area has irrigation cover. Even within this 66

mh, only around 25 mh is accounted for by government-created major, medium and minor canal irrigation projects. The balance comprises tube-wells, open wells, tanks, ponds and other private/individual-level irrigation facilities. To that extent, the ongoing work in the 105 AIBP projects represents one of the fastest expansions in the country's irrigated land area.

While a mission-mode approach and focussed monitoring has clearly made a difference in giving a push for the completion of pending projects, the real game-changer, however, has been the provision made for innovative financing. In the past, the annual budgetary allocations for these projects were hardly enough to keep work going, leave alone cover cost escalations, which were themselves a result of incessant execution

delays. In fact, the Ministry of Water Resources admitted to a Parliamentary committee last year that cost overruns were to the tune of 1,382 per cent in major irrigation projects. For medium projects, this figure was 325 per cent.

Realising that the monies required for these projects could not be raised solely through budgetary support, the Modi government decided to explore the market borrowings option. The 2016-17 Union Budget announced the creation of a dedicated Long-Term Irrigation Fund (LITF) under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development or NABARD with an initial corpus of Rs 20,000 crore. It was also proposed to generate Rs 86,500 crore over five years, with the budgetary allocations provided every year primarily going to service these loans for fi-

nancing irrigation projects. State governments, too, were allowed to access this fund.

"Availability of money is the main reason for the rapid progress seen on the 105 AIBP projects. Going to the market to raise money was the most crucial decision, as the government would have never been able to provide the required budgetary funds at one go to ensure project completion," a former official of the Water Resources Ministry pointed out.

In this year's Budget, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has extended the LITF's scope to include command area development of even already completed projects. The underlying thinking is that it would enable the same projects to irrigate more area. This would expand the irrigation potential created, while also bridging the gap vis-à-vis that currently utilised. In addition...

AIBP PROJECTS

PHYSICAL PROGRESS

	Projects	Percentage of total work completed			
		>90%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%
Priority I	18	18	—	—	—
Priority II	32	14	9	3	5
Priority III	55	9	7	7	11

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED

	(in 1,000 ha)	Target	Achievement (Feb 2018)
Priority I		365.37	316.62
Priority II		1,692.99	1,399.65
Priority III		4,677.40	2,640.95

Programme

been provided for developing groundwater resources, especially in the forest and Naxal-prone areas of Central India. These belts have abundant groundwater, but with sub-optimal extraction.

Simultaneously, the Modi government's 'More Crop Per Drop' initiative has resulted in roughly 8.45 lakh hectares incremental area coming under drip and sprinkler irrigation. According to a recent written reply to a Parliament question, the Centre has, in the last three years, sanctioned or released a total of Rs 21,723 crore as budgetary support for the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. This is an umbrella programme of all irrigation schemes, including AIBP, micro-irrigation and watershed development interventions.

Creating of physical infrastructure is, however, just the first step in taking water to agricultural fields. There is equal need for reforms to ensure that water — whether from canal irrigation projects or underground resources — is measured, metered, priced and managed, along with proper crop planning, in order to cover more area and the maximum number of farmers. 'The improvement of canal networks and formation of water-user associations to take undertake their operation and maintenance are among the initiatives required to enable water to reach the

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Rivers, floodplains, cities and farmers

Preservation of the river and floodplains must be informed by the 'conserve and use' standard



ADITI VEENA & VIKRAM SONI

Floodplains of rivers can provide a new source of water. They are a local, non-polluting, perennial and non-invasive source of water for urban centres. Our work and research on the Pala floodplain scheme which was launched by the Delhi Jal Board in 2016 is a tangible realisation of this idea. The scheme (on a 25 km stretch of the Yamuna) is currently running at half its potential and providing water to about one million people in the city – of a daily requirement of 150 litres per person.

Conserve and use plan

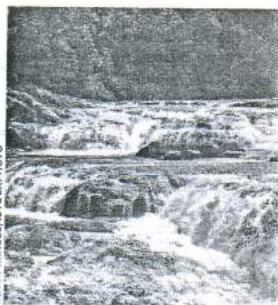
Floodplains are formed over millions of years by the flooding of rivers and deposition of sand on riverbanks. These sandy floodplains are exceptional aquifers where any withdrawal is compensated by gravity flow from a large surrounding area. Some floodplains such as those of Himalayan rivers contain up to 20 times more water than the virgin flow in rivers in a year. Since recharge is by rainfall and

during late floods, the water quality is good. If we conserve and use the floodplain, it can be a self-sustaining aquifer wherein every year, the river and floodplain are preserved in the same healthy condition as the year before. The 'conserve and use' principle demands that no more than is recharged by rain and floods each year can be withdrawn from this aquifer. This ensures that the groundwater level in the floodplains remains steadily above that in the river in the lean non-monsoon months when the river is often polluted. Drawing out any more water than is recharged can contaminate and eventually finish off this precious resource.

Rivers today are facing problems of abysmally low flows due to an indiscriminate extraction of water for use in cities, industries and agriculture. They are also highly polluted because sewage and effluents are being released into them. But a floodplains 'conserve and use' scheme, which is a socio-economic-environmental scheme, can provide water to urban centres along rivers; it can also engage farmers by providing them an assured income and restore rivers to a healthy condition.

The Tamirabarani

Let us take the example of the Tamirabarani river in Tamil Nadu



which flows for 100 km through two urban settlements, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi. For the population of close to a million people in these two cities, the water requirement of both towns combined is less than 54 million cubic metres (MCM) per year, when calculated at 150 litres a day per person. Leaving out the area of the river banks that is built over, we are left with 75 km of river length which is agricultural land; 1 km of this stretch on both sides of the river can be preserved as a water sanctuary and used to provide water to towns.

This floodplain (75 km) absorbs about 50% of the rainfall (about 100 cm/ year) and saturates during floods late in the monsoon. Flooding can cause an approximately 4 metre rise in the water level which allows us to dewater

about 3 metre depth of floodplain. The specific yield of this aquifer is about 15-20% of its volume and hence we can draw about 75-90 MCM of water from the floodplains in a year.

Floodplains have more water than the needs of cities. Half the water can be drawn and provided to meet the needs of cities by developing a grid of about 120 wells, each of which operate at 0.3 million gallons a day. If priced at the domestic Delhi Jal Board tariff of ₹30 per kilo litre, we can sell the water for ₹162 crore a year.

Engaging farmers

Preserving the floodplain in its entirety is critical for this scheme to work. This can be done by engaging farmers whose land will have to be leased for such an effort. Farmers today have an erratic income and this scheme can be realised through a public-private partnership, where farmers on this land tract of 1 km on either side of the river can be provided an assured and steady income of ₹30,000 an acre which would amount to ₹112 crore a year for the first 10 years for the entire river length (75 km) that is not encroached. In addition, farmers can grow a food forest, fruit orchards or nut trees but not water-intensive crops on this land. It would guarantee not only a good farming

income but also great earnings from the water for the farmers without taking the ownership of the land away from them. The capital cost for building such a scheme would be minimal (a few hundred crores) and the revenue generated would be able to pay for the costs and for farmers' income without any subsidy. It would also generate substantial revenue for the cities.

Ecologically, a water sanctuary would prevent erosion, heal the river ecosystem, and restore the ecological balance in floodplains. Even after withdrawal, floodplains would have enough water to slowly release back into the river in a lean season. This scheme would help curb illegal extraction of water, stop pollution by local agencies and industries and also encourage cities to be more responsible in their waste management.

This scheme will also help improve the quality of rivers, quality of life for citizens, and at the same time guarantee farmers a healthy fixed income. This is a new scheme of living. This is the philosophy of "conserve and use".

Aditi Veena is Urban Ecologist, PI Sci Foundation. Vikram Soni, Professor, Physics and Eco Wisdom, PI Sci Foundation, is the author of 'Naturally: Tread Softly on the Planet'

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40.6°C on hottest March day in 8 yrs

Relief Of 2-3 Days Likely But Temperatures Set To Rise Thereafter: Met Dept

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

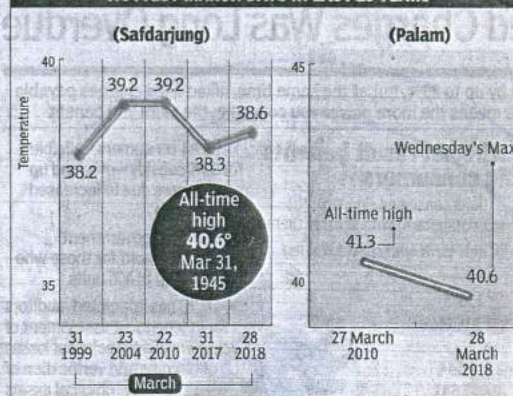
New Delhi: In line with expectations of an early and hot summer, temperatures in the capital soared to an eight-year high for the month of March on Wednesday, with the mercury hitting 40 degrees Celsius for the first time in the season at Palam.

The day's maximum temperature at Palam was 40.6 degrees C while Safdarjung recorded 38.6 degrees. Both were the highest recorded March temperatures at the respective stations since 2010. The readings were as much as eight degrees above normal at Palam and seven at Safdarjung.

Officials from the Regional Weather Forecasting

SIZZLING MARCH

HOTTEST MARCH DAYS IN LAST 25 YEARS



Centre (RWFC) in Delhi said the temperature rise over the last few days has been due to clear skies and a reduction in wind speeds, further aided by anti-cyclonic dry winds from Rajasthan.

"The maximum is currently around 7 degrees above normal for this time of the season, mainly due to a reduction in wind speed over the last few days and clear skies. Delhi is seeing anti-cyclonic winds at the lower level from Rajasthan which is then turning towards UP through Delhi," said Kuldeep Srivastava, scientist at RWFC.

Stations across the city recorded similarly high temperatures on Wednesday, with the mercury touching

39.9 degrees at Ridge and 39.2 at Ayanagar.

Met officials, however, said relief lasting two-three days was expected with easterly winds likely to start blowing from March 30, bringing the temperature down to around 35 degrees Celsius.

Met officials said Delhi will see a drop in temperatures till April 1. The mercury is expected to start rising again thereafter due to a fresh western disturbance.

"A western disturbance is approaching J&K again which will see temperatures rise from April 1, however the next few days will see a gradual drop till it maximum reaches around 35-36 degrees," Srivastava said.

40.6°C: Hottest March day in city in 8 years

The capital got a foretaste of what's expected to be a long and hot summer ahead as temperatures soared to an eight-year high for the month of March on Wednesday, with the mercury hitting 40 degrees Celsius for the first time in the season at Palam.

The maximum at Palam was 40.6 degrees C while Safdarjung recorded 38.6 degrees — the highest recorded March temperatures in both stations since 2010. The Met offices said there could be a brief relief from the heat from Friday, with day temperatures coming down to around 35 degrees. The mercury is likely to start shooting up again from Monday. **P3**

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Indus Commission talks today

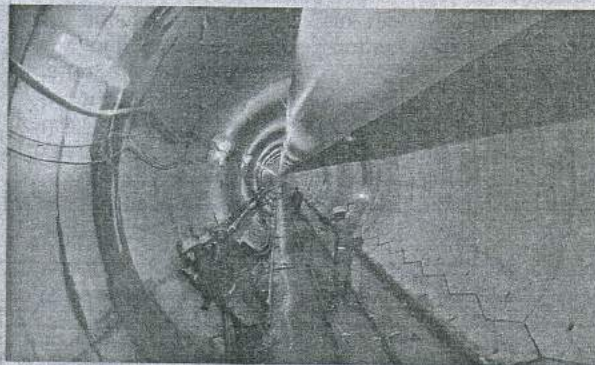
Minister says three dams will be built in Uttarakhand to utilise river's waters

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

India and Pakistan will go ahead with talks on the Indus Waters Treaty on Thursday despite an upsurge in tensions over the LoC cross-fire and allegations of harassment of diplomats in Delhi and Islamabad, External Affairs Ministry sources confirmed on Wednesday.

According to the treaty provisions, the 114th meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) will take place in India on March 29 and 30 in New Delhi to hold technical deliberations on various issues, they said.

India's Indus Water Commissioner P.K. Saxena, technical experts and a representative of the Ministry will



Deep below: A view of the controversial Kishen Ganga hydroelectric power project work in Bandipora. ■ FILE PHOTO

meet a six-member delegation from Pakistan, led by Syed Muhammad Mehar Ali Shah.

The last meeting was held in Islamabad in March 2017, a significant move at the

time as it came after the "surgical strikes" by India across the Line of Control, and the government's announcement that it would reconsider its position on the 1960 treaty with Pakistan

after terrorist attacks in Uri. While the government kept its treaty commitments to meet, it has been exploring ways to utilise its share of the Indus waters more efficiently and to the maximum permissible.

Project reports

Ahead of the PIC meeting on Thursday, Water Resources Minister Nitin Gadkari announced that three dams would be built in Uttarakhand to further that effort. "Water from our [share of] rivers was going into Pakistan. We are making detailed project reports to stop that from happening and water will be given to Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana," Mr. Gadkari said in Rohtak.

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Bronze Age Egyptians' strategy holds a message for our civilisation

Tel Aviv University researchers reveal how 3,000 years ago Egyptians managed a drought lasting over a hundred years

LIVIA ALBECK-RIPKA

More than 3,000 years ago the queen of the Hittites, who lived in what is now Turkey, sent a clay tablet to Ramses II, the Egyptian pharaoh, with an SOS: "I have no grain in my lands."

Previously, the two kingdoms had been at war. Now a severe drought was carving a path of destruction through the ancient Levant, killing crops, cattle and people.

Egyptians and Hittites

But the Egyptians, unlike the Hittites, had anticipated a crisis and planned ahead for a food shortage, researchers at Tel Aviv University say. And in an attempt to stabilise their borders, the pharaohs appear to have mounted a relief effort, sending grain to their former enemies.

In a study published in this year's edition of the journal *Egypt and the Levant*, the researchers pieced together ancient evidence – including flint and bone records from the fallen city of Megiddo,

fossilised pollen data from the Sea of Galilee and ancient cattle DNA – to shed light on how Bronze Age Egyptians foresaw and planned for a drought that would last from around 1250 B.C. to 1100 B.C., while their ancient counterparts appeared to be less well prepared.

Even with preparation, however, the Egyptian empire ultimately collapsed. But the study shows how recognising and preparing for climate disaster can make societies more resilient.

"All this put together, you see a picture of a crisis and the reaction of an empire in order to try to stabilize the situation," said Israel Finkelstein, a professor of archaeology at Tel Aviv University and the lead author of the paper. "For a while they managed, and then it was too late."

Prescient pharaohs

For about a decade, archaeologists have known that widespread drought in the Mediterranean was a culprit in the fall of civilisations there



Responsibility: Modern humans possess predictive power and can take mitigation of disasters such as droughts seriously.

in the Late Bronze Age. But it is only in this latest study that evidence of the pharaohs' prescience has emerged: In anticipation of a crisis in their empire's southeastern arid zones, ancient leaders ordered increased grain production in its greener parts, and crossbred local cattle with zebu, or humped cattle, to create a more heat-resistant plow animal, the researchers found.

At the ancient ruins of Megiddo in northern Israel, Finkelstein and his colleagues also discovered sickle blades used for harvesting grain,

and an unusually high frequency of cattle bones. The age of those bones indicates that the animals were used for plowing crops, rather than eaten, explained one of the paper's authors, Lidar Sapir-Hen, an archaeozoologist from the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History at Tel Aviv University.

These agricultural feats managed to extend the life of the Egyptian empire about half a century longer than it might otherwise have lasted, according to the archaeologists. The lesson for our own civilisation – which is likely

to face increasingly severe droughts as humans change the climate far faster than nature has ever done – is to plan ahead, Finkelstein said.

"This collapse of the Late Bronze Age is not just a matter of ancient history that has no relevance to us," said Eric H. Cline, a professor of classics and anthropology at George Washington University, who worked at the Megiddo site for two decades but was not involved in this latest study.

Just as drought was among the "stressors" leading to famine and war during the Bronze Age, Cline said, today's droughts could amplify existing problems.

"It's a perfect storm: You've got not just drought and famine but there's also earthquakes, there's also invaders, and that's what causes collapse," he said, referring to a confluence of events which some think led to the end of the Bronze Age, which included powerful earthquakes in the region, and the invasion of the Levant by a

group known as the Sea Peoples. The ancient world, like our own, was interdependent and suffered a "domino" fall, Cline added.

Coping mechanisms

Gavin A. Schmidt, the director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies at NASA, said that in some ways, modern civilisation had not advanced much in its coping mechanisms for climate crises. "If the sea is rising, you either get out of the way, or you get flooded; if there's a drought, you either plant more drought-resistant crops, or you die," he said. But, he added, modern humans possess much better predictive power and are therefore "the first generation who is able to take mitigation seriously."

Yet many countries are still behind on goals set as part of the 2015 Paris climate agreement. "This is the tragedy," said John F. Haldon, a historian at Princeton University who studies how ancient civilisations coped with cli-

matic upheaval. "Everyone's aware of the problem but there's a massive stasis in the system."

If a civilisation's leadership "has feet of clay and isn't willing to take the challenge on in an innovative way," Haldon said, "then often the challenge will overcome them."

Present-day humanity may have the resources and tools to deal with climate change, Haldon said, but action is often stifled by those who have a vested interest in denying the reality of human-caused climate change. "We seem to have the idea that people in ancient times or people in the past generally weren't quite as clever as we are, but *Homo sapiens* is *Homo sapiens*," he said.

"If it's something that we are creating – and we see what happened the last time – I think we'd be foolish not to take steps to stop it," Cline said. "The problem is when we have deniers," he added. "Then we're no better off than the Hittites."

NY Times

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Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

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Deccan Herald

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T.N. CM faults Centre over Cauvery issue

'Govt.'s petition goes against tribunal's order'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
CHENNAI

Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami, who has been at the receiving end of the Opposition's ire for being 'conciliatory' towards the BJP-led government at the Centre, on Saturday found fault with the Union government over the Cauvery issue.

In a statement, he said the

Central government could have sought clarifications from the Supreme Court immediately after the verdict was delivered on February 16. The Centre's petition [seeking clarification from the Supreme Court] was against the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's final order of February 2007, which envisaged the creation of the Cauvery Management Board (CMB) and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), as well as the Supreme Court's judgment, Mr.

Palaniswami said, adding that the Centre's petition was filed after the six-week deadline stipulated by the court for framing a scheme had lapsed.

According to the Chief Minister, the Central government's application was filed after the Tamil Nadu government moved the court with a contempt petition.

'Oppose the petition'

Mr. Palaniswami said he had advised the lawyers of the State government to oppose

the Centre's petition at the admission stage; place "strong arguments" before the court for directing the Union government to establish the CMB and the CWRC immediately; and urge the bench led by the Chief Justice of India to take up the State government's contempt petition expeditiously.

The Chief Minister also accused the DMK of "not having made an iota of effort" to get the tribunal's final order notified in the gazette of the Union government despite

being in power both at the Centre and in the State.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, Fisheries Minister D. Jayakumar termed the Centre's clarification petition as unacceptable and said the State government would "vigorously oppose it".

Meanwhile, Member of Parliament representing Coimbatore A.P. Nagarajan has said that he is ready to resign his post to support the cause of people pressing the Centre to constitute the CMB.

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The Hindu
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CMB: TN ministers to take part in fast

CM Palaniswami, deputy CM to stay away from the fast to be organised on 3 April seeking formation of Cauvery board

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
CHENNAI, 31 MARCH

The entire AIADMK Cabinet barring chief minister K Palaniswami and his deputy O Panneerselvam will participate in the 3 April fast, seeking formation of the Cauvery Management Board (CMB).

According to the list released by the party, senior ministers Dindigul C Sreenivasan (Forest), K A Sengottaiyan (School Education), P Thangamani (Electricity), D Jayakumar (Fisheries) and SP Velumani (Municipal Administration) among others will head the fast organ-



ised at different locations across the state.

The party nominated seven functionaries from Puducherry including MLAs to observe fast in the neighbouring union territory on the issue.

Senior party leaders, heads of various wings, MPs and

MLAs were also named in the list released by the party.

The protest will be held in all 32 districts of Tamil Nadu, besides in Puducherry, urging the Centre to constitute CMB and Central Water Regulatory Committee (CWRC).

With the Cauvery issue appearing to be snowballing into an embarrassment for the ruling AIADMK which has largely been friendly with the Centre, the party on Friday made an announcement on observing the hunger strike next week.

AIADMK coordinator Panneerselvam made the announcement while chairing a mass wedding function

organised by the party at Madurai along with Palaniswami.

Meanwhile, the rival TTV Dinakaran camp challenged the ruling dispensation to criticise Prime Minister Narendra Modi during the hunger strike. Dinakaran aide V Pugazhenthii told reporters here that the chief minister and his deputy should speak out against the Centre.

"The fast should not be a mere eyewash," he said, while recalling a hunger strike conducted by Dinakaran last week on the same issue.

Tamil Nadu's stand is that the Centre must constitute the CWMB and CWRC.

People protest at Marina beach

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
CHENNAI, 31 MARCH

A group of individuals today converged at the Marina beach in Chennai and staged a flash protest urging the Centre to immediately set up the Cauvery Water Management Board in compliance with a 16 February Supreme Court order on the decades-old river water-sharing dispute.

The scene at the beach was reminiscent of the pro-jallikattu

demonstrations at the same place last year.

TV channels beamed images of men and women carrying banners and raising slogans against the Union government for not constituting the board. The protesters wanted the Centre to immediately set up the board, saying farmers were already hit and their prospects could be affected further. The police later removed the protesters from the beach.

1.4.18

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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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'SITUATION HASN'T BEEN THIS BAD SINCE 1988'

12 3/3

At mouth of capital, the Yamuna runs dry

As Delhi and Haryana tussle in Supreme Court over flow of water into capital, the river at middle of it all is in trouble

MALLICA JOSHI
NEW DELHI, MARCH 30

EVERY RESIDENT at Jhangola, from the few villages that dot the Haryana-Delhi border, can point you in the direction of the Yamuna. But they'll do it with a caveat — the river has dried up.

As it enters Delhi from Haryana, the Yamuna is reduced to a few patches and ponds on the river bed, with large swathes running completely dry.

"I was born in this village," said 60-year-old Pritam Singh. "The last time I remember water level reducing so drastically and the river running dry was in 1988," said the farmer, who grows vegetables on the banks.

According to the Delhi government, which has approached the Supreme Court over the alleged reduction in water being supplied to the capital by Haryana, the shortfall is around 120 cusecs (flow of water in cubic foot per second).

"We are getting an average of over 1,000 cusecs of water from



Large swathes of the Yamuna on the Delhi-Haryana border are running dry. *Praveen Khanna*

Haryana. This is feeding most of our water treatment resources, except the Wazirabad pond. No water is coming through the river channel. We have requested Haryana to release around 150 cusecs through the river channel so that the Yamuna does not dry up and the minimum water level

in the Wazirabad pond is maintained," said DJB vice-chairperson Dinesh Mohaniya.

January to March are driest for most parts of northwestern India and its rivers, primarily because of low rainfall. Between March 1 and March 28, Yamuna's upper river basin has received 79% less rain-

fall than normal, and the lower river basin has received 88% less. The entire northwestern region received 67% less rain than it should have in January and March.

"Haryana is not using any water it is getting from the Yamuna, and is surviving on water from Ravi-Beas. We have never re-

duced water supply to Delhi. In winters, we reduce water supply to our villages by 25%. The Yamuna is dry much before it reaches Delhi. This has been an unprecedentedly bad year for the Yamuna. There has been very little rainfall and melting of snow caps starts only in April. According to the Yamuna River Project allocation, at the Tajewala barrage, the flow should be 4,016 cusecs. We are getting only 1,443 cusecs since the beginning of 2018," said Anurag Rastogi, principal secretary, Flood and Irrigation Department, Haryana. The Supreme Court will hear the matter Monday.

In villages at the Delhi-Haryana border, however, the primary concern is not the fight between the two states. "Can you imagine what will happen if the river dries? An entire ecosystem will disappear. The river has nurtured this soil for thousands of years. If it becomes a seasonal river that only flows during the monsoon, Delhiites will have nowhere to go," said Surjan Singh, 50, a farmer who was born in Jhangola.

VARYING CLAIMS

WATER FROM HARYANA

719 cusecs
via Munak canal,
330 cusecs via Delhi
Sub Branch

120 cusecs
is what Delhi says it is
running short of

67%
rainfall deficit in Jan,
Feb in northwest India

63%
rainfall shortage in
March

Rainfall shortage at
Yamuna river basin
in March:
79% Upper river basin
88% Lower river basin

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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle
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Parched Shekhawati region in Rajasthan to get Yamuna water

Resolution of dispute with Haryana over water sharing

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR

The Shekhawati region of Rajasthan, largely comprising Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu districts, will get the Yamuna water through a carrier system from Tajewala headworks following the resolution of a 24-year-old dispute with Haryana over water sharing.

The Centre will provide financial assistance for laying pipelines from Tajewala to major towns in the region.

Full share

The Upper Yamuna Review Committee had decided last month that 1,917 cusecs of water would be released from Tajewala headworks to the Shekhawati region for drinking and irrigation. With this, Rajasthan will get its full share of 1.119 billion cubic metres (BCM) of water in the Yamuna river.

Public Works Department Minister Yunus Khan said here on Friday that the pipelines would be laid at an estimated expenditure of ₹20,000 crore. In addition to the Centre's assistance, the help of external financial institutions may also be sought for the project's execution.

Detailed project report

Mr. Khan said a detailed project report for the work would be prepared within the next four months.

"The project's foundation stone will be laid by this year-end. The water supplied through the project will be utilised for drinking and irrigation in an area measuring 1 lakh hectares," he said.

As per an agreement signed between the Chief Ministers of five States in 1994, Rajasthan was allocated 9%

share in the Yamuna waters. However, the desert State was not getting its share even when the excess water was available in the river between July and October every year.

Rajasthan will now be getting its full share from both Tajewala and Okhla headworks on the Yamuna river.

The State's share in Yamuna waters will be reserved even after the construction of Lakhwar, Kishau and Renuka dams on the river.

Mr. Khan said the availability of water would permanently resolve the issue of shortage of drinking and irrigation water in the three districts of Shekhawati region. "The entire region, situated at the edge of Thar desert, has been facing water scarcity since long. The supply of water will provide much-needed succour to the villagers and farmers," he said.

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The Hindu

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Pak objects to hydro projects in Jammu

Toufiq Rashid

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SRINAGAR: Pakistan has raised objections over the ongoing construction of the two hydroelectric power projects in Jammu and Kashmir, alleging that the projects are in violation of the Indus Water Treaty of 1960.

As per the treaty, the 'eastern rivers' of Beas, Sutlej and Ravi are under India's control, while Pakistan controls the 'western rivers' of Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. The treaty gives each country the right to use only 20% of the water from the rivers under their respective control.

An official in the ministry of water resources said Pakistan had asked India to share details of the designs of the two dams — the 1,000 megawatt (MW) Pakal Dul dam on the Marusadar river, a tributary of the river Chenab, in Kishtwar; and the 48 MW Lower Kalnai dam on another tributary of the river in Doda district, to verify that the 1960 water treaty was not being violated.

The issue was raised in the Per-

manent Indus Commission (PIC) meeting, where government officials from India and Pakistan discussed the problems related to the Indus Basin.

The treaty mandates the PIC to meet at least once a year alternately in India and Pakistan.

The meeting which took place in India on March 29 and March 30 was the first this year and may be followed by more such meetings to sort out the issue, according to official cited above.

The issue was first raised in a previous meeting held last year.

"The meeting was cordial but Pakistan raised objections about designs of our two hydroelectric power projects — Pakal Dul and Lower Kalnai — saying the designs violated the treaty. We have insisted that there are no violations," the official said, requesting anonymity.

"We will try and sort the issue mutually," the official added.

The Indian delegation led by Indus Water Commissioner PK Saxena held meetings with the Pakistani side headed by Syed Muhammad Mehar Ali Shah.

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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Heatwaves are developing across India, warns Met dept

Malavika Vyawahare

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NEW DELHI: Residents of the capital and other states in northern India are likely to swelter in a heatwave over the coming days, after which there will be a very short respite, the weather office said on Thursday.

Heatwave conditions are expected to start forming by Friday in the National Capital Region centred on New Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, west and northeast Rajasthan and north Madhya Pradesh, according to a statement by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). Typically, the Met department declares a heatwave when the day temperature shoots up by at least 5 degrees above the climatic normal.

The deficient rainfall in winter and the fact that there has been no major rainfall in the past month has led to the high maximum temperatures

KULDEEP SRIVASTAVA,
a scientist at IMD

Northern parts of the country have already experienced maximum temperatures that are significantly higher than normal. IMD's summer forecast shows that the hill states of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh would experience maximum temperatures over 2 degrees Celsius above normal this summer, March to May.

"The deficient rainfall in winter and the fact that there has been no major rainfall in the past month has led to the high maximum temperatures," said Kuldeep Srivastava, a scientist at IMD.

"Temperatures in Delhi-NCR are expected to fall and stay around 35 degrees C in the next few days, and they will start rising again from April 2 onwards," said Srivastava.

Mahesh Palawat, a meteorologist with private weather forecasting agency, Skymet Weather, said, "The incursion of humid easterly winds has led to falling temperatures after they peaked above 40 degrees C in Delhi on Wednesday." After April 3-4, a change in wind direction will push temperatures up in Delhi, he added.

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Govt to seek clarity on Cauvery

WATER SHARING Centre to file petition in Supreme Court asking if order suggested formation of a board

Toufiq Rashid

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NEW DELHI: The central government might file a petition by the end of the week in the Supreme Court seeking clarity on the apex court's February 16 order on the sharing of Cauvery waters, according to a senior official in the water resources ministry.

Meanwhile, Tamil Nadu might file a contempt petition after the passing of the March 29 deadline set by the court for the federal government to form of a Cauvery management board for the sharing of the waters, according to a member of Tamil Nadu's legal team who requested anonymity.

The petition by the central government could buy it some time and prevent it from being seen as taking a stand in favour of either Tamil Nadu or Karnataka (two of the three states and one union territory that are parties to the case) ahead of assembly elections in the latter in May, the water resources ministry official cited above said on condition of anonymity.

The Supreme Court ruling favoured Karnataka, which was



■ AIADMK MPs have been protesting in the Parliament demanding creation of Cauvery Water Management Board during the ongoing second phase of budget session.

PTI FILE

asked to provide 177.25 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) to Tamil Nadu instead of the 192 TMC ordained by the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. The order also asked for the creation of a mechanism to implement its award within six weeks by the federal government.

Karnataka chief minister Siddaramaiah has already said his government doesn't agree with the court's order. He said his gov-

ernment would file a review petition (it is yet to). Karnataka experienced one of its worst droughts in 2017 and is loath to share water with Tamil Nadu.

The government is likely to ask the court for clarification on whether the word scheme in its order meant the formation of Cauvery management board or any other authority for implementation of the order, according to the above official.

Karnataka has objected to the creation of the Cauvery board, saying the Supreme Court order does not talk about setting up a board but a scheme for ensuring release of water.

Karnataka raised this technicality when chief secretaries of the three states (including Kerala) and Puducherry met officials of the water resources ministry on March 9.

On Thursday, Tamil Nadu

chief minister E Palaniswami held discussions with his ministers on the issue even as protests rocked the state. "Tamil Nadu will take appropriate legal action—it can be a contempt petition or a clarification petition if the centre fails to comply with court orders. The centre is just trying to delay the inevitable as SC judgement is clear on formation of the board," said the member of the state's legal team cited above.

The Bharatiya Janata Party-led government at the centre, political experts said, may want to delay implementation of the court order given the upcoming elections in Karnataka, which is governed by the Congress party under chief minister Siddaramaiah.

"The Cauvery verdict was a relief for Siddaramaiah," said A. Narayana, associate professor of public policy at the Bengaluru-based Azim Premji University.

Meanwhile the ministry of water resources has prepared a Cabinet note suggesting the formation of a centrally managed authority to oversee the release of waters to the states in the Cauvery basin.

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Emissions linked to heavy rainfall: Study

TRAPPING HEAT Study says greenhouse gas impacts such events

Snehal Fernandes

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MUMBAI: Greenhouse emissions from human activities play a significant role in extreme rainfall events across India, says a study by the Indian Institute of Technology - Gandhinagar (IITGn) and US-based Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

The study has found that greenhouse gases emitted by industries, vehicles, biomass burning, and deforestation - also called anthropogenic, or man made, emissions - cause an increase of 10% to 30% to extreme rainfall events in India. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and the gases are blamed for trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere, leading to global warming. Extreme rainfall events are described as periods of intense rain between one and five days.

The influence of these gases on heavy rainfall events was more pronounced in south and central India as compared to other parts of the country. These regions are also likely to witness a rise in the frequency of precipitation extremes by mid and end of 21st century. This means, extreme rainfall events that occur once or twice over 30 years will take place once every two years in the south and central India.

The study, which has implications for infrastructure, agriculture, and water resources, is important because India has seen a rise in extreme rainfall events over the last decade. The July 2005 deluge in Mumbai that claimed more than 1,000 lives, floods in Uttarakhand in 2013 killing around 6,000 people, and the more recent floods in Tamil Nadu (2015) and Bangalore (2016).

"In general, warmer climate due to anthropogenic forcing increases the moisture holding capacity of the atmosphere. Increased moisture in the atmosphere results in more intense extreme rainfall events," said Vimal Mishra, associate professor, civil engineering department at IITGn, and lead author.

Previous studies have looked at trends in observed rainfall extremes, but did not quantify the contribution of anthropogenic warming on one to five day extreme rainfall totals.

The study by the four-member team used two data sets - from detection and attribution projects and CMIP5 - to quantify the role of anthropogenic warming on extreme rainfall over India. Two scenarios fed into the model simulations comprised one that factored in carbon dioxide emissions from natural factors such as volcanic eruptions, and the other that took into account emissions

due to manmade activities.

Most research till now has focused on the role of surface air temperature during extreme rainfall events to find a negative relationship. The IITGn led study used Dew Point Temperature (DPT) - temperature at which saturation of water vapour takes place - since it is considered as a better predictor of precipitation extremes, and found an increase in both extreme precipitation events and dew point temperature. As maximum rainfall increased in the range of 5-15% between 1979 and 2015 in western, central, and peninsular India, so did dew point temperature by 0.25-0.50 degrees Celsius during the same period.

"Since surface air temperature is affected by rainfall during monsoon, it does not provide a robust relationship between rainfall extremes and temperature over the tropics," said Mishra.

"The decline in AMP in the Gangetic Plain region can be attributed to a significant reduction in the monsoon season rainfall driven by the increased atmospheric aerosols, and warming of the Indian Ocean," stated the study. The study 'Increase in extreme precipitation events under anthropogenic warming in India' was published in Weather and Climate Extremes, an international journal on March 22.

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Indus panel meets today

Rites of passage portend well

7-29

IN normal times, the meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) would have caused no ripples in the waters of the Sutlej. The treaty and its associated structures have withstood the vicissitudes of Indo-Pak relations for 57 years. Brokered by the World Bank, it is perhaps the only accord that did not need revisiting after it was resolved. That is why statesmanship prevailed over pique and PM Narendra Modi prudently stepped back from his threat to stop excess river waters from flowing to Pakistan. Both countries wore lightly this attempt to link Indus waters with historic grievances and Kashmir-related issues and have permitted the PIC to hold its deliberations as per its annual cycle and requirements.

The last-minute public announcement about the meeting shows how both countries are walking on eggshells, careful about publicly laundering their intent to normalise relations for fear activating the spoilers. Recently, the Indian side narrowly missed this odium when Cabinet Minister Nitin Gadkari threatened to construct dams to stop water from flowing to Pakistan. However, the moment passed as Gadkari got the location of the rivers wrong, hence provoking more mirth than consternation. It may not be misplaced to view this meeting in the large scheme of both countries reaching out to each other. The tentativeness on tackling issues of core importance to both sides is reflected in their choice of "soft" subjects — water sharing and prisoner exchange — for the initial reach out.

India and Pakistan, however, need to change tack from their standard approach of building trust and domestic opinion by soft power approach and then moving on to core issues such as terrorism, J&K, Siachen, etc. There has been scant progress when both sides try to simultaneously tackle all issues because of resistance by the entire spectrum of entrenched interest groups. Instead, the Indus Treaty needs to be further deepened, especially because hydropower dams are fast becoming the new bone of contention. Wednesday's meeting should train its sights on a mutually-verified monitoring process in order to preclude the inevitable squabbling over "live storage" in dams proposed by India.

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The Times of India (A)

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Waterman calls for 'Water Literacy' campaign

SANJEEV KUMAR

SHIMLA, 28 MARCH

Rajasthan's waterman Rajendra Singh on Tuesday called for 'Water Literacy' campaign in Himachal Pradesh to conserve the natural resource and said accountability of all is a must for curbing water crisis in the state.

"The mother nature has given Himachal all the resources including water in abundance. But the netizens are wasting the precious natural resource as more water is being discharged than making efforts to recharging the timeless sources as lakes, dams and rivers,"

Rajendra Singh told The Statesman.

Singh was here to suggest ways for tackling the water shortage problem in Shimla to Municipal Corporation, Shimla and he visited Water Catchment area and Wildlife Sanctuary near Ashwini Khad.

Known as 'Rainman' or 'Water Catcher' in Alwar district of Rajasthan, Singh said a water literacy campaign is required in the state to aware people about its conservation and teach them as to how to use water judiciously.

However, the problem can't be solved by the state government alone. The Cen-



Rajasthan's waterman and Ramon Magsaysay Award winner Rajendra Singh and Shimla Municipal Corporation Mayor Kusum Sadret visiting Water Catchment area and Wildlife Sanctuary near Ashwini Khad in Shimla.

tral government and all agencies till the panchayat level should come together for water harvesting," he said.

Singh said all these agencies should be made accountable for implementing the water harvesting techniques as indentifying catchment areas and watershed treatment in their respective areas.

"Himachal receives around 1,600 mm rain every year and it is a pity to learn that state is still facing water

shortages," he said. Singh called for making rooftop water harvesting mandatory for all in the state and said this would help in rejuvenating water bodies and underground water resources.

In addition, there was the need to slow the flow of water to revive water bodies, he said.

Commenting on water shortage in Shimla, he said the previous governments should have made efforts to management water bod-

ies when the population had started increasing in the 'Queen of Hills'.

"South Africa publicised the water shortage problem in Cape Town around the globe so that they would be able to get funding and solutions for resolving the crisis.

But we are hiding our problems instead of identifying them," he said, adding identification, finding solutions and implementing them is the right approach in tackling the crisis and secure of future of coming generations.

"We think that only humans need water resources. But the fact is that even rivers and forests have equal right on the natural resource and we seem to have forgotten the fact," he said.

Commenting on the water treatment facilities at Ashwini Khad, he called for constructing Reverse Osmosis (RO) system before the sewerage treatment plant to provide safe drinking water to Shimla residents.

It is worthwhile to mention here that Singh was conferred with Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2001 for his efforts on water management and he is also known as 'Rainman' or 'Water Catcher' in the arid regions surrounding Alwar district of Rajasthan.

29/ST- SNS

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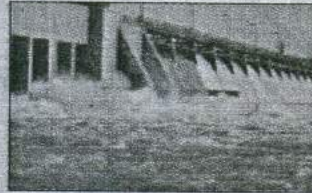
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DELHI

भारतीय परियोजनाओं पर पाक की आपत्तियों पर होगी सिंधु वार्ता में चर्चा

नयी दिल्ली, (भाषा): कुछ भारतीय पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन पर पाकिस्तान की आपत्तियों और सिंधु जल संधि से जुड़े अन्य मुद्दों पर कल से शुरू होने जा रही, स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की दो दिवसीय बैठक के दौरान चर्चा हो सकती है। सूत्रों ने बताया कि भारत के सिंधु जल आयुक्त पी के सक्सेना, प्रौद्योगिकी विशेषज्ञों और विदेश मंत्रालय का एक प्रतिनिधि सालाना बैठक के लिए भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल का हिस्सा होंगे। पाकिस्तान के छह सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल सैयद मुहम्मद मेहर अली शाह के नेतृत्व में आयोग की 114 वीं बैठक के लिए नयी दिल्ली पहुंच चुका है। यह बैठक राजनयिकों के कथित उत्पीड़न सहित विभिन्न मुद्दों को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच जारी तनाव की पृष्ठभूमि में हो रही है। स्थायी सिंधु आयोग मूलतः सिंधु जल संधि के तहत स्थापित एक व्यवस्था है जिसके तहत जल वितरण समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सहयोगात्मक व्यवस्था करना और उसे बनाए



रखना तथा सिंधु जल प्रणालियों के विकास में दोनों पक्षों के बीच सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाना शामिल है। एक आधिकारिक सूत्र ने पीटीआई को बताया 'पाकिस्तान ने कुछ भारतीय परियोजनाओं के डिजाइनों को लेकर आपत्ति जताई है। यह सिलसिला वर्ष 2012 से चल रहा है। इन मुद्दों पर चर्चा हो सकती है। इसके अलावा दोनों देशों के बीच सूचनाओं का नियमित आदान प्रदान भी होगा।' सूत्रों ने बताया कि पाकिस्तान ने चिनाब के बेसिन में स्थित भारत की रातले (850 मेगावाट), पाकल

साल में एक बार जरूर होती है बैठक

स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की अंतिम बैठक मार्च 2017 में इस्लामाबाद में हुई थी। संधि के अनुसार, स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की बैठक साल में कम से कम एक बार जरूर होती है। यह बैठक क्रमशः भारत में और फिर पाकिस्तान में एक के बाद एक होती है।

(1000 मेगावाट) और लोअर कलनाई (48 मेगावाट) परियोजनाओं को लेकर चिंता जाहिर की है। उसका तर्क है कि इन परियोजनाओं से सिंधु जल संधि का उल्लंघन होता है। इस संधि पर 1960 में हस्ताक्षर हुए थे। सूत्रों के अनुसार, भारत कहता आया है कि इन परियोजनाओं का डिजाइन संधि के अनुकूल ही है। सिंधु जल संधि के तहत छह नदियां... व्यास, रावी, सतलुज, सिंधु, चिनाब और झेलम के पानी का बंटवारा और बंटवारे संबंधी अधिकार आते हैं।

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-मिडिया-29-3-18

ब्रह्मपुत्र पर भारत के साथ आंकड़े साझा करेगा चीन

बीजिंग, (एजेंसी): चीन ने बुधवार को कहा कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से संबंधित पनबिजली के आंकड़े वह फिर से भारत के साथ साझा करेगा। कम्युनिस्ट देश का यह फैसला दोनों देशों के शीर्ष अधिकारियों की दो दिन चली बार्ता के बाद आया है।

गौरतलब है कि नदी में बाढ़ का पता लगाने के लिए लाखों से महत्वपूर्ण इन आंकड़ों को चीन ने पिछले वर्ष भारत के साथ साझा करना बंद कर दिया था। चीन के विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता लु कांग ने यहां मीडिया से कहा, "मानवीय भावनाओं और द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को विकसित करने की दोनों देशों की इच्छा के मद्देनजर हम पनबिजली सूचना सहयोग को

आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे।" वह पत्रकारों के सवाल का जवाब दे रहे थे कि क्या अब चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र में जल प्रवाह से जुड़े पनबिजली संबंधी आंकड़ों को भारत के साथ साझा करेगा। चीन ने पिछले साल कहा था कि तिब्बत स्थित आंकड़े एकत्र करने वाले केन्द्र में आधुनिकीकरण का काम चल रहा है इसलिए वह आंकड़े साझा नहीं कर सकता है। हालांकि, यह घोषणा डोकलाम में भारत और चीन की सेना के बीच 73 दिन तक चले गतिरोध के बाद हुई थी। भारत के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने दोनों देशों में बहने वाली नदियों पर सहयोग के संबंध में अपने चीनी समकक्षों से बातचीत की।

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पत्रिका - 29.3.18
झिरिया के पानी से बुझा रहे प्यास



कांकेर @ पत्रिका. आदिवासी बाहुल्य अंतागढ़ ब्लॉक के ग्राम पंचायत मातलाबा के ग्राम चिखलापारा के ग्रामीण हैंडपंप नहीं होने के कारण झिरिया का पानी पीने के लिए विवश हैं। चिखलापारा में करीब 20 परिवार 40 साल से यहाँ निवास कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य यांत्रिकी विभाग के इड एसआर सोनकुसरे ने बताया कि आमावेड़ा क्षेत्र में बुधवार को दौरे पर जा रहा हूँ। अगर पारा में हैंडपंप नहीं है तो जाँच कराकर पानी का बंदोबस्त किया जाएगा। ग्रामीण झिरिया का पानी पी रहे हैं, इसकी जानकारी हमें नहीं थी।

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यमुना का पानी राजस्थान को मिलेगा

दि- 30-3-18

सहमति

जयपुर एजेसियां

राजस्थान के जल संसाधन मंत्री डॉ. राम प्रताप ने बताया कि हरियाणा के ताजेवाला हैड से यमुना का पानी राजस्थान को मिलने पर बुधवार को सहमति हो गई है। इस योजना से प्रदेश के चूरू, सीकर एवं झुंझुनू जिले के निवासियों की पेयजल समस्या का स्थाई समाधान हो सकेगा।

केंद्र इस योजना में पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए वित्तीय सहयोग प्रदान करेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि राजस्थान को

समाधान

- हरियाणा के ताजेवाला हैड से यमुना का पानी पर सहमति
- चूरू, सीकर, झुंझुनू के निवासियों की पेयजल समस्या दूर होगी

यमुना के पानी के वितरण को लेकर 1994 में राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार ताजेवाला हैड से 1917 क्यूसेक पानी राजस्थान को आवंटित किया गया था। 24 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी यह पानी कैसे प्रदेश में लाया जाए इस पर सहमति नहीं बन पा रही थी।

उन्होंने बताया कि गत 15 फरवरी को हुई अपर यमुना रिव्यू कमेटी की बैठक में केन्द्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी के समक्ष इस मांग को पुरजोर तरीके से उठाया था। उन्होंने पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से पानी राजस्थान लाने और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहयोग मुहैया कराने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। इन दोनों मांगों पर सहमति प्रदान कर दी गई है, जिसका कार्यवाही विवरण बुधवार को राज्य सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ। मुख्यमंत्री वसुंधरा राजे ने जल संसाधन विभाग को योजना की डीपीआर जल्द से जल्द बनाने के निर्देश दिए।

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गुजरात में 4.8 तीव्रता का भूकंप, जान-माल की हानि नहीं

गांधीनगर, (वाता): गुजरात के कच्छ जिले तथा आसपास में आज तड़के मध्यम से कुछ अधिक तीव्रता का भूकंप महसूस किया गया। भूकंप अनुसंधान केंद्र गांधीनगर से मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सुबह चार बजे कर तीन मिनट पर महसूस किये गये भूकंप के एक झटके की तीव्रता रिक्टर पैमाने पर 4.8 थी। इसका अधिकेंद्र कच्छ जिले के भचाऊ से 22 किलोमीटर पूर्व दक्षिणपूर्व की ओर था। इसे मोरबी और उना समेत सौराष्ट्र के दूरदराज के इलाकों तक महसूस किया गया। तड़के उठने वाले और उस समय सो रहे कई लोग घरो से बाहर निकल गये। हालांकि इससे जानमाल के नुकसान



की कोई सूचना नहीं है। इसके तीन मिनट बाद भी 3.5 तीव्रता का एक और झटका महसूस किया गया और इसका अधिकेंद्र भी उससे मात्र एक किमी की दूरी पर स्थित था। इससे पहले मध्य रात्रि के बाद भी 3.1 तीव्रता का एक झटका रात्रि 12 बजे कर 16 मि पर महसूस किया गया था। इसके बाद वेहद अल्प तीव्रता के तीन अन्य झटके भी दर्ज किये गये थे। ज्ञातव्य है कि इस साल जनवरी से अब तक गुजरात में कुल 73 झटके महसूस किये गये हैं जिनमें से अधिकतर हल्की तीव्रता के थे। इनमें से अधिकतर कच्छ के आसपास केंद्रित थे। अकेले मार्च माह में अब तक 65 झटके महसूस किये गये हैं।

पजाप-30-3-18

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Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
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Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
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कावेरी प्रबंधन बोर्ड को लेकर केंद्र पहुंचा सुप्रीम कोर्ट

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): कावेरी नदी का पानी साझा करने को लेकर दशकों पुराने विवाद पर 16 फरवरी को उच्चतम न्यायालय के फैसले के आलोक में कावेरी प्रबंधन बोर्ड के गठन और संरचना के मुद्दे पर केंद्र और तमिलनाडु ने आज उच्चतम न्यायालय का रुख किया। केंद्र ने कर्नाटक के आगामी विधानसभा चुनाव के कारण उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तीन महीने का वक्त मांगा है।

समय बढ़ाने की मांग के साथ ही केंद्र ने शीर्ष अदालत के फैसले को लागू करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर स्पष्टीकरण के बारे में पूछा है। दूसरी ओर, तमिलनाडु ने 16 फरवरी को उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देश के तहत छह सप्ताह के भीतर कावेरी प्रबंधन बोर्ड और कावेरी जल नियमन कमेटी के गठन का कार्यक्रम बनाने में नाकामी के लिए केंद्र के खिलाफ अवमानना कार्रवाई की मांग की है। केंद्र ने अपनी याचिका में कहा है कि सीएमबी के गठन पर तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक के बीच अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण

● केंद्र सरकार ने कर्नाटक चुनाव के कारण आदेश के क्रियान्वयन के लिये तीन माह का वक्त मांगा

है, इसलिए उच्चतम न्यायालय को यह साफ करना चाहिए कि क्या कावेरी प्रबंधन बोर्ड के संबंध में सीडब्ल्यूडीटी (कावेरी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण) की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज सिफारिशों में भिन्नता पर छह ए के तहत केंद्र कार्यक्रम तय कर सकता है। कर्नाटक ने सीएमबी के गठन का विरोध किया है और फैसले के पालन में कार्यक्रम के लिए ऐसे किसी बोर्ड की जगह कुछ वैकल्पिक तंत्र की मांग की है। केंद्र ने उच्चतम न्यायालय से कहा है कि कावेरी मुद्दा कर्नाटक के लिए 'बेहद भावनात्मक' है और चूंकि निर्वाचन आयोग ने कर्नाटक में विधानसभा चुनाव के लिए कार्यक्रम की घोषणा कर दी है इसलिए सीएमबी का गठन कानून और व्यवस्था की गंभीर स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है।

कावेरी मामले पर लोगों ने मरीना तट पर किया प्रदर्शन



चेन्नई में प्रदर्शन करने वाले एक युवक को लेकर जाते पुलिसकर्मी। (छाया: प्रेटर)

चेन्नई, (भाषा): चेन्नई के मरीना तट पर आज कई लोग एकत्र हो गये और उन्होंने 16 फरवरी के उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश को लागू करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार से तत्काल कावेरी जल प्रबंधन बोर्ड का गठन करने की मांग करते हुए प्रदर्शन किया। दशकों पुराने जल बंटवारा विवाद पर उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 16 फरवरी को दिये आदेश में छह सप्ताह के भीतर कावेरी प्रबंधन जल बोर्ड गठन करने का आदेश दिया था। इस प्रदर्शन से पिछले वर्ष इसी

स्थान पर जल्लिकट्टू के समर्थन में हुए प्रदर्शन की यादें ताजा हो गयीं। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने केंद्र से तत्काल बोर्ड का गठन करने की मांग करते हुए कहा कि किसान पहले से ही इससे प्रभावित हैं और आगे भी उनके हित प्रभावित होने की आशंका है। पुलिस ने बाद में प्रदर्शनकारियों को वहां से हटाया। उपायुक्त (पूर्व चेन्नई) टी एस अंबू ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को बिना अनुमति के प्रदर्शन करने को लेकर आगाह भी किया।

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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and documented at Bhadrath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC

पानी के लिए हाहाकार

प्यास से सूखने लगा बुंदेलखंड का कंठ

→ 1-2-4-18



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लखनऊ. अभी गर्मी की आहट महसूस हुई है और बुंदेलखंड में पानी के लिए त्राहिमाम होने लगा है। बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा में तमाम पेयजल योजनाएं धड़ाम हो गई हैं। ऐसे में पेयजल संकट से निपटने के लिए पिछले तीन महीने से तैयारियों की पोल खुलने लगी है। पानी के लिए कई किलोमीटर का सफर शुरू हो गया है।

खरीदते हैं पानी

बुंदेलखंड के पेयजल संकट की स्थिति की अंदाजा झांसी के रक्षा कस्बे के लोगों की परेशानी से लगाया जा सकता है। इस क्षेत्र को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गए, लेकिन अभी भी यहाँ के लोग



करोड़ों की योजनाएं बंद

बुंदेलखंड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए दस पेयजल योजनाएं पूरी तरह बंद हो चुकी हैं। हमीरपुर में पंचारा ग्राम पेयजल परियोजना, महोबा की बरीपुरा पेयजल परियोजना, चित्रकूट की मझगाँवा मुस्तकिल पेयजल परियोजना सहित अन्य जनपदों के कई गांव की परियोजनाओं का लाभ मिलना बंद हो गया।

प्राइवेट टैंकरों से पानी खरीदकर अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करते हैं। बुंदेलखंड के पेयजल का संकट कानून-व्यवस्था पर भी असर डालता रहा है। झांसी में पानी के

लिए हिंसक झड़प और हत्या तक की घटनाएं सामने आ चुकी हैं। पेयजल संकट के कारण 50 से अधिक गाँव में कानून-व्यवस्था के खराब होने की आशंका भी है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 1-4-2018 in the

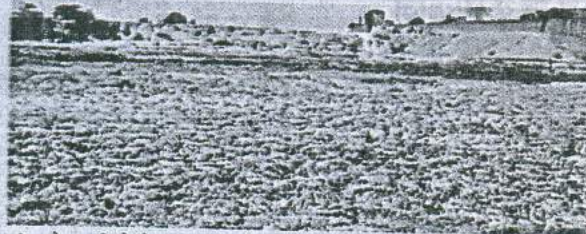
Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
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तालाब सूखे कैसे होगा गुजारा , सरकार रहम करो



नूह. मेवात जिले के एक गांव में सूखा पड़ा तालाब।

नूह @ पत्रिका. हरियाणा राज्य के मेवात जिले में 450 से अधिक गांव हैं। नहरी पानी जिले के कुछ ही गांवों के लोगों को नसीब हो पाता है। फसलों की सिंचाई से लेकर तालाब भरने में यहां की जनता हर बार परेशानी झेलती रही है। तापमान बढ़ा तो सूखे तालाबों को देख मेवात के लोगों को ही नहीं मवेशियों को भी चिंता सताने लगी। मेवात जिले के भादस, मालब, गंडूरी, असाइसीका, नगीना, घाघस, खेड़ी कंकर, हसनपुर इत्यादि सैकड़ों गांवों के सूखे पड़े तालाबों में एक बूंद

पानी दिखाई नहीं देता। जंगली जानवरों और पशु पक्षियों को चोंच भर पानी नहीं मिलता। बरसात पिछले कई सालों से सामान्य से भी कम हो रही है। नहरों में पानी नहीं है। अगर किसी गांव के नहर या तालाब में पानी बचा भी है, तो पानी के नाम पर जहर बह रहा है। महिलाएं मजबूर होकर गंदे पानी में या फिर खरीद कर पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं। मेवात के सैकड़ों गांव की महिलाये पानी की कमी के चलते तालाबों के गंदे कीचड़युक्त पानी में कपड़े धोने को मजबूर हैं।

पत्रिका-1-4-18

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 02.04.2018 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)
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बांध का पानी घरों में घुसा

45181-2-4-18

झुंझुनू, (सुरेन्द्र शर्मा) : पंजाब केसरी/ जिले के मलसीसर कस्बे के पास बना कुंभाराम आर्य लिफ्ट परियोजना का बांध शनिवार दोपहर को टूट गया था, जिसे लेकर रविवार को भी रेस्क्यू अभियान जारी रहा। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार शनिवार दोपहर को बांध टूट जाने के कारण करोड़ों लीटर पानी खेतों, मलसीसर व आसपास के कस्बों में फैल गया। इसे निकालने के प्रयास रविवार देर शाम तक भी जारी रहे। शनिवार रात को बांध के पानी को मिट्टी के कट्टे लगाकर रोकने का प्रयास किया, जो रविवार सुबह तक जारी रहा। इसे दो मीटर तक पानी को डेम में रोक दिया गया है। इसके अलावा बांध टूटने के मामले की जांच के लिए तीन चीफ इंजीनियर्स की कमेटी का गठन किया गया है। जो अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी।

वहीं दूसरी ओर सड़क पर फैले हुए पानी को जेसीबी की सहायता खेतों में निकालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। वहीं शनिवार को फंसे हुए लोगों को रेस्क्यू की टीम ने देर शाम तक बाहर निकाला। देर शाम तक टीम का अभियान जारी था। वहीं रेस्क्यू टीम जेसीबी की सहायता से टीब्वों को काटकर पानी को खेतों में निकालने का प्रयास कर रही है। सीएम गंभीर, कम्पनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट करने के निर्देश जिला कलेक्टर दिनेश कुमार यादव ने बताया कि इस मामले में दो एक्सईएन को सस्पेंड किया गया है तथा एक एक्सईएन पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू करने का फैसला लिया गया है। ये तीन एक्सईएन वे



बांध टूटने के बाद खेतों और घरों में भरा पानी।

सीएम गंभीर, कम्पनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट करने के निर्देश

बांध टूटने के मामले को लेकर मुख्यमंत्री वसुंधरा राजे भी बेहद गंभीर हैं। राजे ने रविवार को जयपुर से दिल्ली जाते समय जल संसाधन मंत्री डॉ. रामप्रताप से इस मामले में बातचीत की और निर्माण कार्य में लगी कंपनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट करने तथा बहे पानी का सदुपयोग करने के निर्देश दिए। उन्होंने कहा कि इस पानी को संभव हो, वहां तक छोटे-छोटे पॉन्ड में डालकर सहेजने की कोशिश की जाए। साथ ही सांसद संतोष अहलावत ने भी मुख्यमंत्री को इसका फीडबैक दिया है।

हैं, जिन्होंने विभाग को रिपोर्ट दी थी कि सुरक्षा के लिहाज से बांध पूर्णतया सुरक्षित है। इनमें से दो एक्सईएन दिलीप तारंग तथा हरपालसिंह नेहरा

को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है, जबकि तीसरे एक्सईएन नरसिंह दत्त के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई होगी।

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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हरियाणा ने छोड़ा 150 क्यूसेक पानी

पानी की समस्या से अब मिलेगा छुटकारा, जलबोर्ड भी बना सकेगा समर एक्शन प्लान

राजधानी को हरियाणा की ओर से मिलने वाले पानी की पूरी मात्रा सोमवार से मिलनी हो जाएगी शुरू

हरियाणा को जलापूर्ति मामले में निरंतरता बरतनी होगी तभी दिल्लीवालों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा

जलबोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष ने बताया, दिल्ली की जरूरत 900 एमजीडी है जिसमें से दिल्ली का उत्पादन केवल 80 एमजीडी है

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): दिल्ली के लोगों को अगले कुछ दिनों में पानी की परेशानियों से छुटकारा मिलने की संभावना है। दरअसल राजधानी को हरियाणा की ओर से मिलने वाले पानी की पूरी मात्रा सोमवार से मिलनी शुरू हो जाएगी। हरियाणा ने रविवार सुबह छह बजे 150 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ दिया जो सोमवार सुबह 6 बजे तक दिल्ली पहुंच जाएगा। इससे लोगों की पानी संबंधी समस्याएं तो समाप्त होगी ही साथ जलबोर्ड को भी समर एक्शन प्लान बनाने में सहूलियत मिलेगी।

अधिकारियों को मौके पर जाकर हालात का निरीक्षण करने के निर्देश

दिल्ली जलबोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष निदेश मोहनिया ने बताया कि रविवार सुबह हरियाणा के सिंचाई विभाग की ओर फोन आया कि आपके हिस्से का पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। इसके बाद हमने अधिकारियों को मौके पर जाकर मुआयना करने के निर्देश दिए। हरियाणा द्वारा छोड़ा गया पानी सोमवार सुबह तक दिल्ली आ जाएगा। लेकिन हरियाणा को जलापूर्ति मामले में निरंतरता बरतनी होगी तभी दिल्लीवालों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। अन्यथा दिल्ली के लोगों को फिर से पानी की समस्या

का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। मोहनिया ने बताया कि दिल्ली की करियर लाइन चैनल (सीएलसी) के माध्यम से 713 क्यूसेक और दिल्ली सब ब्रांच कैनाल (डीएसबी) के माध्यम से 303 क्यूसेक पानी मिलता है। 120 क्यूसेक पानी की जो कमी थी वो अब पूरी हो जाएगी। साथ ही उन्होंने बताया कि हरियाणा ने जो 150 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा है, उसमें से केवल 120 क्यूसेक पानी ही दिल्ली पहुंचेगा। बाकी का पानी वाष्पीकृत हो जाएगा अन्य स्रोतों के माध्यम से नष्ट हो जाएगा।

जलबोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष ने बताया कि दिल्ली की जरूरत 900 एमजीडी है, जिसमें से दिल्ली का उत्पादन केवल 80 एमजीडी है। उन्होंने बताया कि हरियाणा की ओर से पानी मिलने के बाद हम समर एक्शन प्लान बना सकते हैं। इसकी तैयारी सोमवार से शुरू कर दी जाएगी। मोहनिया ने इस दौरान हरियाणा पर आरोप लगाया कि कोर्ट में होने वाली सुनवाई से ठीक पहले यह पानी छोड़ा गया है। लेकिन यह आपूर्ति प्रतिदिन जारी रही तभी इस समस्या का सम्पूर्ण समाधान हो जाएगा।

साउथ एक्सटेंशन पार्ट-2 में पानी की कमी से लोग परेशान



एलजी सीएम को लिखे दस पत्र, नहीं हुआ समाधान

दिल्ली के पॉश माने जाने वाले इलाके साउथ एक्सटेंशन पार्ट-2 में लोग पानी की कमी के चलते परेशान हैं। यहां के के ब्लॉक में एक गिलास पानी के लिए भी लोग मोहताज हैं। साउथ एक्सटेंशन के आरडब्ल्यूए के अध्यक्ष एसके मित्तल ने बताया कि यहां दो दिन पानी आता है फिर पांच-छह दिन के लिए पानी की आपूर्ति रुक जाती है। ऐसा गत छह माह से हो रहा है। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए 10 बार एलजी और मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखे हैं लेकिन समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ। मित्तल ने बताया कि सरकार पानी को लेकर राजनीति कर रही है। वो वोट बैंक का ध्यान रखकर पानी की आपूर्ति कर रही है। उन्होंने बताया कि एक बुजुर्ग की पत्नी अस्पताल में इलाज करवाकर आई लेकिन उनके घर में एक गिलास भी पानी नहीं था। ऐसे में जलबोर्ड के इंजीनियर को टैकर के लिए फोन किया गया। उसने कोई जबाब नहीं दिया। इसके बाद से जल बोर्ड वाले यहां का जायजा लेने नहीं आए। लोगों के घर में इतना पानी भी नहीं है कि वे अपने दफ्तर जा सकें और उनके बच्चे स्कूल जा सकें।

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कोरिया के बेलिया वासियों का भगीरथ प्रयास जुगाड़ से लकड़ी का पाइप बिछाकर पहाड़ से उतारा पानी



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सोनहत @ पत्रिका. कोरिया जिले के सोनहत विकासखंड के ग्राम पंचायत बेलिया के आश्रित ग्राम पलारीडांड में सरकारी मदद नहीं मिलने के कारण ग्रामीणों ने भगीरथ प्रयास और अपने जुगाड़ से खुद लकड़ी की पाइप लाइन बिछाकर पहाड़ से निकलने वाले प्राकृतिक जलस्रोत को नीचे तक लाने में कामयाबी हासिल की है। इससे 24 घंटे बहने वाले प्राकृतिक जलस्रोत से 25-30 घरों के 90 लोगों को पीने का पानी मिल रहा है।

गांव में एक भी कुआं नहीं : पलारीडांड चारों ओर से जंगल व दो ओर से पहाड़ से घिरा है। यहां करीब 25 से 30 घरों में करीब 90 लोग निवास करते हैं। गांव तक पहुंचने के लिए अच्छी सड़क भी नहीं है। चारपहिया वाहन इस गांव तक बहुत कठिनाई से होकर ही पहुंच पाते हैं। यहां पहुंचने के लिए बाइक व पैदल ही सफर करना पड़ता है। पलारीडांड गांव में किसी के घर कुआं भी नहीं है। कुछ साल



प्राकृतिक तुरा ही एकमात्र जलस्रोत

ग्रामीणों के अनुसार गांव से लगे पहाड़ के बीच से एक तुरा है। यहां से मीठी जलधारा अनवरत बहती रहती है। इस जलस्रोत के अलावा यहां के लोगों के लिए कोई दूसरा जलस्रोत उपलब्ध नहीं है। ग्रामीण पेयजल की सुविधा मुहैया कराने शासन-प्रशासन से बार बार गुहार

लगाकर थक गए, तब स्वयं की मेहनत कर पहाड़ की चोटी पर स्थित जलस्रोत के पानी को लकड़ी की पाइपनुमा आकृति में काटकर एक पाइप लाइन बनाई और लकड़ी के टुकड़ों को ही बीच में पिलर की तरह खड़ाकर पानी को नीचे लाया गया है।

पहले मात्र एक सरकारी हैंडपंप उत्खनन कर सोलर सिस्टम लगाया गया है, लेकिन कुछ तकनीकी खराबी के कारण पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाया है। प्राकृतिक जलस्रोत तुरा को लकड़ी की पाइप लाइन बिछाकर गांव तक लाया गया है। इससे इसमें बॉटल लगाकर ग्रामीणों को पीने का पानी मिल पा रहा है। ग्रामीण सुबह कांवर लेकर निकलते हैं और तीन किलोमीटर

का सफर तय करने के बाद अपने घर के लिए पीने के लिए पानी लेकर आते हैं।

पलारीडांड गांव में पानी की समस्या के निरीक्षण के लिए पीएचई की टीम को भेजा गया था। उनकी निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पेयजल के लिए आगे की कार्ययोजना को मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

अरुण मरकाम, एसडीएम, सोनहत

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

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कावेरी जल बोर्ड पर राजनीति!

02-04-18

कावेरी नदी के जल बंटवार को लेकर बनाये जाने वाले जल प्रबन्धन बोर्ड का मामला अगर केन्द्र सरकार टालना चाहती है तो इसे किसी भी सूरत में तब उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता जबकि इसी को लेकर तमिलनाडु में भारी बावेल। इस तरह मचा हुआ है कि इससे भारत की संसद की कार्यवाही सीधे प्रभावित हो रही है। यह किसी भी तरह संयोग नहीं हो सकता कि संसद का सत्र चालू हो और केन्द्र सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश को लागू करने में आनाकानी कर रही हो। बोर्ड के गठन में किसी भी तरह राजनीति करने की कोई गुंजाइश इसलिए नहीं थी क्योंकि इसमें केन्द्र की भूमिका केवल कानूनी निर्णय को लागू करने वाले की है लेकिन इसके बावजूद बोर्ड को राजनीति का मुद्दा बना दिया गया है और इस तरह बना दिया गया है कि पिछले तीन सप्ताहों से संसद के दोनों सदनों में तमिलनाडु के राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य इसकी कार्यवाही में लगातार बाधा पहुंचा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से देश का यह सबसे बड़ा सदन तमाशा बन गया है हालांकि पिछले सप्ताह लोकसभा में केवल अन्नाद्रमुक के सदस्य ही अध्यक्ष के आसन के निकट आकर नारेबाजी कर रहे थे और पोस्टरबाजी कर रहे थे मगर सदन इनकी इसी गतिविधि की वजह से नहीं चल पाया था।

सदन में फैली अव्यवस्था को मुद्दा बनाकर लोकसभा अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सुमित्रा महाजन नियमतः लाये गये अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को विचार के लिए इसलिए स्वीकृत नहीं कर रही हैं कि सदन में अव्यवस्था है जिसके चलते वह प्रस्ताव के समर्थक न्यूनतम 50 सदस्यों की गिनती करने में असमर्थ रहती हैं। हालांकि सदन में अव्यवस्था पैदा करने में शुरू में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तेलगूदेशम व वाईएसआर कांग्रेस के सांसदों की भी भूमिका रही मगर बाद में उन्होंने लोकसभा में अपना विरोध बन्द कर दिया लेकिन राज्यसभा में अब भी उनका यह प्रदर्शन चालू है। सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले पर अमल को क्यों टालने की मुद्रा में है? विगत 16 फरवरी को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया था कि सरकार 6 सप्ताहों के भीतर बोर्ड का गठन कर दे जिससे तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक व केरल के बीच कावेरी नदी के जल का बंटवारा उसके बताये गये फार्मूले के तहत किया जा सके। न्यायालय के फैसले का कर्नाटक ने स्वागत किया था जबकि तमिलनाडु में

न्यायालय के फैसले का कर्नाटक ने स्वागत किया था जबकि तमिलनाडु में इस पर रोष भी व्यक्त किया गया था। इसके बावजूद तमिलनाडु के लोग चाहते हैं कि फार्मूले के अनुसार नदी का पानी उन्हें दिया जाये मगर यह काम तभी हो सकता है जबकि बोर्ड का गठन हो जाये। गर्मियों का समय आ जाने की वजह से इस राज्य के किसानों को खेती के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता भी जरूरी हो जायेगी अतः राज्य के राजनीतिक दलों की इस सम्बन्ध में जिज्ञासा को समझा जा सकता है।

इस पर रोष भी व्यक्त किया गया था। इसके बावजूद तमिलनाडु के लोग चाहते हैं कि फार्मूले के अनुसार नदी का पानी उन्हें दिया जाये मगर यह काम तभी हो सकता है जबकि बोर्ड का गठन हो जाये। गर्मियों का समय आ जाने की वजह से इस राज्य के किसानों को खेती के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता भी जरूरी हो जायेगी अतः राज्य के राजनीतिक दलों की इस सम्बन्ध में जिज्ञासा को समझा जा सकता है।

आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि छह सप्ताहों के समय की अवधि के अन्तिम दिन 30 मार्च को केन्द्र की सरकार जागी और उसने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में पुनर्समीक्षा याचिका दायर करके समय बढ़ाये जाने की दरखास्त यह जानते हुए लगा दी कि 2 अप्रैल को जब लोकसभा की कार्यवाही पुनः शुरू होगी तो यह विषय लटका ही रहेगा जिससे संसद का कामकाज फिर से ठप्प हो सकता है। यदि संसद फिर से ठप्प होती है तो सरकार के खिलाफ आया जाने वाला अविश्वास प्रस्ताव फिर से बट्टे खाते में डाला जा सकता है, सदन केवल 6 अप्रैल तक ही चलेगा और सरकार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव से बच सकती है लेकिन यह सवाल अब अन्नाद्रमुक के लिए राजनीतिक रूप से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है क्योंकि वह यदि अब भी लोकसभा में नारेबाजी व शोर-शराबा करके इसकी कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने देती तो सीधे उस पर सरकार की मदद करने का आक्षेप लग जायेगा क्योंकि सरकार ने यह मामला न्यायालय के दायरे में डाल दिया है। शायद इसी वजह से तमिलनाडु की अन्नाद्रमुक सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में केन्द्र के खिलाफ उसके आदेश की अवमानना करने के लिए जा रही है और तमिलनाडु में आन्दोलन चलाना भी चाहती है, हालांकि उसकी विरोधी द्रमुक पार्टी आन्दोलन की शुरुआत कर भी चुकी है।

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

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

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

बांध टूटा, मलसीसर में बाढ़ से हालात

पत्रिका 1-4-18

मलसीसर(झुंझुनू)। झुंझुनू जिले में कुंभाराम नहर लिफ्ट परियोजना का अलसीसर कस्बे में स्थित डेम शनिवार दोपहर टूट गया। डेम टूटने से मलसीसर में बाढ़ के हालात हो गए। सभी सरकारी कार्यालयों और घरों में तीन से छह फीट तक पानी भर गया। मलसीसर के आसपास के दो किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के खेत पानी से लबालब हो गए। जेसीबी से दूसरी तरफ का रास्ता खोदकर पानी को दो भागों में बांटा गया, जिससे किसी तरह की जनहानी नहीं हुई। बांध टूटने से झुंझुनू राजगढ़ रोड पर आवागमन बंद हो गया। रेस्क्यू ऑपरेशन के लिए जयपुर से एसडीआरएफ की टीम भी मलसीसर पहुंची।

80	घरों और सरकारी कार्यालयों में भरा पानी	11.00	बजे दोपहर में हुआ हादसा	588	करोड़ रुपए की है परियोजना
100	हेक्टेयर जमीन पर बना है बांध	44	हजार मिलियनलीटर पानी बहा	2	किलोमीटर तक खेत हो गए लबालब



झुंझुनू, शनिवार को सुबह करीब 11 बजे बांध टूट गया। बांध के टूट जाने से पानी लगातार मलसीसर के कस्बे की ओर जाने से एक खेत में डुबा कुआं व मकान। व कस्बे की ओर बहता पानी।



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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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M.P. Chronicle
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चेकडैम के पानी की गुणवत्ता 'फिल्टर पानी' से भी बेहतर



हिन्दुस्तान
नेटवर्क

जमशेदपुर | मुख्य संवाददाता

जंगल के चेकडैम में जमा पानी सामान्य पीने के पानी की अपेक्षा बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाला है। दो प्रयोगशालाओं में चेकडैम के पानी की जांच में यह सुखद परिणाम सामने आया है।

सारंडा के दौरे पर पहुंचे वन मंत्रालय के आला अधिकारियों ने 'हिन्दुस्तान' को यह जानकारी दी।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि जिन पानी के नमूनों की जांच कराई गई- वे संथाल परगना, हजारीबाग और रांची जिलों से लिए गए थे। ये सभी चेकडैम

जंगल में वन विभाग ने ही बनवाए हैं। पानी के नमूनों की जांच प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्वत और एक निजी प्रयोगशाला में कराई गई। खास बात यह है कि इसकी गुणवत्ता फिल्टर पानी से भी बेहतर है।

पानी की गुणवत्ता उत्तम :
प्रयोगशालाओं में पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच के परिणाम से उत्साहित अधिकारियों ने बताया कि सामान्य पीने के पानी में दो प्रमुख तत्वों की उपलब्धता देखी जाती है। पहला बायोकेमिकल अथवा बायोलॉजिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड (बीओडी) और दूसरा ई-कोलाई।

पानी में बीओडी अधिकतम छह तक पीने के लिए अच्छा माना जाता है, जबकि चेकडैम के पानी में बीओडी मात्र एक से दो ही मिला है। इसी प्रकार पेयजल में ई-कोलाई की

उपलब्धता 50 तक मान्य है। मगर चेकडैम के पानी में यह मात्र 1.6 ही पाई गई। यह मात्रा पीने के पानी में उत्तम माना जाता है।

प्राकृतिक कारणों से इतना साफ पानी : अधिकारियों ने चेकडैम में इतनी बेहतर गुणवत्ता के पानी की वजह बताया। उनका कहना है कि चेकडैम का पानी प्राकृतिक रूप से जमीन के नीचे से बहते हुए जमा हुआ है।

इस प्रक्रिया से पानी कम प्रदूषित होता है और उसकी गुणवत्ता बेहतर बनती है। इसलिए वन मंत्रालय चाहता है कि जंगल में होने वाली वर्षा का पानी ऊपर से बहने के बजाय अंदर-अंदर बहते हुए नदी, तालाब, चेकडैम तक पहुंचे। इस प्रक्रिया से बारिश का पानी प्राकृतिक रूप से साफ होता चला जाता है।



साफ पानी के लिए यह चार चीजें जरूरी

1. दिखने वाले कण और जीव-वनस्पति नहीं हों
2. हानि पहुंचाने वाले सूक्ष्म जीव या कण न हों
3. जल का पीएच संतुलित हो
4. जल में पर्याप्त ऑक्सीजन हो

यदि ऐसा न हो तो

- उपरोक्त चारों गुण यदि ना हों तो जल उपयोग के लायक नहीं है।
- कल-कारखानों से निकला औद्योगिक कचरा भूमिगत जल-स्रोतों में खतरनाक रसायन मिलाकर उसे प्रदूषित करता है।
- भूमिगत जल-स्रोतों के दोहन से तत्वों की मात्रा खतरनाक स्तर पर

पीने के साफ पानी की कमी

1869 अरब घनमीटर जल उपलब्ध है देश में	433 अरब घनमीटर भूमिगत स्रोतों से मिलता है	1340 घनमीटर प्रति व्यक्ति रह जाएगी 2025 तक
1123 अरब घनमीटर ही उपयोग लायक पानी है	6042 घनमीटर जल उपलब्धता थी 1047 में	1140 घनमीटर प्रति व्यक्ति तक गिर जाएगी 2050 तक
690 अरब घनमीटर सतही जलस्रोतों से आता है पानी	1545 घनमीटर प्रति व्यक्ति रह गई 2011 में	74% तक घट गई है प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता

5 जंगल के चेकडैम के पानी की जांच के परिणाम बेहद उत्साहजनक हैं। संथाल परगना, हजारीबाग और रांची के चेकडैम का पानी तो सामान्य पेयजल से भी उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला है।
- संजय कुमार, प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, झारखंड

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Indian Express
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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
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पिथौरागढ़ और बागेश्वर के ऊंचे इलाकों में बर्फबारी, पर्यटकों ने खुशनुमा हुए मौसम का जमकर लुत्फ उठाया

पहाड़ों पर बारिश और ओलावृष्टि ने गर्मी से राहत दी

31-3-18

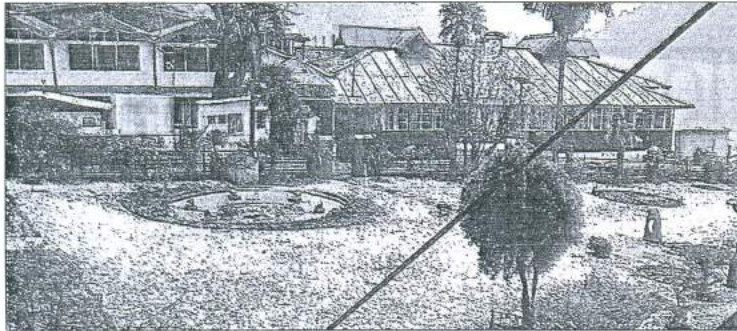


मौसम का मिजाज

नैनीताल/पिथौरागढ़/बागेश्वर/हिटी

कुमाऊं में कुछ दिनों से तेज हो रही तपिश के बाद शुक्रवार को मौसम का मिजाज अचानक बदल गया। पिथौरागढ़ के उच्च हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जहां बर्फबारी हुई है, वहीं निचले इलाकों में बारिश हुई। नैनीताल में दोपहर बार बारिश के साथ जमकर ओले गिरे। मौसम के बदलाव से पहाड़ पर तापमान में गिरावट आई है।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में शुक्रवार की सुबह से ही मौसम का मिजाज बदलने लगा। नैनीताल में सुबह 10 बजे आसमान बादलों से ढक गया। दोपहर 12.30 बजे बारिश शुरू हो गई। 12.50 बजे 15 से 20 मिनट तक अच्छी जमकर ओले भी गिरे। मैदानी क्षेत्रों में गर्मी की



नैनीताल में शुक्रवार को बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से मौसम सुहावना हो गया। पर्यटकों ने खुशनुमा हुए मौसम का लुत्फ उठाया। • हिन्दुस्तान



खलियाटॉप में दो इंच बर्फबारी

पिथौरागढ़ के धारचूला और मुनस्यारी के उच्च हिमालयी क्षेत्र पंचचूली, राजरम्भा, हंसलिंग, खलिया, नागनी घुस और मिल्म में ताजा हिमपात हुआ। खलियाटॉप में दो इंच तक बर्फ गिरी है। यहां बारिश के बाद न्यूनतम तापमान 4 डिग्री तक सेल्सियस पहुंच गया है। पिथौरागढ़, मुनस्यारी, डीडीहाट, अस्कोट, धारचूला सहित कई क्षेत्रों में बारिश हुई। मैदानी क्षेत्रों में गर्मी की तपिश से निजात को यहां आए लोगों ने मौसम का लुत्फ उठाया।

बिहार: ओले गिरने से फसलें तबाह हुईं

मुजफ्फरपुर/हिन्दुस्तान टैम

उत्तर बिहार में शुक्रवार सुबह आंधी-बारिश, ओलावृष्टि से भारी तबाही मची। नेपाल सीमा से सटे पश्चिम चम्पारण से शुरू हुई बारिश और ओलावृष्टि ने पूर्वी चम्पारण, रीतामड़ी, मधुबनी होते हुए दरभंगा तक तबाही मचाई।

सुबह करीब 9:30 - 10 बजे तक ओलावृष्टि के कारण दरभंगा में सड़कों

पर आवागमन कुछ देर के लिए बाधित रहा। ओले की चपेट में आने से उत्तर बिहार में एक दर्जन से अधिक लोग घायल हो गए। एसबेस्टस, खपरेल व फूस के घरों को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा। हालांकि समस्तीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर में ओलावृष्टि नहीं हुई। लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर में दोपहर तक बादल छाए रहे।

आम-लीची के मंजर और टिकोलों के अलावा गेहूं, सरसों, मक्का और

तंबाकू की फसल को भारी क्षति हुई है। बाढ़ के कहर के बाद मक्के में दाना न आने से किसान पहले से ही परेशान थे। अब ओलावृष्टि के बाद किसानों के सामने गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। पश्चिम चम्पारण और पूर्वी चम्पारण 20 से 25 मिनट तक चली आंधी व ओलावृष्टि से सैकड़ों एकड़ फसल बर्बाद हो गई। 60 फीसदी से अधिक आम के मंजर झड़ गए।

यूपी: आंधी से बिजली व्यवस्था चरमराई

लखनऊ/हिन्दुस्तान टैम

प्रदेश में शुक्रवार देर शाम आंधी-तूफान के चलते बिजली व्यवस्था चरमरा गई। बड़े पैमाने पर फाल्ट होने के चलते कई इलाकों में बिजली गुल हो गई। हरजिले में अघोषित कटौती करनी पड़ी।

हालात यह हो गए कि खुद प्रमुख सचिव ऊर्जा और चेयरमैन यूपीपीसीएल आलोक कुमार ने कंट्रोल रूम में पहुंच

कर कमान संभाली। सभी डिस्कॉम के प्रबंध निदेशकों को भी निगरानी करने और फाल्ट दुरुस्त करा बिजली सप्लाई चालू करने के निर्देश दिए गए। प्रमुख सचिव ऊर्जा आलोक कुमार शुक्रवार रात 9.30 बजे शक्तिभवन मुख्यालय पहुंचे। वहां उन्होंने प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में आंधी के चलते फाल्ट की जानकारी ली। इसके बाद उन्होंने सभी प्रबंध निदेशकों से बात की। प्रमुख

सचिव ने इन ब्रेक डाउन को तत्काल दुरुस्त कराने की कवायद शुरू करने के निर्देश दिए। साथ ही कहा कि यदि कहीं परेशानी हो तो डीएम से सहयोग लेकर काम कराएं। सभी उच्चाधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए गए कि ब्रेक डाउन के ठीक होने की रिपोर्ट से मुख्यालय को देते रहें। उन्होंने सभी जिलों से ब्रेक डाउन की सूची भी तलब की। इसकी निगरानी एमडी अपना यू को दी।