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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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

P. Mahmmud
3.10.17
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

On leave.

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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Rain Revision: The Food Factor

VIBHA SHARMA IN NEW DELHI

Monsoon fluctuations, lower kharif production and excess supply in market — the situation is not getting any better for India's distressed agricultural sector, anytime soon

THE monsoon is behind us, practically. And if there has been enough rain — officially — food would be plenty — officially. Hard facts first: The crop year 2016-17 saw a record food production and, perhaps, also the highest number of suicides by those responsible for the remarkable feat.

A Reuters report quoting government sources said on September 25 that India's food grain production from summer-sown crops is likely to fall 2.8% in 2017-18 from a year ago to 134.67 million tons on lower rice output. The situation was seen as bad for the pulses and cotton.

Whether the Modi government was able to address after-effects of the 2016-17 bumper production (which resulted in a fall in commodity prices) or insulate farmers, the answer would perhaps be 'no'. It does not end here, as yet. A wayward 2017 monsoon is threatening to lower the kharif production. And the paradox is that lower production will not reduce existing discrepancies in the market due to excess supply, or, make agriculture more remunerative for farmers.

Southwest monsoon

A reasonably good southwest monsoon in 2016 brought back cheer to the agricultural sector reeling under two consecutive years of drought. With the EL Nino dread addressed well in time, a repeat performance was expected in 2017. At least that's what the India Meteorological Department said when it upgraded monsoon forecast from 96% of the Long Period average (LPA) to 99%.

Technically, the end-of-the-season report card of the crucial seasonal rains, which fulfil requirement of close to 66% of India's agricultural tracks, is within the striking distance of the IMD prediction. In the last week of the four-month (June-September) season, the monsoon is falling just 1% short of the LPA. But the reality is much more grim.

The deficits were then compounded by late rains — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh — have been left parched this season. The worst deficit is in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and



Farmers thresh paddy as rain submerges fields in Kamrup, Assam. Food grain production from summer-sown crops is likely to fall 2.8%. PTI

Delhi, West UP, East UP, East MP and Vidarbha with rain deficiency. Punjab, too, has a deficiency of 21%.

So how does the deficiency square up with the season's closing figure of "normal"? Here it is: meteorological subdivisions such as West Rajasthan (39%), Saurashtra and Kutch (37%), Tamil Nadu (33%) and Rayalseema (26%) have recorded excess rains. Several districts in the country (more than 100) saw 60% more than the normal rains. Heavy spells over parts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and catchment areas in Himalayas caused worst floods of the past decade. In UP and Bihar, most of floods were caused by overflowing rivers in neighbouring Nepal. The monsoon is best reflected in East and West Uttar Pradesh, which despite a deep rain deficit also saw really bad floods in some parts.

Some deviations

Tamil Nadu and Coastal Andhra Pradesh, which normally get their quota in retreating (Northeast Monsoon) season, received surplus rains. Traditionally drought-prone areas — Vidarbha, Marathwada, Bundelkhand and Telangana — saw new additions. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, which normally get good rains in the season, are currently staring at a deficit. The after-effect of the deficit in some parts and excess in others have started showing. While Punjab, Haryana and western UP have a reasonably good irrigation network, farmers in close to 66% of the country depend on seasonal rains.

After-effects

The first kharif data shows India's food-grain production is estimated to decline by nearly four million tonnes to 134.67 MT

in 2017-18 as against 138.52 MT as in the fourth and final estimate in 2016-17. The Agriculture Ministry's data shows production of all kharif crops — rice, pulses and coarse cereals — may decline from their record high last year, though marginally. Despite higher area coverage, lower productivity of cotton has resulted in reduced estimated production of 32.27 million bales (of 170 kg each) as compared to 33.09 million bales during 2016-17.

Coming at a time when the country's economy is on a slow-track, even the marginal decline evokes apprehensions of a rise in food prices, which agriculture officials seek to allay. Most of the crops during current kharif season are estimated to reach market by September-October. Their normal production of the last five years. However, these are preliminary estimates and could undergo revision

based on further feedback from states.

What about farmers?

Lower production is expected to add to the farmers' and the sector's discomfort, says agriculture expert Sudhir Panwar. "Currently the prices of all horticultural and agricultural products, except sugar, are down. What works well for consumers does not mean as much for farmers. Market control, which should have been the government's priority in the circumstances, has been nil. The price stabilisation fund (PSF) of Rs 500 crore is too little, merely cosmetic, and has only been used for onion, says Panwar.

Now the question is: should a lower production not improve the farmers' lot? Logically, a decrease in production is expected to result in increase in commodity prices. "Unlikely," says Panwar and this is how it goes: Kharif production in 2016-17 was more than that of 2015-16. And this year in comparison, the growth rate is expected to be lower than what it was last year. Logically, it should work in favour of farmers. But it will not. The reason is the markets work on the simple demand-supply formula.

Producer as well as consumer

Inflation in the country may be over but currently it is passing through what is called a deflation stage. This is the time when spending in the market is reduced to bare minimum. This is the time when price decrease leads to lower production levels. This in turn leads to lower wages, which result in lower demand by businesses and consumers and subsequently further decrease in prices.

Panwar says slowdown depicted by the industry is now extending to the agricultural sector. Without getting into the argument over whether the move was correct or not, ahead of the 2009 general elections (the period when there was a worldwide recession and there were issues related to weather) the then Manmohan Singh government pumped in money to insulate rural India from global recession. The counter-argument for the populist move is that loans to the private sector, which could not perform, created an NPA burden which banks are carrying now. But fears that ongoing festival season may see lowest spending has given rise to demands that the government should offer some stimulation as immediate help.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 3/10/12 in the

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Indian Express

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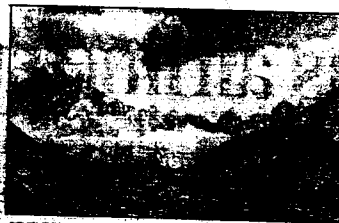
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J&K, HP, U'khand, Sikkim roped in to save Himalayan biodiversity in Centre's 6-yr plan

Vishwa.Mohan@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Centre has launched a six-year project for conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in the high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states.

Protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats is one of the key components of the project which will also focus on securing livelihoods of the people in the region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime. The project — called SECURE Himalaya — was launched by the Union environment minister Harsh Vardhan in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the inaugural day of the Global Wildlife Programme



'SECURE' THE ECOSYSTEM

(GWP) conference here on Monday.

SECURE, which stands for Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan ecosystems, is meant for specific landscapes. It includes 'Changthang' (Jammu and Kashmir), Lahaul-Pangi and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Gangotri-Govind and Darma-Byans Valley in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) and Kan-

chenjunga-Upper Teesta Valley (Sikkim). Enhanced enforcement efforts and monitoring under the project will also curb illegal trade in some medicinal and aromatic plants which are among the most threatened species in these landscapes.

The minister on the occasion also launched India Wildlife mobile App and released the country's National Wildlife Action Plan for the period 2017-2031. The plan focuses on preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable development through 103 wildlife conservation actions and 250 projects.

Strengthening and improving protected area network; landscape level approach for wildlife conservation; control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife; mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts and manage-

ment of tourism in wildlife areas are among the key focus areas of the national plan.

Referring to the plan, Union environment secretary, Ajay Narayan Jha, noted that the issues like integrating climate change in wildlife planning; wildlife health management and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems are some of the new issues which have been included in this third national wildlife action plan. Besides India, representatives and wildlife experts from 18 countries are participating in the Global Wildlife Programme conference. Jha said that the conference would provide a platform to build strategic partnerships among all the 19 nations and enable India to strengthen its enforcement mechanism to control wildlife trafficking.

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ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

Hindustan Times 3/10



■ The Betwa river in Orchha, Madhya Pradesh. The Centre's river linking project envisages diversion of surplus water from river Ken to the water-deficit Betwa

VIPIN KUMAR/HT

The river linking plan is an avoidable misadventure

Maharashtra shows that the role of dams and canals in reducing floods and droughts is greatly exaggerated

MANOJ
MISRA



The deadlock between the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh over the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project has been resolved, MINT reported last week.

But what are we up to when we talk of the inter-linking of rivers (ILR)? More dams and canals to transfer water from one river of the country to another, based on unscientific and unnatural principles, not to mention bad economics and the adverse social and environmental impacts on people and environment.

We presume that water flowing in a river to the seas is a 'waste' and that there are 'water-surplus' rivers, which could be transferred to 'deficit' rivers. It has also been claimed that the so called inter-linking of rivers would also rid the nation of the annual scourge of floods and droughts.

Every person with a science background knows about the critical and essential water cycle and the key role that rivers play in it. Why are we then deliberately closing our eyes to this fundamental natural cycle?

Rivers are diverse on account of differences in their respective catchments. For example in India there are 14 major river

basins ranging from vast Ganga basin spread over 862,769 sq km to river Subarnarekha with a basin spread over only 19,300 sq km.

Each of these river basins — big or small — is an ecosystem in its own right with characteristic hydrology, geology, biology and ecological functions whose integrity must remain inviolate. Anthropogenic concepts such as surplus and deficit river basin and water transfer amongst them is akin to person being called upon to give blood to another one regularly.

As regards the presumed role of dams and canals in the mitigation of the ill effects of floods and droughts in the country, it is a matter of record and experience that Maharashtra with more than 1,800 of the total of 3,200 large dams in the country remains one of the most drought-affected states.

The Hirakud dam over river Mahanadi in Odisha raised specifically to control floods, has actually been the cause of some of the massive flooding downstream of it? Experience indicates that while dams do stop low level floods, which are a boon to the farmers. They actually turn high-level floods into devastating ones through sudden and massive water releases.

In short, the so called inter-linking of rivers, which shall entail construction of large number of dams and canals criss-crossing the nation, is an avoidable misadventure, which if still insisted upon might result in unimaginable national regrets in future.

Manoj Misra is convener, Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan
The views expressed are personal

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NGT seeks status report on Yamuna

New Delhi: The National Green Tribunal has directed Delhi government to submit a status report on the condition of river Yamuna post immersion of Ganesh and Durga idols.

A bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said a detailed affidavit enumerating steps being taken to clean the river should be filed.

The green panel also asked the government and the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to submit a status report on compliance of its directions on the execution of phase-I of Yamuna cleaning work.



CLEAN-UP: NGT sought detailed affidavit on steps being taken to clean the river after immersion

The first phase is on control and prevention of pollution at Najafgarh and Delhi Gate drains.

"The counsel appearing for the NCT (National Capital Territory) of Delhi submits that

steps are being taken to clean the river and the floodplains of Yamuna after the festive season and immersion of idols. Let him also file a status report," the bench said.

Thousands of idols of Ganesh made of plaster of Paris and coated with toxic chemicals such as mercury, cadmium, lead and carbon were immersed in the Yamuna on the occasion of Ganesh Chaturthi which commenced late August.

The NGT was hearing a plea filed by environment activist Akash Vashishta seeking directions for steps for cleaning

the banks of the river which, he said, were completely choked with dumped waste.

Referring to a media report, the petition said due to the immersion of idols and 'puja' material, the river has virtually turned into a drain.

The bio-oxygen demand of the river, a measure of organic pollution, reached "dangerously high levels" during Ganesh Chaturthi, it said.

Stressing that the river was dying a slow death, the petition said the continuous and unabated immersion of idols into the Yamuna have caused complete choking. **PTI**

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Monsoon signs off with 1/3rd of districts under rain deficit

5% Shortfall May Hit Kharif Yield

Amit Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: India received below-normal monsoon this year, with the season ending on a 5.2% deficit on Saturday. While 50% of the country's districts have had normal rains, more than a third — 215 districts — are left with deficient rainfall, which could impact the kharif crop to an extent.

A 'below-normal monsoon', according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), is when countrywide rains in the season are 90-96% of the long period average (LPA). It is a category above 'deficient monsoon', when rains are below 90% of LPA (as in the drought years of 2014 and 2015).

The majority of the districts in rain distress this year are in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Vidarbha and surrounding areas, which were the hardest hit by an unexpected dip in rainfall in the second half of the season.

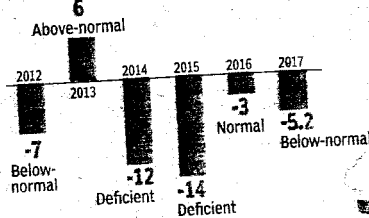
While the first half (June-July) posted a 2.5% rain surplus, August and September had a combined deficit of 12.5%. The Met department attributes the monsoon's failure in these months to a combination of factors that came into play together.

"A number of storms originated in the northwest Pacific in August, which reduced rain activity over the Indian subcontinent. Conditions in the Indian Ocean too did not boost rainfall during this period," said D Sivananda Pai, head of long range forecasting at IMD.

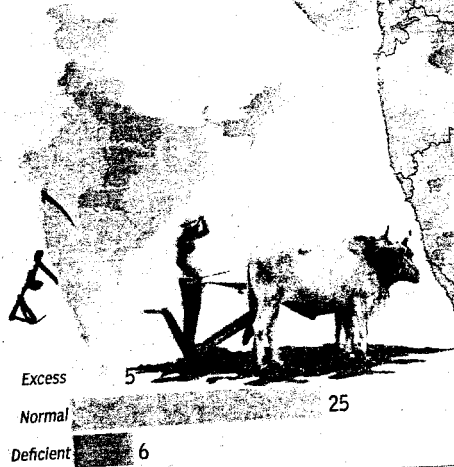
In terms of India's four regions, the northwest had the maximum rain deficit of 10%, followed by central

RAIN CHECK

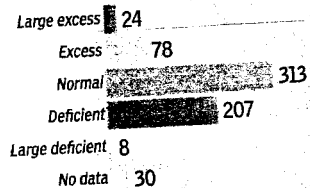
MONSOON PERFORMANCE (% deviation from normal)



SUBDIVISION RAINFALL (1 Jun to 30 Sept 2017)



DISTRICT-WISE MONSOON PERFORMANCE



Source for all figures: IMD
Graphic: Sumit Singh

with 6%, and east and north-east with 4%. Rains were normal in south India.

The government's first advance estimate of this year's kharif crop reflects the monsoon's below-par performance, with the estimated production pegged 2.8% below last year's. A normal monsoon in 2016 had led to record foodgrain production.

The comparison with last year, when overall rains were better by just over two percentage points, is interesting. While 10 out of the 36

subdivisions in the country had deficient rains in 2016 — as compared to six this year — there were fewer districts with large rain shortfall. The number of districts with deficient or very deficient rain stood at 199 last year, while this year the number is 215.

Last year, too, the monsoon went into a longish break in August. However, crucially, the break came later and lasted for a shorter time. This year, the break in the monsoon — when rain

fall dips sharply in central India — began around July 26 and continued till the third week of August, a period crucial for kharif sowing.

"There were too many lulls in the monsoon during the second half. Also, the distribution of rainfall was rather poor, with some areas getting too much rain, which led to floods," said Pai.

On the brighter side, south India got good rains during August and September, which wiped out the deficits of the previous months.

Some of these subdivisions such as south interior Karnataka, had seen drought last year. The northeast, too, got good spells of rain in the second half.

The overall monsoon shortfall is also showing water storage levels. According to the Central Water Commission, 91 major reservoirs in the country were at 66% capacity on September 1. This is just about 89% of levels in the corresponding period last year, and 87% the 10-year average.

2/10/17

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Food bowl states hurt as monsoon finishes below par

Jatin Gandhi

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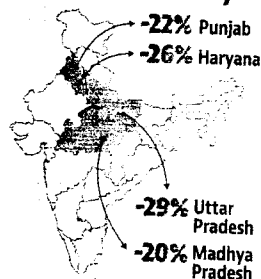
NEWDELHI: Four of the top 10 food-producing states of the country have been affected adversely by deficient, erratic and unevenly spread rainfall this year between June and September – the official southwest monsoon season which ended on Saturday.

Though 24 states received 'normal' rainfall, 12 experienced either deficient rainfall – 20% or less than the normal levels or an excess of over 20%. The food bowl states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab received deficient rainfall.

As many as 215 of 660 districts tracked by the meteorological department for rainfall data clocked a deficit of 20% or more till September 30. Fourteen states had a deficit of 10% or more.

Experts said both kharif and rabi season production will be hit because less rainfall during monsoon means poorer soil moisture for the winter season crop, sowing for which starts later this month. While food security will not be gravely impacted, farmers' distress and losses will likely increase and agriculture growth

UP worst hit by rainfall deficiency



will go down compared to last year's 4.9%, raising concerns of further sluggishness in the economy, they added.

"Expect agriculture growth to be around 3% or lower," Siraj Hussain, former agriculture secretary, told HT. "One hopes that the farmers in rainfed areas like Madhya Pradesh have been given crop insurance."

Though the overall deficit in rainfall between June 1 and September 30 stands at 5% for the country, rainfall has been erratic in several parts, including large states, met data shows.

CONTINUED ON P 8

Food bowl states hurt as monsoon finishes below par

Tamil Nadu, for instance, received 31% excess rainfall leading to flooding while Uttar Pradesh – the largest producer of kharif season food crops – has taken a severe hit with a 29% rainfall deficit. These deficiencies in other states have averaged out in the overall Long Period Average (LPA) of four months, masking the uneven spread of rainfall.

Agriculture ministry officials said the production of food during the kharif season will not go down sharply. "The reports from the states suggest that the crop condition is good and we will get high production," agriculture commissioner SK Malhotra said. He, however, admitted that a fall in soil moisture is a concern for the rabi season.

"The rabi crop will also be affected. Good kharif rains provide residual soil moisture necessary for rabi sowings," food policy analyst Devinder Sharma said.

Last week, the government had released the first advanced estimates for kharif food grains predicting the production could decline by nearly 4 million tonne to 134.67 MT this kharif season on account of poor rains as well as floods in some parts of the country.

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Save Our Rivers

*India is heading for a grave water crisis
it must take remedial measures urgently*

It is on the banks of its rivers that India's civilisation and its cities emerged and were nurtured. Population pressures and developmental imperatives may have led to overexploitation of our rivers and groundwater, but poor planning and wilful neglect breaking the organic links between rivers, nature and people is no longer acceptable. India is heading for a grave water crisis and remedial measures cannot be postponed. Irrigation accounts for nearly 80% of water demand followed by drinking needs, industry and energy sector. On the demand side mitigatory steps like changing cropping patterns, curbing wasteful practices, and promoting renewable energy must be stepped up.

One clear indicator of strain is annual per capita water availability. This was 5177 cubic metres in 1951 which declined to 1545 cubic metres in 2011, against the international threshold for water stress pegged at 1700 cubic metres. However, National Institute of Hydrology pegs India's utilisable per capita water availability at just 938 cubic metres in 2010, and expects this to drop to 814 cubic metres by 2025.



Among the solutions proposed to rejuvenate rivers is their interlinking so that surplus in one river can be transferred to another. The science behind this is very dubious. Yet governments appear keen to pilot such expensive engineering feats. The Rs 18,000 crore Ken-Betwa interlinking project could destroy 10,000 hectares of forests, with nearly half of that in the Panna Tiger Reserve. Forests are of course critical catchment areas for rain-fed rivers. It's best to avoid such schemes that could do more harm than good.

In safer waters, the Rally for Rivers campaign has proposed that a one kilometre wide belt along river banks be reserved for generating tree cover. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act will make Rs 6,000 crore available annually to state governments, atop a corpus of Rs 42,000 crore that went unspent for years. These monies could be devoted to firm up tree cover along the rivers, which would deliver environmental, social and economic benefits. Pollution of rivers through discharge of industrial effluents, municipal waste and generation of thermal energy must also be checked. The Centre's Namami Gange programme must deliver results soon. Much onus is also on state governments as water is a state subject. Act now or prepare for desertification.

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Monsoon below normal

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

The southwest monsoon was "below normal" this year, Ministry of Earth Sciences Secretary M. Rajeevan said on Sunday.

Mr. Rajeevan said this may impact the agriculture sector in some parts of the country. The official said: "Monsoon was 95% of the Long Period Average (LPA), which is below normal." Anything between 96 to 104% of the LPA is considered as a "normal" monsoon.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) had revised the monsoon forecast to 98 per cent of the LPA in June after earlier pegging it at 96 per cent.

The monsoon was not that bad and there was also no reason to expect drought in parts of the country, Mr. Rajeevan said.

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Fresh floods hit Assam

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

GUWAHATI, 1 OCTOBER

A fresh wave of floods has hit Assam, submerging five districts and affecting 78,275 people, an official said today.

The north-eastern state, which was recuperating after several rounds of floods this year, again saw 306 acres of land submerged in the fresh wave. Nearly 16,000 animals and poultry had also been affected, added the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) official.

Rains across the state and in neighbouring Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have

caused flooding in the districts of Lakhimpur, South Salmara, Goalpara, Hojai and Karbi Anglong. At least 86 villages in seven revenue circles had been affected by the fresh wave of deluge with Goalpara on the Assam-Meghalaya border being the worst-hit, an ASDMA report said.

As many as 41,479 people were affected in Goalpara, followed by 29,594 in South Salmara, it added.

The Dhansiri river at Numaligarh in Golaghat was flowing above the 'danger' mark, according to a Central Water Commission (CWC) bulletin.

The administrations of the

852
flood-hit districts had set up 19 relief camps, where 9,994 people had taken shelter, the ASDMA said.

The State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) had rescued 30 marooned people from Goalpara, where an embankment at Khorija Manikpur was damaged, the ASDMA said, adding that roads and culverts were damaged at various places in the five districts.

The third wave of the devastating floods last month had claimed 76 lives, taking the toll in flood-related incidents in the state to 160 this year, including eight in the capital, Guwahati.

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Monsoon retreats, Delhi got 30% less rain this year: MeT

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The south west monsoon has finally bid farewell to Delhi on Saturday, leaving the capital with a 30% rain deficiency.

"The south west monsoon, which had arrived in Delhi on July 2, withdrew on Saturday. The official date of the withdrawal of monsoon from Delhi is usually [around] September 21. But over the past few years, it had been retreating much later," said a senior official of a regional weather forecasting centre.

This year, the monsoon had started retreating from north-west India on September 27. On Saturday, along with Delhi, it withdrew from large parts of Rajasthan, entire Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Met officials said over the last few years the monsoon has been leaving the capital with less than normal rainfall. However, last year there was no deficiency.

Delhi usually receives around 636.2 mm of rain in the months of June, July, August and September. This year it recorded only 442.6 mm.

"The Safdarjung observatory registered around 191.9



■ This year the city has received only 442.6mm of rainfall.

BURHAAN KINU/HT PHOTO

mm of rain in June – making it the wettest June in more than a decade. But in July and August, the amount dropped sharply. This created a huge deficiency," said the official.

Hopes of meeting the deficiency raised when Delhi received around 77.8 mm of rain on September 23 (heaviest rain on a single day in September since 2009). But then the rains vanished, never to return again.

This year, only Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir recorded normal rain, and all other states in northwest India received less than normal rain.

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
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Blitz

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

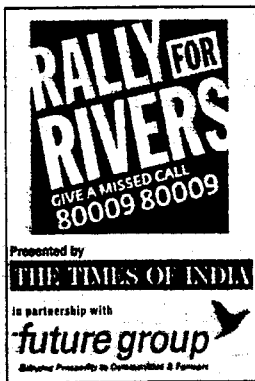
At its source, Ganga runs an obstacle course

Seema Sharma &
Abhyudaya Kotnala | TNN

Once upon a time not very long ago, say old-timers, Gomukh, the snout of the Gangotri glacier — source of the Ganga river — extended as far as Gangotri town, located almost 18 km away. However, uncontrolled development activities including deforestation, rampant construction and unregulated flow of tourists (and the pollution caused by their vehicles) has caused the glacier — which is around 30-km long and between 5 to 2.5 km wide — to not just recede but also raised worries over the continuing health of the source of the country's most revered river. "Gangotri glacier has been under a state of continuous recession since 1935. The Geological Survey of India which monitored the glacier from 1935 till 1996 found that the glacier retreated by 1147 metres, with an average rate of 19 mtr/year between 1935 and 1996. The total area vacated by the glacier during 1935 to 1996 is estimated to be 5, 78,100 sq mtr," says DP Dobhal, scientist at the Centre For Glaciology, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun.

A study carried out by the Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (USAC) between 2000 and 2016 found that the glacier receded almost 150 metres in just 16 years. "In 2000, the glacier retreated at the rate of 14 metres each year; in 2012, by 12 metre/year; in 2015 by 10 metre/year and in 2016 by 20 metre per year," says Asha Thapliyal, scientist with USAC. She added that the Gangotri glacier is retreating "largely due to climate change and partially because of excessive human interference with tourists and devotees using the area quite frequently." "The snout of the glacier has become wider with fragmentation and the continuous melting," she told TOI.

What is especially worrying scientists is that the glacier's base is also thinning and has become more fragile. Kireet Kumar, scientist at the Almora-based GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development (GBPNIHESD) who has extensively researched the glacier,



terms this as "the most devastating effect of climate change." "Gangotri is a gigantic glacier which because of its size, takes longer to show any change with regard to climate change. However, the impact of climate change on it becomes perceptible through small glacier tributaries which are situated above it. These tributary glaciers melt faster due to increase in temperature

and thus, water generated from them flow down and seep into the crevasses of Gangotri glacier. This is resulting in a situation where the glacier is melting from the bottom."

He added that "the water melting from the glacier bottom has not increased the water flow emanating from the glacier which shows that the water is evaporating due to temperature increase." "Since the tributaries situated on the right side of Gangotri glacier are hitting its right bottom, therefore its right side corner has receded the most. This ultimately means breakage and loss of storage of water," says Kumar.

Scientists warn that if the situation continues like this, there will be a severe

water shortage for the Ganga at its source. "The process of Gangotri glacier receding has been ongoing for last 250 years at a gradual pace but has picked up pace in the last few decades. If it continues like this, it will soon lead to a situation when there will be serious scarcity of water. Hence, it is very important to strike a balance with the environment," says Dobhal.

Seconding these views, Harshwanti Bisht, an Arjuna award winning mountaineer who now helms the 'Save Gangotri Project' that has been working in the Gangotri area for over two decades, says, "The seriousness of the situation can be gauged by viewing the earlier photographs of Gangotri glacier and comparing them with the present. If one sees the picture of the glacier clicked by British photographer Samuel Burns in 1866-67 and compares it with present-day photos, it is evident that Gangotri glacier has shrunk by at least 4 to 5 km which is quite a lot."

She says that the situation can "still be salvaged if more trees are planted." "In the past few years, the intensity of rainfall has increased in comparison to snowfall. This results in intense landslide activities in the region and an increase in the melting rate of the glacier. There is an urgent need to plant more trees in the area to arrest this."

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11/07/17 in the

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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M.P. Chronicle
Aa (Hindi)
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मानसून

चौदह जिलों में 50 फीसदी से कम हुई बारिश

पश्चिमी यूपी के नौ
और पूर्वांचल के पांच
जिलों में कम बारिश

पत्रिका-1-10-17



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स्टोरी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

लखनऊ. उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बार कुल 14 जिले ऐसे हैं जहां मानसून की बारिश पचास प्रतिशत या इससे कम हुई। इनमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के नौ और पूर्वांचल के पांच जिले शामिल हैं। मौसम विभाग से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रदेश में इस बार पहली जून से 28 सितम्बर के



बीच कुल 839.7 मिलीमीटर सामान्य बारिश होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन बारिश हुई कुल 602.1 मि.मी.। इस तरह से पूरे सूबे में इस बार करीब 28 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है।

राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में 886.1 मिमी सामान्य बारिश के सापेक्ष 647.5 मिमी बारिश हुई जो कि 27 प्रतिशत कम है। पश्चिमी

जिलों में 761.9 मिमी सामान्य बारिश के सापेक्ष 531.1 मिमी बारिश हुई जो कि 30 प्रतिशत कम है। सियासी नजरि से देखें तो कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष राहुल गांधी के संसदीय क्षेत्र अमेठी, प्रदेश सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्री और सरकार के प्रवक्ता श्रीकांत शर्मा के मथुरा, केन्द्रीय मंत्री मेनका गांधी के संसदीय क्षेत्र पीलीभीत ऐसे

इलाके हैं जहां इस बार 50 फीसदी से कम बारिश हुई है। योगी सरकार ने सूखे के हालात का जायजा लेने के लिए गुरुवार को तीन मंत्री समूहों का गठन किया है। मंत्री समूह प्रदेश के अलग-अलग अंचल में जाकर सूखे की स्थिति का आंकलन कर रिपोर्ट मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ को सौंपेंगे। कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की मानें तो जिन जिलों में 50 फीसदी या इससे कम बारिश हुई हो और जहां कृषि क्षेत्र 50 फीसदी या इससे अधिक सूखे के चलते क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया हो वहां सूखा घोषित किया जाता है। सूखा भी तीन श्रेणी का होता है गम्भीर, मध्यम और हल्का। आमतौर पर गम्भीर और मध्यम सूखे वाले इलाकों को ही सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया जाता है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 3.10.17 in the

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

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

M.P. Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

‘नदियों को बचाने के लिए आगे आए’

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

आह्वान

दि-3-10-17

नदियों को बचाने के लिए सभी लोगों को आगे आने की जरूरत है। नदियों से ही हमारा जीवन है और इन्हें संरक्षित रखना हमारा दायित्व है। देश की नदियों को बचाने के लिए शुरू किए गए ‘रैली फॉर रीवर’ अभियान के समापन अवसर पर सोमवार को इंदिरा गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में उप राष्ट्रपति वेंकैया नायडू ने ये बातें कही।

सदगुरु जगगी वासुदेव द्वारा नदियों को बचाने के लिए शुरू किए गए अभियान की सराहना करते हुए उप राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि इसमें सभी लोगों का योगदान बेहद जरूरी है। नदियों को बचाने

- नदियों को बचाने की मुहिम सदगुरु ने कोयंबटूर से शुरू की थी
- लगभग नौ हजार किमी की यात्रा कर लोगों को जागरूक किया

के लिए राजनीतिक दलों को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए। नदी अभियान को देश में शानदार सफलता मिली है।

इस अवसर पर सदगुरु ने कहा कि नदियों को बचाने के लिए हमने एक ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया है। इस ड्राफ्ट को लागू करने में 25 साल का समय लग सकता है लेकिन यह ड्राफ्ट आने वाले 500 सालों तक के लिए कारगर साबित होगा।

मंगलवार को इस बाबत 700 पेज का विजन दस्तावेज केंद्र सरकार के समक्ष पेश किया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्धन ने कहा कि सदगुरु द्वारा तैयार सुझावों को लागू करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। कार्यक्रम में केन्द्रीय मंत्री महेश शर्मा, अभिनेत्री जूही चावला, गायक सोनू निगम, धर्मगुरु आचार्य लोकेश मुनि भी कार्यक्रम में मौजूद रहे।

नदियों को बचाने के लिए यह मुहिम 3 सितंबर को कोयंबटूर से शुरू हुई थी। देश के 21 शहरों से होते हुए यह रैली दिल्ली पहुंची। इस दौरान सदगुरु ने लगभग नौ हजार किलोमीटर के सफर में खुद ही वाहन चलाया और लोगों को अभियान के बारे में जागरूक किया।

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
✓ Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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मानसून फिर रुठा... एक तिहाई जिलों में सूखे जैसे हालात देश के 15 राज्यों में औसत से कम बारिश, महंगाई बढ़ने की आशंका

पत्रिका ब्यूरो -- 2-10-17 इस बार में देश में 5.2% कम बरसात...

rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली/जयपुर/लखनऊ. मानसून देश के ज्यादातर हिस्सों से विदा हो गया है। 15 राज्यों (कुछ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश भी) में औसत से कम बारिश हुई है। पूरे देश में यह कमी 5.2 प्रतिशत की रही। यूपी में 12 तो राजस्थान में ढाई प्रतिशत कमी दर्ज की गई है।

देश के हर तीसरे जिले में कम बरसात हुई है। इसका असर खरीफ के फसलों पर पड़ना तय है। यूपी, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, विदर्भ और उसके आस-पास के इलाकों में मानसून की स्थिति ज्यादा खराब रही। इन क्षेत्रों में मानसून के आखिरी चरण में बारिश की कमी अधिक दिखी। देश में चार प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में उत्तर-पश्चिम में सबसे ज्यादा 10 फीसदी की कमी दर्ज की गई। दक्षिण भारत में मानसून सामान्य रहा। जून और जुलाई में अच्छी बरसात के बाद अगस्त और सितंबर के दौरान बारिश की कमी रही। शेष देश के @ पेज 13

ये रहे कारण

प्रशांत महासागर में अगस्त में कई तूफानों का असर भारतीय प्रायद्वीप पर

हिंद महासागर में बारिश के अनुकूल स्थितियां नहीं रहीं

देश के उत्तर-पश्चिम में सबसे ज्यादा 10% कमी

कब-कितनी बारिश (सामान्य से तुलना)

2012	-7%	2015	-14%
2013	-15%	2016	-08%
2014	-12%	2017	-5.2%

1. राजस्थान

1 जून से 30 सितंबर 25.1% कम बारिश



एक्सपर्ट व्यू

अर्थव्यवस्था पर असर

विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक सरकारी आंकड़ों में भी खरीफ की पैदावार में 7 फीसदी गिरावट का अनुमान जताया गया है। इसका असर रबी की बुवाई पर भी पड़ेगा। गेहूं आदि की बुवाई प्रभावित होगी। उत्पादन में कमी से खाद्य महंगाई बढ़ने की आशंका है। इसके चलते ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर असर पड़ेगा।

24	78	313	215
जिलों में अतिवृष्टि	सामान्य से अधिक	सामान्य बरसात	सामान्य से कम

आंकड़े देशभर के जिलों के

2. उत्तरप्रदेश

(मानसून अवधि 1 जून-28 सितंबर)

839.7 मिमी 602.1 मिमी
होनी चाहिए थी बारिश हुई

2014 व 2015 में सूखे की स्थिति थी।
2016 में मानसून सामान्य रहा था।

75 जिलों में से 32 में सामान्य से कम बारिश
97 बांध हैं कुल प्रदेश में

6 इस वर्ष जो बारिश कम हुई है उसका कृषि उत्पादन पर 8-10% प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उत्पादन में कमी आएगी।

मिथिलेश पांडे, वैज्ञानिक, आचार्य नरेंद्र देव कृषि विवि फैजाबाद

यूपी-रमपी के बीच स्थित राजघाट बांध का जलस्तर नीचे। इससे दोनों राज्यों को पानी उपलब्ध होता है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 2/10/17 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

New Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

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M.P. Chronicle

Amrita (Hindi)

Indian Mirror

Kal Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

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

मौसम विभाग की रिपोर्ट...

सूबे के 32 जिलों में सूखे की आहट



पत्रिका
इंडेक्स्ट्री
स्टोरी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

patrika.com

नखनऊ. प्रदेश में फिर सूखे का पंकट संभव है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश के 32 जिलों में मानसून की बारिश औसत से कम हुई है। सूखे की आहट के बीच किसानों ने राहत के लिए आवाज उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश की योगी आदित्यनाथ सरकार ने छह मंत्रियों को प्रदेश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में सूखे की स्थिति का जायजा लेने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है।

खरीफ की फसल पर संकट

भारत मौसम विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानसून की बारिश को लेकर जो आंकड़ा जारी किया है उससे मुताबिक सबसे अधिक गिरावट



उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में आई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 32 जनपदों को सूखे की चपेट में बताया गया है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जून-जुलाई के महीने में मानसून की बारिश औसत से अधिक हुई लेकिन अगस्त-सितंबर में यह बारिश औसत से कम हुई और इसने खरीफ की फसलों पर बुरा असर डाला है। खरीफ की मूंग, मूंगफली, उर्दू जैसी फसलों पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ा है। कई क्षेत्रों में धान, गन्ने और मक्के की फसल

पर भी असर पड़ा है। मौसम विभाग ने खरीफ की फसल में उत्पादन में गिरावट की संभावना जताई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जनपदों में प्रारंभिक स्तर पर शुरू हुए सर्वे में फसलों को नुकसान बताया जा रहा है।

सामान्य से 12.5 फीसदी बारिश कम

मौसम विभाग ने जो आंकड़ा जारी

किया है उसके मुताबिक जून-जुलाई में बारिश औसत से 2.5 प्रतिशत अधिक हुई, जबकि अगस्त-सितंबर में 12.5 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है। देश के उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में 10 प्रतिशत कम बारिश बताई गई है। देश के जिन 215 जनपदों में बारिश कम बताई गई है, उनमें 32 उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड के सभी जनपदों में किसानों ने फसलों के बर्बाद हो जाने की बात कही है। बुंदेलखंड के किसान नेता शिव नारायण परिहार कहते हैं, बुंदेलखंड के सभी जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति है। इस क्षेत्र में मूंग, उर्दू और मूंगफली की फसल बोसक के तौर पर मानी जाती है। अगस्त और सितंबर के महीने में कम बारिश के कारण फसलें मुरझा गईं। अब किसानों के सामने संकट है कि वह अगली फसल की बुवाई कैसे करे क्योंकि उसकी सारी लागत खरीफ की फसल के साथ नष्ट हो गई। बुंदेलखंड के साथ ही सहारनपुर, मेरठ, आगरा, अलीगढ़ मंडलों के जनपद भी सूखे की चपेट में हैं।

यूपी सरकार चौकन्नी, मंत्रियों की बनी कमेटी

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के आंदोलन और फसलों के खराब होने को लेकर आ रही सूचनाओं के बीच सूखे की स्थिति जायजा लेने के लिए मंत्रियों के तीन समूहों का गठन किया है। प्रदेश सरकार के कृषि मंत्री सूर्य प्रताप शाही और गन्ना विकास मंत्री सुरेश राणा को बुंदेलखंड का जायजा लेने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। दोनों मंत्री झाँसी और चित्रकूट मंडलों की रिपोर्ट सरकार को सौंपेंगे। दूसरी कमेटी में धर्मार्थ कार्य मंत्री लक्ष्मी नारायण और नगर विकास मंत्री गिरीश चंद्र यादव हैं जिन्हें मेरठ और सहारनपुर मंडलों की स्थिति का जायजा लेने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। तीसरी कमेटी में सिंचाई मंत्री धर्मपाल सिंह और आयुष मंत्री धर्म सिंह सैनी हैं, जो आगरा और अलीगढ़ मंडलों की रिपोर्ट सरकार को देंगे। पंद्रह दिनों में कमिटी अपनी रिपोर्ट मुख्यमंत्री को सौंपेगी, जिसके बाद किसानों को राहत देने का ऐलान किया जाएगा।

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and documents of the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project at www.sardarsarovarproject.com

यू ही पूरा नहीं हुआ सरदार सरोवर बांध का सपना

4-1-14

अवधेश कुमार

सरदार सरोवर बांध का नाम सुनते ही 1990 का दशक याद आता है जब इसे लेकर देश भर के एक्टिविस्टों ने आर-पा की लड़ाई छेड़ दी थी। नर्मदा वचाओ आंदोलन इस बांध परियोजना के विरोध में ही पैदा हुआ था। जब प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने 67 वें जन्मदिवस पर नर्मदा जिले के केवडिया स्थित सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध का लोकार्पण किया तो वो सारी यादें ताजा हो गईं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस बांध के विरोध के उस दौर की याद भी किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हर शक्ति ने इसका विरोध किया। वास्तव में सक्रियतावादियों, एनजीओ एवं कुछ पर्यावरणवादियों के विरोध का उमना प्रभाव हुआ कि मामला इसके लिए धन देने वाले विश्व बैंक तक गया और 1993 में उसने इसका धन रोक दिया। 1995 में विश्व बैंक ने भी मान लिया कि इस परियोजना में पर्यावरण का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। मामला न्यायालय तक भी गया। अक्टूबर, 2000 में उच्चतम न्यायालय की हरी झंडी के बाद सरदार सरोवर बांध का रुका हुआ काम एक बार फिर से शुरू हुआ। यानी इसे रोकने की जितनी कोशिश संभव थी की गई। बावजूद इसके यह अपनी पूर्व योजना के अनुरूप पूरा हुआ है तो इसे सामान्य नहीं माना जा सकता है। हालांकि इसका शिलान्यास 15 अप्रैल 1961 को हमारे प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने किया था। वे नए बांधों की आधुनिक युग का मंदिर कहते थे। भाखड़ा बांध को उन्होंने अपने जीवन में ही साकार कर दिया, अन्यथा

उसका भी इतना ही विरोध हाता जितना बाद में सरदार सरोवर बांध का हुआ। कहा जाता है कि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र के जल संकट को देखते हुए सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने इसका सपना 1946 में देखा था। मुंबई के इंजीनियर जमदेशजी वाच्छा ने इसकी पूरी योजना बनाई।

तो जिस योजना के पीछे ऐसे महान लोगों का सपना रहा हो, वह जनता और देश के लिए अहितकर हो सकता है इसकी कल्पना तक करनी कठिन है। हालांकि नदियों पर बड़े बांधों को लेकर दुनिया में दो राय रही हैं। एक इसे भविष्य के लिए खतरनाक मानते हैं। नदियों के बहाव में अवरलता के प्रभावित होने तथा उसके जल के अपवित्र होने की बात की जाती है तथा भविष्य में भूकम्प से लेकर भयावह बाढ़ों तक की आशंकाएं व्यक्त की जाती हैं। इन सब आशंकाओं के पक्ष में भी जबर्दस्त तर्क दिए जाते हैं जिनको काटना आसान नहीं होता। इनमें कुछ सच भी होते हैं। बांधों के कारण नदियों में गाद बढ़ी है और इसके दुष्परिणाम आए हैं किंतु इसका दूसरा पक्ष भी है। वह यह है कि आप करोड़ों लोगों को पानी के लिए छटपटाते देखते रहेंगे, लोगों को पीने के लिए कई-कई किलोमीटर से पानी लाने के लिए मजबूर होते देखते रहेंगे, फसलों को सूखने देंगे या इन परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? जाहिर है, आम आदमी इसमें दूसरे विकल्प का समर्थन करेगा। मोदी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मैं जब एक बार बीएसएफ के जवानों के साथ बैठा तो पता चला इस रेंगिस्तान में सैकड़ों मील दूर से जवान पानी लेकर आते थे तो जवानों को पीने का पानी मिलता

था। जिस दिन मैं नर्मदा का पानी लेकर वहां पहुंचा तो मैंने बीएसएफ के जवानों के चेहरों पर एक खुशी देखी थी।

हम सबने महाराष्ट्र से लेकर राजस्थान में पानी के भयावह संकट देखे हैं। गुजरात भी पहले ऐसे ही संकट से जुड़ा था किंतु उसे काफी हद तक दूर किया गया। इस बांध में मध्य प्रदेश सहित इन राज्यों का जल संकट काफी हद तक दूर होगा। लाखों हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई होगी सो अलग। बिजली तो खेर पैदा होगी ही। जो आकड़ें हमें उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं उनके अनुसार बांध का मौजूदा जल स्तर 128.44 मीटर है। इससे 6000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। वैसे इस बांध का भी सबसे

स्वीकारना होगा कि सरदार सरोवर बांध के खुलने के बाद नागरिकों और किसानों को फायदा मिलेगा और करोड़ों किसानों का भाग्य बदल सकता है।

यह कोई सामान्य बांध नहीं है। चाहे इसका जितना विरोध हुआ हो या आज भी हो रहा हो, यह हमारे पूर्वजों की महान कल्पना तथा इंजीनियरों की श्रेष्ठतम कुशलता का नमूना है। वस्तुतः यह भारत की सबसे बड़ी जल संसाधन परियोजना बन गई है। इसमें 4.73 मिलियन क्यूबिक पानी जमा करने की क्षमता है। इतना ही नहीं यह भारत का तीसरा सबसे ऊंचा बांध भी है। इस बांध के 30 दरवाजे हैं। हर दरवाजे का वजन

हैं। इनमें से 120 बल्य बांध के समान 30 दरवाजों पर लगे हैं। इनमें होने वाली रोशनी से ओवरफ्लो का आभास होता है। वास्तव में यह बांध बेहतरीन इंजीनियरिंग का नमूना है। 1.2 किमी लंबा ये बांध अब तक 4141 करोड़ यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन अपने दो बिजलीघरों से कर चुका है। सरकार के मुताबिक इस बांध ने 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये का भी लिए हैं। इस बांध से 6000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। जिन लोगों ने इसका निर्माण होते नहीं देखा है या जो वहां तक नहीं गए हैं वे आसानी से समझ सकते हैं कि इसमें कितनी बुद्धि लगी होगी कितने संसाधन खर्च हुए होंगे।

आंदोलनों के कारण इसका काम बाधित होता गया और इसका खर्च भी बढ़ता गया। लंबे अंतराल के बाद 1986-87 में जब राजीव गांधी प्रधानमंत्री थे, इसे हर हाल में मूर्त रूप देने का निर्णय किया गया। उस समय इसकी लागत आंकी गई थी, 6400 करोड़ रुपये किंतु समय के साथ इसकी लागत बढ़ती गई और यह पूरा होते-होते 65 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया। अगर समय पर काम आरंभ होकर पूरा हुआ होता तो यह काफी कम रूप के खर्च से पूरा हो जाता। बांध की इसकी को लेकर भी लंबी लड़ाई हुई। इसकी आरंभिक 122 मीटर उंचाई को सिंचाई, बिजली एवं पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लक्ष्य के अनुरूप नहीं माना गया। इसके लिए मोदी जब मुख्यमंत्री थे लगातार केन्द्र से ऊंचाई बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति देने की मांग करते रहे। प्रदेश कांग्रेस के नेता भी इस मामले पर गुजरात सरकार के साथ थे। मोदी सरकार आने के बाद इसकी अनुमति दी गई।



ज्यादा लाभ गुजरात को मिलेगा। इससे यहां के 15 जिलों के 3137 गांवों की 18.45 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सकेगी किंतु महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश एवं राजस्थान भी इससे काफी हद तक लाभान्वित होंगे। बिजली का सबसे अधिक 57 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश को मिलेगा। महाराष्ट्र को 27 प्रतिशत और गुजरात को 16 प्रतिशत बिजली मिलेगी। राजस्थान को सिर्फ पानी मिलेगा। इसके दूसरे पक्ष हैं किंतु प्रधानमंत्री मोदी को इस बात का

450 टन है। इसको बंद करने में लगभग एक घंटे का समय लगता है। इस बांध को बनाने में 86.20 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर कंक्रीट लगा है। हिसाब लगाने वाले बता रहे हैं कि इससे पृथ्वी के चंद्रमा तक सड़क बनाई जा सकती थी। कंक्रीट के इस्तेमाल के आधार पर यह दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा बांध है। अमेरिका का ग्रांट कुली पहले स्थान पर आता है। बांध पर गुलाबी, सफेद और लाल रंग के 620 एलईडी बल्य लगाए गए हैं। ये कुल 1000 वाट के

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M.P. Chronicle

A. A. (Hindi)

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Kal Dunya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

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दिल्ली के 93 तालाबों को जीवनदान मिलेगा

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली में गिरते जल स्तर को थामने के लिए सरकार वॉटर बोर्ड की मदद लेगी। पुराने तलाब, जोहड़ व अन्य स्रोतों को जीवित किया जाएगा और पानी की बचत की जाएगी। इसके लिए दिल्ली सरकार ने 93 वॉटर बोर्ड को चिह्नित किया है। इस योजना की शुरुआत एक पॉयलट प्रोजेक्ट से होगी और इसके बाद सभी तलाबों व जोहड़ों को संवारा जाएगा।

परेशानी यह है कि सभी तालाबों में इलाके का गंदा पानी आ रहा है। इससे ये प्रयोग के लायक नहीं हैं। सरकार गंदे पानी को रोकने के लिए छोटे-छोटे सीवरेज प्लांट तैयार कराएगी। इन प्लांट से पानी का शोधन कर तलाब में डाला जाएगा।

**बोर्ड जांच करेगा कि पानी
कहां बर्बाद हो रहा है**

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड जल्द पानी का ऑडिट शुरू करेगा। जांचा जाएगा कि प्लांट से कितना पानी छोड़ा गया और कितना पानी बिलिंग बोर्ड को मिला। इसके लिए पानी के फ्लोमीटर लगाए जाएंगे। इसके माध्यम प्लांट से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचे पानी का ऑडिट संभव होगा। इस योजना को करीब 222 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से लागू किया जाएगा।

इसकी शुरुआत जल बोर्ड तीन वॉटर बोर्डों से करेगा। इनमें आया नगर, खैर व मित्राऊगांव की वॉटर बोर्ड शामिल है। इन वॉटर बोर्डों में शुद्ध पानी उपलब्ध करवाकर इन्हें पुनर्जीवित किया जाएगा।

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