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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.

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For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 2/2/18 in the

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"We consider agriculture as an enterprise and want to help farmers produce more from the same land parcel at lesser cost and simultaneously realise higher prices for their produce."

ARUN JAITLEY
FINANCE MINISTER



TAKE 5

1 Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural crops will be 1.5 times more than the input cost.

2 Rs 2,000 crore for Agri Market Development Fund to show importance of retail market in the sector of agriculture marketing.

3 "Operation Greens" for basic vegetables like tomato, onion and potato consumed throughout the year. To tide over seasonal and regional production of these perishable commodities, 'Operation Greens' to connect farmers and consumers in a manner that satisfies both. Provision of Rs 500 crore has been made.

4 Reinvigorate National Bamboo Mission with a fund of Rs 1,290 crore to increase agriculture and non-agricultural activities.

5 Agricultural credit up to Rs 11 lakh crore, up from Rs 10 lakh crore last year.



FOR THE LAND

Farmers plough their land at Nal Kantha village, situated around 80 kilometres from Ahmedabad. The finance minister has said that the government will create an institutional mechanism, with participation of all ministries concerned, to develop appropriate policies and practices for price and demand forecast. Javed Raja

Another ₹1,000-cr push for irrigation

AMITABH SINHA
PUNE, FEBRUARY 1

CARRYING FORWARD the work it started in the Union Budget two years ago, the government has made an additional allocation of almost Rs 1,000 crore for extending and strengthening irrigation facilities, and improving groundwater management in rural areas.

The Budget for the water resources ministry has seen an over 15 per cent jump compared to the revised estimates (RE) for last year. In real terms, it amounts to a total of Rs 1,200 crore, over 80 per cent (Rs 995 crore) of which has been earmarked for efficient extraction of groundwater, especially in some selected backward districts, and for command area development of irrigation projects.

"Groundwater irrigation scheme under Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojana — Har Khet Ko Pani — will be taken up in 96 irrigation deprived districts where less than 30 per cent of land holdings get assured irrigation presently. I have allocated Rs 2,600 crore for this purpose," Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said in his Budget speech.

The allocation for Har Khet Ko Pani programme in the RE for last year was Rs 1,888 crore.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), which has some other components apart from Har Khet Ko Pani, has seen its allocation go up from Rs 2,670 crore (RE) last year to Rs 3,178 crore now, an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

The fresh emphasis on irrigation builds on the massive push it had received in the 2016 Budget, when the gov-

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Water, water, everywhere? Not really!

4.7

THE refrain commonly spoken and universally understood from the bottom of one's heart - via the smacking of the lips, brushing of the palate and slithering through the tongue before feeling its trickling and gulping into the food pipe and disappearing in the deep confines of the belly and intestines - is: 'nothing quenches thirst as water does!'

Being a Chandigarhian, I have been, now I realise, blessed to have free-flowing quality quantities of this elixir of life: for drinking, cooking, washing, cleaning, with not a care and with enough to spare, too. It's only during childhood, when we visited our grandparents in Ambala that I felt that water was something that could not be taken for granted. The elders had to get up at odd unearthly hours to fill huge tubs and deep buckets of water for use for all chores through the day. The other day, a Haryanvi quip circulated on WhatsApp reminded me of those fond times at my grandparents' cosy home during our school vacations in the 1970s and early '80s. It also jolted me into the insight that the twin problems of water scarcity/infrastructure and power still persist in many parts of our country. The trifle witty bit of banter went thus:

Guy: Tan tana tan tantan taara, chalti hai kya nau se boara?

Girl: Na, 11 baje light aavegi, tanki mein paani charchana hai.

In fact, I recall that not all houses in Ambala then had tap water supply. Some

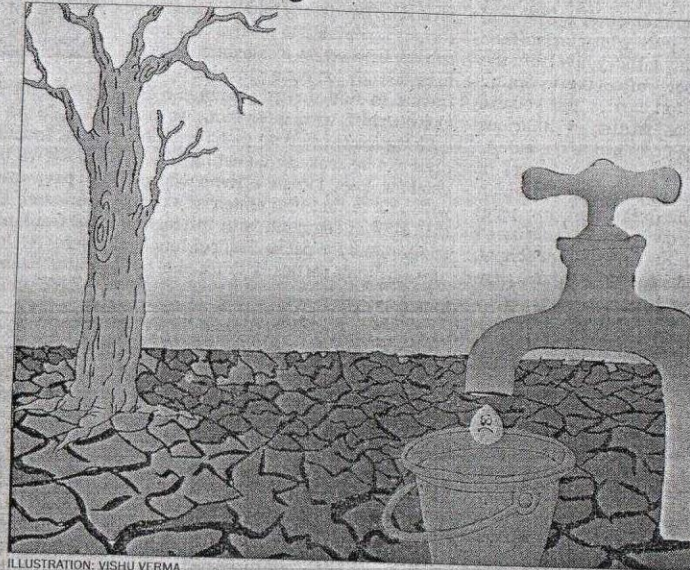


ILLUSTRATION: VISHU VERMA

people depended on the municipal water supply from taps installed in streets. Queues of water containers snaking outwards from the tap were a common sight. So were fights among neighbours residents over water. Each drop was precious and treasured; splashing around and frolicking in water was a luxury denied to the kids there. One had to time one's activities

around the water/power schedule (even romance was secondary, as the above little jibe shows). Otherwise, you could be in deep water (to be in a difficult situation which is hard to deal with).

Incidentally, the residents of Cape Town in South Africa today find themselves to be in deep water over water. The metropolis is in the grip of an acute water shortage.

The city is in deep trouble as it has run almost dry. Touted as the first major city in the world to face such a prospect, it is projected that in mid-April, Capetonians (of Cape Town) will reach 'Day Zero', when not a drop will be left in their reservoirs.

Some steps being taken to keep their head above water (avoid getting into difficulties) are restricted and reduced usage of water by the city's 4 million residents and curtailment of supply to farmers. As South Africa's second biggest city and biggest tourist destination grapples with the crisis of parched rivers and dams, people who are used to lavish and water-guzzling lifestyles are feeling like fish out of water (to feel awkward/uncomfortable because you are in an situation which you have not experienced before). They are lining up to collect water from natural spring outlets or from communal taps. Fights are erupting as each person has been limited to using 50 litres (13 gallons) of water per day. Comparatively, an average person in the USA consumes 300 to 380 litres (80 to 100 gallons).

So, why does Cape Town find itself in hot water (to be in a difficult situation due to one's own actions)? There was already pressure on the resources due as throngs migrated to the city over the years. Now, three years of unprecedented drought and, perhaps, exacerbated by climate, rendered Cape Town depleted of water. They are hoping for good winter rains in May for the rivers to be filled again and water running in their taps.

We all need to learn a lesson from Town's predicament. Let us we generally preach on M Water Day annually: how water and to drink clean water. As Benjamin Franklin's well is dry, we learn the worst way, the Guinness Book of World Records records the worst famine caused by drought in northern China in 1876-79, where 9 and 13 million people are have died after the rains for consecutive years. And, around the time (1876-78), approximately 10 million Indians died when the monsoon failed for successive years.

Interestingly, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu presented Minister Modi a special gift of a mobile water desalination unit during his visit to India. Modi dedicated the water treatment plant to the people of Suigam village on the India-Pak border in Banaskant. It will be able to give pure drinking water to BSF soldiers guarding the border. The people of the surrounding villages will be useful during disasters such as earthquakes, military use in rain and rural areas. This jeep upturn Samuel Taylor Coleridge's line from his ballad *The Ancient Mariner*: 'Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink.'

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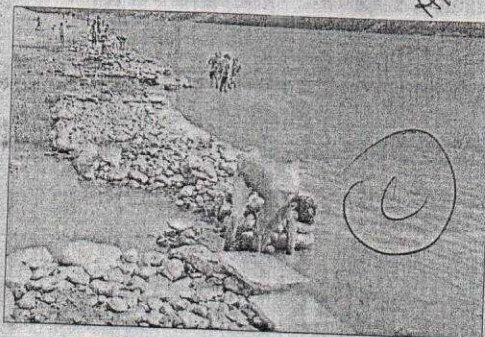
Ganga water cleaner than it was in 1986?

Rajesh Ahuja and
Moushumi Das Gupta

NEW DELHI: The Ganga may be cleaner today than it was in 1986, when efforts to first clean the river were launched, with the quality of its water showing an improvement on two out of three key parameters used for measurement, in some stretches across 10 important cities, according to data from the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) that has been seen by Hindustan Times.

The parameters where the water quality has shown improvement between 1986 and 2017 are dissolved oxygen (DO) and biological oxygen demand (BOD). The third parameter is faecal coliform level, which is crucial to assess if the water is fit for drinking and bathing; this data was not provided by NMCG, which comes under the Union water resources ministry and is spearheading the ₹20,000 crore Namami Gange programme to clean the river.

Interestingly, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) — the country's pollution watchdog — measured the water quality



■ It was in 1986 that efforts to clean the Ganga were launched. The water quality has improved on two of three key parameters. HTFILE

against all three parameters and provided the data to NMCG.

Coliforms are a broad class of bacteria found in faeces of humans and animals and their presence may indicate the possible presence of harmful, disease causing organisms.

A report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Rejuvenation of Ganga tabled in Parliament last year said that during 2016-17, the total coliform level in Ganga across all the cities of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal that it flowed through,

was six to 334 times higher than the prescribed levels.

For better water quality, the DO should be more than 5mg/l and BOD should be less than 3mg/l (as per CPCB fixed standards for outdoor bathing). Along with faecal coliform level, BOD and DO are essential to measure a river's biological health.

The CPCB data shows that DO level in ten cities spanning five states through which Ganga flows was more than 5 mg/l in 2017.

CONTINUED ON P 9

Ganga

These cities were Rishikesh, Haridwar, Garhmukteshwar, Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Palta and Uluberia. In majority of the stretches, the DO level varied between 7.7 mg/l and 8.8 mg/l, including Rishikesh where it was 10mg/l. In 1986, the DO measured in Rishikesh was 8.1mg/l.

DO is the level of oxygen dissolved in water and is a crucial parameter in assessing water quality. The lesser its level, the lesser are the chances of survival of aquatic life including fish.

The BOD level — amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in the water — was found to be less than the permissible level in fewer stretches, including those near Rishikesh, Haridwar, Garhmukteshwar and Patna.

The Ganga flows through five states (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal) before it reaches the Bay of Bengal.

"Our present aim is to achieve bathing standard in Ganga. And the steps initiated so far seems to be bearing result. The DO level was more than 5mg/l in most places except some stretches of Kanpur. But even here there is improvement. Some species of fishes have been sighted, that also

adult ones in the last two year," said a senior ministry official involved with the program who did not want to be identified.

Experts said that it's too early to say the water quality of the river is improving. "There have been some improvement but again there are fluctuations. There has been no change in waste generation. Efforts are being made to treat the waste by setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) but it will take time. The faecal coliform level needs improvement," said RM Bhargava, senior scientist at CPCB, who is in charge of monitoring the river water quality. Environmental activist MC Mehta agrees: "The CAG report tabled last year clearly shows that quality of the river has deteriorated over the years. The CPCB data for DO and BOD does not reflect the true picture, which will be clear only when the figures for faecal coliform is also disclosed."

The ministry official cited in the first instance claimed that in the past few years faecal coliform level has remained the same. Hindustan Times couldn't independently authenticate his claim.

"It's a live river. In western countries rivers are mainly used for economic purpose. Here it's not like this. Ganga is a source of livelihood, faith is attached to it, and people go and bathe there. In Varanasi, on an average 250 to 300

dead bodies are cremated every day on the ghats. On normal days 50,000 people visit Ganga, which goes up during festival," he said.

The CAG report puts the faecal coliform level in 2016-17 in the upstream stretch of the river in Varanasi at 3000 MPN (most probable number)/100ml while downstream it was 46187 MPN/100ml. For bathing purpose coliform level should be 500 MPN/100ml or less.

The ministry official said that though cleaning of the river is a continuous process, the measures taken by the government in the last few years are slowly showing results. Of the 1109 grossly polluting industries inspected by CPCB between December 2015 and November 2017, 508 were found non-compliant with respect to prescribed effluent discharge standards and were asked to close.

Till November 2017, 93 projects for managing municipal sewage have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹14,167 crore. Dr Dipankar Saha, former additional director, CPCB said that it is too early to say if the water quality in the river has improved. "What we can say at the moment by comparing the BOD and DO figures from 1986 to 2017 is that steps taken by the authorities have started giving a signal that there is uniformity in the water quality and there is no signal of deterioration."

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Received threat over water: Narmada engineer

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
RAJKOT, FEBRUARY 3

AN ENGINEER of Kutch Branch Canal (KBC) of Narmada project in Gujarat gave an application to Radhanpur police station in Patan district on Friday, alleging that an unidentified man from Kutch threatened him over supplying irrigation water to farmers.

Shashikant Mahant, in-charge executive engineer of KBC, said a man reportedly called him and threatened him with "dire consequences".

"The caller asked me why I was not releasing water to farmers despite there being enough storage in KBC. I told him that I was acting as per direction of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL). However, the caller demanded that we release water immediately. He threat-

ened me with dire consequences, adding that he and a group of farmers were coming to my office shortly," Mahant told *The Sunday Express*.

SSNNL is the Gujarat government-owned corporation which is executing and operating the Narmada dam project.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi had inaugurated a pumping station on KBC near Bhachau town of arid Kutch district in May last year and announced that the pumping station will pump water downstream Tappar dam near Anjar. However, presently, authorities are supplying irrigation water to agricultural land falling in command area of KBC till Bhachau. The KBC is designed to tail in Mandavi in western Kutch, but the canal is not complete yet.

Radhanpur police inspector D H Zala couldn't be contacted for comment.

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Tulsi and ashvagandha to purify Nekkampur Lake in Hyderabad

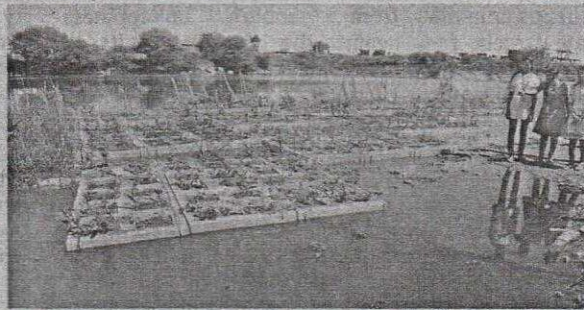
'Floating treatment wetland' uses hydroponics for clean-up the water body

SYED MOHAMMED
HYDERABAD

From a distance, it might appear as if hyacinth has consumed the Nekkampur Lake in the city. But a closer inspection will reveal there is more to the waterbody than meets the eye. Gently floating on the surface is an artificial 'island' made of meticulously chosen plant species.

"The island is a floating treatment wetland (FTW). Several plants on this FTW help clean the lake by absorbing nutrients, such as excess nitrates and oxygen, present in the water. They thus reduce the content of these chemicals," says Madhulika Choudhary, who heads Dhruvansh, an NGO.

The FTW was inaugurated on February 2, World



Nature at work: Plants on 'floating treatment wetland' clean the lake by absorbing nitrates in the water. • NAGARA GOPAL

Wetlands Day. Measuring 3,000 sq. ft., the FTW is a joint effort of Dhruvansh, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority, the Ranga Reddy district administration and other organisations.

Based on the soil-less hydroponics technique, the FTW comprises four layers.

Floatable bamboo forms its base, over which styrofoam cubicles are placed. The third layer consists of gunny bags. The final layer is of gravel.

"Hydroponics permits plants to grow only on sunlight and water. There is no need of soil. There are small holes at the bottom,

which facilitate the flow of nutrients from the water to the plants (the biological uptake process), which are held upright by the gravel layer," Ms. Choudhary says.

Cleaning agents planted on the FTW include vetivers, canna, cattalis, bulrush, citronella, hibiscus, fountain grass, flowering herbs, tulsi and ashvagandha.

Micro-organisms growing on the FTW and plant root systems break down and consume the organic matter in the water through microbial decomposition. The root systems filter out sediments and pollutants.

Periodic biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) readings are taken from the Pollution Control Board. When the project began, the BOD was 27 mg/l.

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HT SPOTLIGHT | CAUVERY CRISIS

ONE/TWO

Ahead of SC ruling, Karnataka and TN tense over water share

RIVER ROW The Cauvery water dispute, which has been going on for a century, has drawn battle lines between the two states as both wait with bated breath for the apex court's final verdict

KV Lakshmana

letters@hindustantimes.com

CHENNAI / BENGALURU: The century-old Cauvery water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka could see a final settlement soon as the Supreme Court is expected to give its verdict on the issue any time this month. Ahead of the judgment, the two states are tense with anticipation and apprehension as it will impact the fortunes of millions of farmers on either side.

Passions are running high. In poll-bound Karnataka, the Congress-led government can ill-afford to upset farmers now and in neighbouring Tamil Nadu, the Opposition is mounting a frontal attack on a wobbly AIADMK government.

It is in this scenario that Tamil Nadu chief minister Edappadi Palaniswami last month sought an audience with his Karnataka counterpart Siddaramaiah to urge him to release 80 thousand million cubic feet (tmcft) of Cauvery water that was due to Tamil Nadu, as per the final award of the Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal.

Citing poor storage in its reservoirs and its own irrigation requirements and the drinking water needs of an expanding Bengaluru, Karnataka has allegedly defied the Supreme Court order and refused to release water.

The farmers in the Cauvery delta farming fields here were hoping for a good crop this year after six successive drought years, who desperately need water to save the standing Samba crops (rice grown between August and January), may once again be disappointed.

Siddaramaiah appears to be playing for time and is unlikely to meet EPS before the Supreme Court verdict—citing his preoccupation with state budget



■ Tamil Nadu farmers are crying hoarse for 15 tmcft of water to save the standing samba crop, but the state government is in a bind given the precariously low storage level in the Mettur dam.

S RAJA/HT

Tomorrow:

Tamil Nadu farmers hope Karnataka is fair, latter says our needs first

slated for February 16.

"There will be no meeting before the verdict. We are expecting 470 tmcft of water for Karnataka in the final award as against the 270 tmcft given by the tribunal," says Brajesh Kallappa, the Congress spokesperson from Karnataka.

Karnataka water resources minister MB Patil told mediapersons that Karnataka was not in a position to release any more Cauvery water. Tamil Nadu had already received 113 tmcft so far, which was more than what is stipulated under a distress formula, he added.

Experts say it is not without reason that Tamil Nadu farmers see Karnataka as the villain.

They say that Karnataka has built new dams and reservoirs, de-silted its water bodies and canals and with a political unity of purpose was better prepared for the battle.

Tamil Nadu farmers are crying hoarse for 15 tmcft of water to save the standing samba crop, but the state government is in a bind given the precariously low storage level in the Mettur dam. That's one reason why chief minister EPS has lobbed the ball in Karnataka's court, but the Opposition in

Tamil Nadu is not impressed.

The DMK's working president MK Stalin said the state government should have forced Karnataka through the Centre by taking an all-party delegation to Delhi.

MDMK leader Vaiko charged Prime Minister Narendra Modi with treating Karnataka with kid gloves as he was eyeing votes to capture Karnataka that goes to polls in two months.

"What to speak of irrigation, people will not even have drinking water," Vaiko said, painting a dismal picture.

While politicians on either side whip up emotions, some counsel negotiated settlement—farmer to farmer meetings to thrash out a solution in a true give and take spirit.

Kodihalli Chandrashekhar, a farmer leader from southern Karnataka, blamed the politicians for the mess, saying, "If farmers on both sides sit down, a solution can be found without any trouble."

Chandrashekhar said that governments were responsible for the spate of violent protests by farmers and pro-Kannada groups in 2016, is already tense. The state police has stepped up security in the region.

Like Chandrashekhar, S Ranganathan, the 82-year-old general secretary of the Cauvery Delta Farmers Welfare Association and the original petitioner for setting up a Cauvery tribunal in the Supreme Court, calls for a dialogue as well.

He says nearly 80% of the crops in Cauvery delta need water for three more wettings or they will die before being harvested.

Ranganathan says the Cauvery delta is among the most efficient rice-producing fields in the world and it would be better to save Tamil Nadu's status as the rice granary of south India, just as it must be ensured that Bengaluru thrived as the IT powerhouse of the country. Karnataka's dry weather and soil quality would be better suited to millets rather than water-guzzling crops like paddy and sugarcane, he adds.

Despite these arguments, battle lines are drawn ahead of the verdict. Karnataka's Mandya region, the epicentre of violent protests by farmers and pro-Kannada groups in 2016, is already tense. The state police has stepped up security in the region.

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Chilika lake breathes as govt removes illegal prawn bunds

TAKING ACTION The demolition drive that began last June has unclogged the lake's waters by tearing up miles of fine mesh nets

Debabrata Mohanty

• debabrata.mohanty@htlive.com

BHUBANESWAR: Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, Chilika Lake has just got a fresh lease of life on the back of an ongoing government drive to eliminate illegal prawn farming that was choking one of the world's finest biodiversity hotspots.

For two decades, greedy businessmen, some with alleged political connections, strung fine-mesh nets hooked to bamboo and wooden sticks that trapped Chilika's famed prawns as well as other marine resources. The illegal prawn farming was slowing killing the sensitive eco-system.

The nets, locally, called gheris, erected for the lucrative culture of Bagda Chingri (local name for tiger prawns), set the cash registers ringing for the businessmen while ruining the livelihood of two lakh traditional fishermen along the Chilika coast.

Now, for the first time in two decades, a demolition drive by the Odisha government that began last June seems to have unclogged the lake's waters by tearing up miles of fine mesh nets.

With barge-mounted excavators dredging through the Chilika shoreline for months together, more than 85 per cent of the prawn gheries are now gone.

"The lake is breathing free now," said Suresh Mohapatra, additional chief secretary, Odisha forest and environment department, who during his term as district collector of Puri 20 years ago had tried clearing the illegal gheries without much success.

The lake spread across Puri, Ganjam and Khurda districts is among the world's most amazing biodiversity hotspots having more than 300 varieties of fish and at least 130 Irrawaddy Dolphins which are now considered endangered species. It also plays host to an estimated 8 lakh

migratory birds that fly thousands of miles every year from Siberia and the Caspian Sea.

Fishermen had alleged that since the early 1990s, the lake's ecosystem was being steadily eroded as the prawn mafia - with alleged links to the Congress and ruling Biju Janata Dal - steadily encroached upon the fertile shoreline and created their own prawn farming ground for breeding tiger prawns that fetch anything between ₹500 to ₹1,200 per kg.

Political parties deny any connection with the prawn mafia.

"I categorically deny involvement of any Congressmen in the prawn gheries. In 1999, when I was a minister in (the) Giridhar Gamang cabinet I personally fought against the prawn mafia," said Prasad Harichandan, Odisha Pradesh Congress chief.

BJD spokesperson Sasmit Patra also ruled out his party's involvement saying, "As far as I know no BJD leaders are involved."

The shoreline of the lake is the most fertile ground where phytoplanktons (microscopic marine algae), the food for the aquatic animals grow.

As the prawn mafia created their own mini lakes with mesh nets, the prawn juveniles they reared there grew in size devouring most of the phytoplankton resulting in rest of the fisheries starving.

"The rising profits due to prawn gheries led to their mushrooming over the lake. From just about 5 sq km in 1989 the gheries spread over 175 sq km till last year. Apart from hampering natural growth of fish, it hindered free flow of water and accelerated the process of silting," said Sushant Nanda, chief executive of Chilika Development Authority.

Though gheries were being cleared earlier, the collusion between local officials and the prawn mafia meant that the mesh nets were up within hours of an 'official raid'.

Frustrated over its failures, the government last year dusted up the 37-year-old Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1981 that had a provision of authorizing a government official for clearing the illegal gheries. The government authorized the chief executive of the CDA to clear the gheries with the help of police and other departments.

The demolition team did meet obstacles and at one village of Puri district abutting the lake, the prawn mafia used crude bombs late last year to scare them away. But the demolition drive has had an excellent run so far clearing illegal gheries in over 151 sq km area while officials are on course to clear the rest of the gheries over 25 sq km in about a month's time.

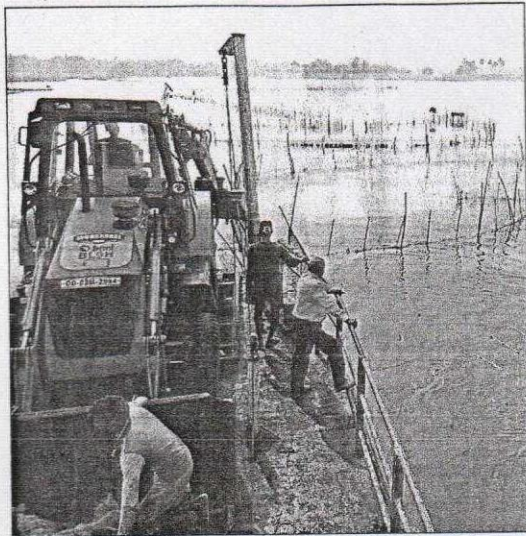
"Unlike previous years, the mesh nets have not come up again quickly," said a local official.

Local fishermen who had tough time fishing due to the prawn mafia, are overjoyed.

"We are also able to fish peacefully. Earlier, henchmen of the prawn mafia used to thrash us if we came near the prawn gheries," Bhikari Jali, a fisherman of Chandraput village of Khurda district said, adding that the fishing catch has gone up in the last 3-4 months. District Fisheries Officer of Khurda, Khetrabisi Behera added that the prawn catches have gone up by 20% in the last few months.

Environmentalists say removal of the gheries has led to a visible change of the lake's ecosystem.

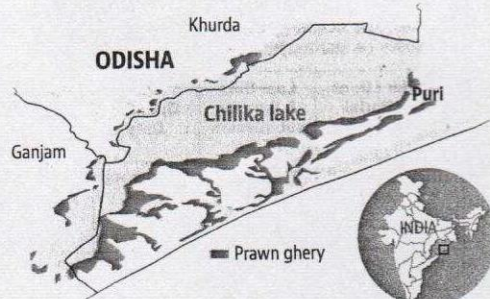
"We can see sponges in the lake which were not visible earlier. The migratory birds were earlier confined to the Nalabana bird sanctuary, but this year they were spread all over the lake. Besides, the Irrawaddy Dolphins are being spotted in parts of the lake where they were never seen. This would help Chilika get the tag of world heritage site," said environmentalist Biswajit Mohanty.



• An excavator clears the lake of nets tied to catch prawns. HT PHOTO

Saving the waterbody

For decades, Chilika's ecosystem was being steadily eroded by prawn mafia who encroached upon the fertile shoreline



LAKE SPREAD

Area: 900 sqkm to 1165 sqkm (between summer and monsoon)

52 rivers and rivulets drain into the lake

BIODIVERSITY

300 fish varieties found

131 bird species found. In winter, their number is 8 lakh

134 Irrawaddy Dolphins spotted

PRAWN FARMS

900 prawn gheri area in 177 sqkm

152 sqkm area demolished so far

ECONOMY

12,363 fishermen families

14,000 tonne annual fish/prawn/crab catch reported

₹480 crore economic value

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 4/2/18 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

राजिम नदी मैराथन : नदी बचाने 7000 प्रतिभागियों ने लगाई दौड़, जल संसाधन मंत्री भी दौड़े

→ 4-2-18

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

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रायपुर. कल्प कुंभ के दौरान शनिवार को राजिम नदी मैराथन का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें प्रदेशभर के लगभग 7000 हजार धावकों ने अपनी प्रतिभा का प्रदर्शन किया। 5 किमी. ओपन पुरुष वर्ग में गरियाबंद के गुलाब चंद साहू ने प्रथम, देवेन्द्र कुमार निषाद ने द्वितीय और युधिष्ठिर साहू ने तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया। वहीं, बस्तर की महिला वर्ग में रूखमणी साहू ने प्रथम, कृतिका घोष ने द्वितीय और भिमेश्वरी ठाकुर ने तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया।



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
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नव: 'ब्रह्मपुत्र की धारा मोड़े चीन, 5-2-18 भारत को कोई खतरा नहीं'

■ **भाषा, कोलकाता :** पूर्व सेना प्रमुख जनरल शंकर रॉय चौधरी ने कहा कि चीन द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र (चीन में त्सांगपो नदी) के मार्ग में कथित तौर पर परिवर्तन करने से भारत को कोई खतरा नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आरोप सही है तो भारत में ब्रह्मपुत्र कहलाने वाली इस नदी की पर्याप्त सहायक नदियां हैं, जिनमें उचित मात्रा में बारिश का पानी आता है। रॉय चौधरी ने भारत-चीन संबंधों विवादित मुद्दों को हल करने के तरीकों पर विचार गोष्ठी में कहा कि अगर चीन पानी का रास्ता बदलता भी है तो भी भारत को चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहीं चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र

की धारा का रुख मोड़कर उसे शिनजियांग प्रांत की ओर करने से इनकार किया है। जनरल रॉय चौधरी ने उद्योग और निर्माण के मोर्चे पर चीन से पिछड़ने के लिए भारत के आर्थिक क्षेत्र की कथित तौर पर धीमी रफ्तार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया।

चीन ने नदी का मार्ग बदलकर शिनजियांग प्रांत की ओर करने से इनकार किया

चीन का जल युद्ध

पूर्व राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार एम. के. नारायणन ने इस मुद्दे पर कड़ा रुख अपनाते हुए कहा कि भारत के साथ चीन जल युद्ध शुरू करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र को लेकर जल युद्ध करने पर सक्रियता से विचार कर रहा है। एशिया की अर्थव्यवस्था के पश्चिमी

अर्थव्यवस्था से अधिक वृद्धि करने पर नारायणन ने कहा कि दुनिया में एक समय पर दो आबादियों के एक साथ एक ही क्षेत्र में बढ़ोतरी कम देखी गई है। इसके नतीजे भी अच्छे नहीं रहे हैं। चीन और भारत राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था और सेना जैसे कई मोर्चों पर प्रतिस्पर्धा कर रहे हैं। पूर्व एनएसए ने कहा कि हालांकि मौजूदा समय में अमेरिका उनका मुख्य विरोधी है, लेकिन चीन मानता है कि उन्हें असली चुनौती भारत से ही मिलेगी। भारतीय वायुसेना के पूर्व प्रमुख एयर मार्शल (सेवानिवृत्त) अरूप राहा ने कहा कि चीन से निपटने के लिए भारत को अपने पड़ोसियों से दोस्त जैसा व्यवहार रखना चाहिए।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 27/01/18 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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केशवपुरम। मंगोलपुरी। सुल्तानपुरी। किराड़ी। बवाना। बुराड़ी। भलस्वा। निरंकारी कॉलोनी। प्रशांत वि

6 फरवरी को बारिश लौटेगी ठंड

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली एनसीआर में 6 फरवरी को बूंदाबांदी का अनुमान है, जिसके बाद अधिकतम तापमान में 4 से 5 डिग्री की गिरावट आएगी। हालांकि अगले दो दिन गर्म रहेंगे। शुक्रवार को लगातार दूसरे दिन अधिकतम तापमान ने सात साल का रेकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया, जो 26.5 डिग्री रहा। यह सामान्य से 4 डिग्री ज्यादा है। लोदी रोड में 27.1 और रिज में 27 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया। न्यूनतम तापमान 10.5 डिग्री रहा, जो सामान्य से 2 डिग्री अधिक है। शनिवार को यह 11 डिग्री रह सकता है। हालांकि 4 फरवरी के बाद ही 1 से दो डिग्री की कमी आने का अनुमान है।