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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
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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.

SEEMANDHRA

AP records deepest water table

U. SUDHAKAR REDDY |
DC
HYDERABAD, JULY 3

There is a Bikaner in the making in Andhra Pradesh. Bikaner in Rajasthan, near the Pakistan border, is surrounded by the Thar Desert and has the deepest groundwater level in the country, with the piezometer recording 119.06 m BGL (metres below ground level).

In Andhra Pradesh, T. Velamavaripalli in Vempalle mandal of Kadapa district has recorded 114.10 m BGL. This is the deepest water table in the state.

Deputy director of the Kadapa Ground Water Department, M. Muralidhar, says there are two reasons for this dire situation in Vempalle mandal.

"First is that water level is drastically depleting as locals are tapping the third aquifer system by drilling borewells to a depth of more than 1,000 feet. The first and second aquifer systems have already dried up," he said.

Another reason for the low groundwater table, he says, is the geological formation of the Vempalle area where recharging is poor. "Usually, when limestone is on the top and shale is below, the ground water will be on the top. But here, limestone layers are deep below the shale and due to this, the water is available only at depth," he said.

WATER SCARCITY

ACCORDING TO the Andhra Pradesh Water Land and Trees Act, 2002 when groundwater level is below 20 metres, digging of borewells is banned.

■ ANANTAPUR HAS highest number of places recording deep groundwater levels in the state with an average of 25.58 m below ground level.

■ OUT OF top 100 places with deep groundwater levels in AP, 26 are in Anantapur, 18 are in Kadapa, 18 are in Chittoor, 15 in Prakasam and 10 in West Godavari.

TOP 10 PLACES WITH DEEP GROUNDWATER LEVEL

1. YSR Kadapa-Vempalli-T. Velamavaripalli	114.10
2. Chittoor-Tavanampalli-Kattakindapalle	90.14
3. Anantapur-Agali-Agali	82.98
4. Chittoor-Irala-Maddipatlapalle	81.73
5. Chittoor-Molakalacheruvu-T. Chowdasamudram	81.51
6. Chittoor-Kalikiri-Guttapalyam	80.78
7. Anantapur-Gandlapenta	79.76
8. Chittoor-Pileru-Sivaramapuram	78.37
9. Anantapur-Talupula	72.37
10. Anantapur-Lepakshi-Pulamathi	68.87

He said more data is being gathered on the situation. Local farmers have been advised to practise water management techniques like drip irrigation. There is no desertification of the surface area like in Anantapur. "The Anantapur area is granitic area and Kadapa is sedimentary, so there is no desertification here," said Mr Muralidhar.

Jammalamadugu revenue divisional officer K. Vinayakam says that of the 51 mandals in Kadapa district, around 36 mandals are drought prone

and no attempts have been made at water conservation.

"The rainfall is less in the area. We are dependent solely on the south west monsoon and after September there are no rains. There has been over exploitation of groundwater in this area. We have stopped giving permission for bore wells and farmers are digging unauthorised ones. There are huge banana plantations in the area due to which the water is exploited. Farmers go for unhealthy competition of digging up to 800

to 1,000 feet," he said.

The Papagni river flows nearby and government officials say irrigation water projects are being worked on. He said that the situation is already so dire that water management techniques may have little impact as it is difficult to recharge the third aquifer.

He added, "Last year and this year too rain fall was less. But power consumption was very high. This suggests that ground water extraction is more but there is no infiltration of water into the ground."

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Can't deny Bangladesh its share of water: Tathagata

Guwahati: India cannot deny Bangladesh its share of river water and the related issues need to be resolved through arbitration, a joint commission or other such mechanisms, Tripura Governor Tathagata Roy said here on Tuesday. Calling for a comprehensive plan to share river water between the two countries, Roy also said that India and Bangladesh should agree to share the burden of water shortage.

Presiding over the valedictory function of the 8th India Bangladesh Friendship Dialogue here, Roy said that Bangladesh should get water under the tenets of public international



125.
Tathagata Roy

laws as the lower riparian state should get its share of water from every international river.

"India cannot deny Bangladesh its share of water of rivers that flow from this country. This is my personal opinion and not in any way the official stand of India. But every international river should have some share of its water for the lower riparian state under the tenets of public international laws," he said.

SAMUDRA GUPTA KASHYAP

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HDK threatens to join protest against water release to TN

BENGALURU, DHNS: JD(S) state president H D Kumaraswamy on Monday warned that his party will join the farmers in their protest if the state government fails to stop releasing Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu.

Farmers in the Cauvery basin region are in distress. They are worried about the weak monsoon. Inflow of water into the four reservoirs of the Cauvery river has of late come down. Hence, the farmers in Mandya district are up in arms. The government should immediately stop releasing water in the interests of farmers, he told reporters.

"Why is the government in such a hurry to release water? It should first fill up all lakes in the basin region on priority. Otherwise, farmers will be badly hit. Last year, they could not grow paddy and incurred huge losses as there was no water...We cannot speak every-

Govt complying with SC order: CM

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that the government was releasing Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

"Tamil Nadu will approach the Supreme Court again if water is not released," he said, reports DHNS from Hassan. The chief minister, who was in Hassan to take part in a Congress convention, said that tenders had been invited for cloud seeding. The task would be taken up after assessing the situation, he added.

thing in public. It is a sensitive issue. The chief minister (Siddaramaiah) should apply his

mind and protect the interests of the state's farmers," he stated.

Speaking after holding a meeting with district presidents of the party at the JD(S) office, Kumaraswamy said the party will release its first list of 150 candidates to contest the next Assembly elections after Ashada Maasa (considered an inauspicious month according to the Hindu calendar). "The list is ready and it is now with the national president (H D Deve Gowda). It will be released in Shravana Maasa (considered an auspicious month)."

He said the party has decided to organise a rally of farmers in Hubballi on July 21. About four lakh farmers will take part in the rally. The government's decision to waive farm loans has not helped farmers.

Meanwhile, members of Kannada organisations blocked the Mysuru-Bengaluru highway in Mandya, protesting the release of water.

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IN BRIEF



'Waterman' finds fault with linking of rivers

VISAKHAPATNAM

The proposed linking of rivers is not the right move, as it will create more tension and conflicts in the country, said Magsaysay awardee Rajendra Singh, who is known as 'Waterman of India', on Tuesday. "There will be a lot of issues pertaining to the lifting of rivers flowing in the lower level to the higher reaches. A lot of energy is required to do so," he said.

July-27-2017

दिनांक 27.07.2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The New Indian Express (Chennai)

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

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



The Assam Tribune
3 July

Children using a country boat to move to a safer area in flood-hit Majuli on Sunday.- UB Photos

Flood situation grim in Lakhimpur

CORRESPONDENT

NORTH LAKHIMPUR,
July 2: The flood situation turned grim today in Lakhimpur as water levels of all major rivers increased across many areas in the district.

Incessant rain in last 72 hours in Lakhimpur and in neighbouring Arunachal Pradesh have increased the flow of water in all rivers of the district inundating vast areas of cropland and human settlements and damaging infrastructure.

The flood situation entered a critical phase in North Lakhimpur Revenue Circle where fifty seven villages have been affected by the flood caused by the increasing water of Subansiri, Ranganadi and Ghagar rivers. The worst affected areas are Ghunasuti,

Pub-Telahi, Lohit-Khabalu, Aamtola, Mohaijaan, Rontijaan and Borbeel.

According to Circle Officer, North Lakhimpur Revenue Circle, 18,000 families are affected by these floods. The flood has also affected 3,000 bighas of cropland in North Lakhimpur. The flood damaged a PWD road and bamboo bridges in several areas of North Lakhimpur Revenue Circle. The district administration has stepped up relief operations in the flood affected areas. The overflowed waters of Pichala, Sesa and Durpang also inundated many areas in Nrayanpur and Dholpur of the district. River Singra is also in spat in Nowboicha Revenue Circle area where it flooded many villages. In Laluk, the river Gabharu has also inundated many villages and croplands.

Deccan
Herald

4.7.12

Rain wreaks havoc in Northeast

Flood-like situation in Arunachal; 31 die in Gujarat since onset of monsoon

NEW DELHI/AHMED-
ABAD/MUMBAI/CHANDI-
GARH: Torrential rain bat-
tered the Northeast on
Monday, triggering a flood-
like situation in Arunachal
Pradesh and worsening the
deluge in Assam, even as
Gujarat recorded 31 rain-re-
lated deaths since the onset
of monsoon.

The Met Department has
predicted "extremely heavy
rain" in Assam - where more
than 3.5 lakh people have been
hit by floods - and Meghalaya.

"Heavy to very heavy rain" is
likely in Arunachal Pradesh,
sub-Himalayan West Bengal
and Sikkim, Bihar and east Ut-
tar Pradesh.

More rain has been predict-
ed for Nagaland and Manipur,
where a downpour on Sunday
triggered flash floods and land-
slides.

The flood situation in the Im-
phal Valley in Manipur re-
mained grim with heavy show-
ers triggering waterlogging.

Personnel of the Assam Ri-
fles have rushed to carry out
flood relief and rescue opera-
tions in Mayang Imphal in
Thoubal district. Copious rain
lashed several parts of
Arunachal Pradesh, including
Itanagar, leading to landslides
and a flood-like situation in
many areas across the state.

Heavy damage to roads, cul-
verts, houses and other infra-
structure was reported.

Incessant rainfall led to the
erosion of a major portion of
NH 415, which connects Na-
harlagun and Itanagar. The na-

tional highway has been closed
and all vehicles were diverted
to Papu-Nallah and Itanagar
via the Jollang road.

24 struck by lightning

A senior government official in
Gujarat involved with the relief
commissionerate said on Mon-
day that 24 people were struck
by lightning while 300 cattle
also perished in the downpour.

The rainfall that averaged 38
mm in the last 24 hours paral-
ysed air and rail transport.
Flights were diverted or de-
layed due to downpour or pot-
holes on new runways. Five
trains were cancelled and 13 di-
verted on Monday. Over 600
people were also evacuated in
Patan district since Sunday.

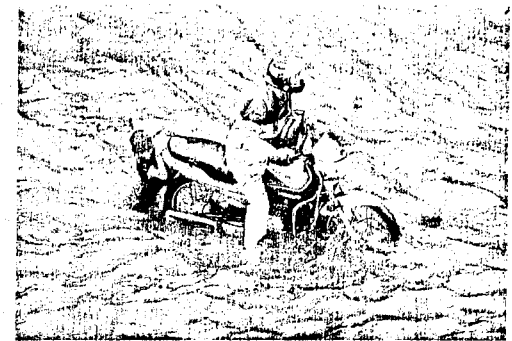
As the storage levels touch
90%, the state government has
put four of the 203 reservoirs
on high alert and four more on
alert. "All the district collectors
and officials of the state disas-
ter management have been
asked to stay alert and help
people," Gujarat Chief Minister
Vijay Rupani told media per-
sons.

Traffic mess in Mumbai

The traffic mess in Mumbai
Metropolitan Region worsened
on Monday as an LPG tanker
skidded and overturned on
Ghodbunder Road in Thane
district.

Thane rural police asked
commuters to avoid the road,
as traffic was stopped nearly
200 feet before the accident
spot to avoid a disaster.

A team of Bharat Gas
reached the spot to ensure that



WEATHER WOES: (Clockwise from top) People waded through a flooded street in Bonda on the outskirts of Guwahati after heavy rain; A man drags his motorcycle through a flooded road in Ahmedabad; An injured man being taken to a safer place by locals on a makeshift raft as they waded through flood waters in Imphal, Manipur, on Monday. PTI/REUTERS

the leakage is contained and
there is no threat to people.

Since last week, traffic woes
have worsened in the three ad-

joining districts of Palghar,
Thane and Raigad due to acci-
dents, waterlogging and pot-
holes. Several parts of Haryana

and Punjab also received heavy
rainfall on Monday as mon-
soon marched ahead and is
likely to hit capital Chandigarh

in a couple of days. Many parts
of Haryana received moderate
to heavy rainfall.

DHNS & PTI

July - 7.7.2017
DH

The harvest shall come

CHALLENGING TIMES Farmers from USA to India adapt to the global challenge of climate change by seeking out practical solutions that will help them preserve their livelihood. Renee Hickman and Tanushree Sen report

DIA 4.

Liz Graznak is the co-owner of Happy Hollow Farm, a family operation located in Missouri, USA, where she grows crops like tomatoes. Liz said she's seen big changes in weather conditions since she started farming 10 years ago. These days, she said, "it's more extreme one way or the other." This and other effects of climate change represent a global challenge, and farmers like Liz have found themselves on the front lines of the struggle to adapt. For her, that meant altering the way she farms. Large tunnels covered in plastic dot the seven acres where she grows vegetables, protecting them from greater variability in rainfall and temperature. In the village of Joynagar in West Bengal, Srimonto Soren is dealing with such challenges in his own way. He grows rice, long beans and ladies fingers. Like Liz, Srimonto has been farming for the past 10 years, and noticed shifts that affect his livelihood, such as rainfall that's now "more erratic and unpredictable." Srimonto and other farmers in the area look to low-cost ways to adjust to these shifts, such as making vermicompost.

In the agricultural heartlands of India and the United States, extreme weather events have caused damage to millions of acres of crops. Not only does this jeopardise the incomes of farmers, it puts food supplies across the world at risk. Farmers are divided on the root causes of climate change. But experts who work to help them adapt say farmers are increasingly united in the recognition that their environment is changing. In places as West Bengal and Missouri, farmers have very little choice but to seek out practical solutions to preserve their livelihoods. According to data from NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 were each the warmest years on record. Climate change experts say the warming climate is driving up the numbers of droughts, floods and other weather events that can devastate crops.

Water woes

For farmers in both India and the United States, wild changes in precipitation can cause some of the most immediate problems connected to climate change. As the earth's surface warms, water from oceans, lakes, rivers and streams evaporates and rises, gathering in the clouds and resulting in rain, storms and snowfall. At other times and in other places, the warming climate increases and intensifies droughts. All farmers depend on some level of predictability in the weather to manage their businesses. Large fluctuations in precipitation patterns can result in issues such as changes to planting and growing seasons

and lower crop yields.

Extreme rainfall has devastated many farms in India. In March 2015, heavy rains fell throughout India. In states such as Uttar Pradesh, it was the wettest spring in decades, if not on record, according to the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi. Farmers in parts of India plan for occasional heavy rainfalls, since they are a regular feature of the climate in many regions of the subcontinent. But that spring saw especially intense rainfall even for a string of years with precipitation far higher than normal. In Missouri, farmers are also feeling the effects of volatile precipitation levels. Jerry Hatfield, laboratory director at the National Laboratory for Agriculture and the Environment for the US Department of Agriculture, said dry summers reduce farmers' yields and their profits go down. Wet springs, meanwhile, may delay planting because the soil is so waterlogged. Again, farmers lose money.

Preparing for the future

While adaptations can help farmers worldwide face the climate change effects happening now, some scientists argue they will be insufficient later on. The International Centre for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability at Washington University in St Louis, USA, supports research into climate. A recent paper by a team at the centre suggested that eventually, the Midwest's agricultural profile may come to resemble the mid-South. In India, the situation is becoming similarly extreme. Vineet Kumar, a programme officer at the Centre for Science and Environment, said the number of floods and droughts has brought India's agriculture to a state of crisis.

While those events take a tremendous toll on farmers in developed nations, they can be even more destructive in places in India where infrastructure is weaker and farmers have less access to new adaptation techniques. The stakes are also high in India. According to the latest census, 69% of India's population lives in rural areas. "Many of them are directly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture not only for income but also for food security," said Rajashree Joshi, member of a team looking at climate change adaptation with Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation. With no end in sight to these variations, researchers are trying to find ways for farmers to cope moving forward.

Whether adaptation methods are cutting edge, or build on techniques that have been used for centuries, farmers across the globe remain at the forefront of the effort to adjust to the demands of a rapidly changing climate.

IBNS-TWF