

Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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

Dated 5.9.2018.

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

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. Maheshwari
5.9.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

An
5/9/18

Director TD Dte

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

o/c

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

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

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

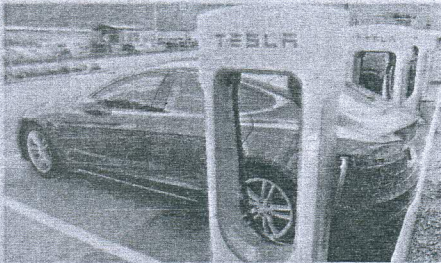
and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

There's a plug-free way to fill the world with electric vehicles

BLOOMBERG
4 September

Umer Anwer stops on the street near Tesla's Brooklyn showroom and grabs his smartphone. He's looking for a spot to charge his electric car, and the Tesla charging plugs won't work with the Nissan Leaf he's driving. In fact, he would prefer not to bother with a plug at all.

Hevo, the wireless-charging startup where Anwer is chief technology officer, aims to overturn the burgeoning industry that's busy building out a global infrastructure to provide power to electric cars through public plugs. There were about 582,000 public charging outlets worldwide at the end of 2017, according to



Wireless charging could do away with the need for extra space to accommodate idle cars while they recharge

a recent report by Bloomberg NEF, and that number is forecast to grow by nearly 30 percent this year. Virtually every one of these charging locations uses plugs.

Anwer eventually maneuvers his electric car over a device that looks like a white plastic panel, then presses a button on a smartphone app. After pulling into the parking space, blue dots flash under the windshield to indicate that power is now flowing into his battery. There's about six inches of empty space between the charger and the car, which has been modified to receive power through an electromagnetic field.

This could represent the future of car charging. Suburban driveways, public spaces, parking lots, and interstate rest stops could all be tricked out with wireless ports to serve the tens of millions of electric cars expected to be on the roads over the next two decades. Wireless charging, if it catches on, may provide a solution for one of the main questions hanging over electric cars: How can cities accommodate the infrastructure needed without cluttering up streets with posts and wires. In cities like New York, London and Hong Kong, where parking is scarce, it's difficult to imagine where extra space can be made to accommodate idle cars while they recharge.

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

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

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

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

Monsoon may retreat from next week

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 4 September

The retreat of the southwest monsoon might be delayed this year, for the third year in the row, because of a lot of moisture in the air in west Rajasthan, where the withdrawal begins, said Met official.

A fresh low-pressure area is developing over the Bay of Bengal. This might also cause rain over north India, if its moves along the monsoon trough.

"At least for the next 3-4 days, the monsoon withdrawal might not start from the western part of Rajasthan, as there is considerable moisture in the atmosphere there, though it might not be raining. Also, there is a possibility of rain in the north," said D S Pai, director of long-range forecast, India Meteorological Department (IMD).

He said though the delay might be beneficial for the coming rabi sowing season, as the soil would retain the moisture, more rain over north India in the next few days might adversely affect the standing kharif crop, which is ready to be harvested.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) has issued heavy to very heavy rain alerts for some districts of Uttarakhand and western Uttar Pradesh, including Ghaziabad and Balrampur.

Usually, southwest monsoon starts withdrawing from September 1, from the farthest part of west Rajasthan. The process is usually complete by end-October, but for the past few years, the process has been delayed.

Withdrawal signals the end of the four-month-long monsoon that starts from June. "I feel the monsoon will start withdrawing from September 10-12 this year," said IMD Director General K J Ramesh.



LEAVING LATE

Normally, monsoon retreat begins around September 1

Year	Withdrawal date (September)
2013	09-18
2014	23-25
2015	04-07
2016	15
2017	27-25

"In the days to come, humidity levels would go down and monsoon withdrawal will start," Mahesh Palawat, chief meteorologist at private weather forecasting agency, Skymet, said.

Till now, southwest monsoon has been around 6 per cent deficient. There is little chance of this being reversed.

The rains have been fairly normal in 26 out of the 36 meteorological subdivisions and deficient in the remaining 10, including west Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, Jharkhand, north interior Karnataka, and Rayalseema.

Sowing of kharif crops concluded

People move to safer locations in Allahabad on Tuesday. Water levels in rivers have continued to rise as rains lashed parts of Uttar Pradesh PHOTO: PTI

with less than 1 per cent drop in acreage, as compared to last year, which was a record.

The water levels in 91 major reservoirs across the country were 134 per cent more than last year and 114 per cent more than the 10-year average.

"On a cumulative basis, the southwest monsoon has been fairly normal this year. It has been well-distributed, as has been predicted by IMD in its April forecast. The water level in reservoirs and the acreage of kharif crops is a testimony to that," Ramesh said.

Among major crops, the area under rice was 0.57 per cent more than last year, pulses was 2.55 per cent less than last year, coarse cereals were 3.85 per cent less, oilseeds were about 2.51 per cent more than last year.

Sowing had started on a sluggish note in several parts of the country because of delay in the onset of the monsoon but has picked up pace subsequently as the rains progressed and performed appreciably well in August.

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard ✓

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

Extended rains hit coal supply, raise spot prices

SHREYA JAI

New Delhi, 4 September

Incessant rains coupled with low rake availability have impacted coal supply to power plants, especially in the northern region. Coal supply at the spot auction has also been hit, leading to high bid prices.

Coal companies call this a temporary phenomenon but have expressed their reservations over rake availability. The price in the spot auction touched a new high of ₹2,966 per tonne in August, while the supply remained tepid.

For low coal supply to power plants in the north, the three coal companies under Coal India — Eastern Coalfields, Mahanadi Coalfields and Central Coalfields Limited — have cited logistical constraints. The companies have told the Ministry of Coal that rake supply in the up direction (towards northern region) has been less. The firms were replying to the ministry's query especially about Haryana.

"Though ECL has a fuel supply agreement of small quantity with power plants in Haryana, it is in a position to meet the requirement of these plants. But frequent restrictions by the Railways in movement of rakes upcountry are badly affecting supplies to these power houses and the number of rakes supplied to these power houses is much lower than the demand submitted to Railways for supply," said ECL's reply to ministry of coal, reviewed by *Business Standard*.

CCL said the state-owned Aravalli power plant in Haryana had earlier regulated purchases but was now demanding more coal. "It is observed that in spite of sufficient offers/allotments, the railways have supplied less number of rakes to these plants for loading from the sidings of CCL. CCL has been regularly taking up with the Railways the augmentation of rake supplies to Haryana plants," said CCL's reply.

CCL executives, however, said this is a temporary phenomenon and extended period of heavy rains has led to tepid mining activity and lower number of rakes.

"Rain during August 2018 was 24 per cent more than last year in the CCL command area. Despite this, we are moving 27 rakes per day and hope to have 33 rakes in some days when the monsoon recedes," said the executive, requesting anonymity.

Coal India executives said coal despatch to the power sector increased to 197 million tonne (mt), during April-August 2018, registering a growth of 12.7% on a year-on-year comparison. It also said CIL's average rake loading per day jumped to 205.4 rakes, during the same period, to power sector, against 183.8 rakes on during same period last year.

In its note to the coal ministry in January, the power ministry said the sector would need 615 mt coal supply in the coming fiscal. This would also entail higher demand of railway rakes of 288 per day to meet the demand.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard ✓

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

Coffee crop loss in south due to heavy rain

T E NARASIMHAN

Chennai, 4 September

S.B.S

The Coffee Board, under the Union ministry of commerce, has estimated crop loss of 82,000 tonnes due to heavy rain in the traditional growing areas of South India.

Industry representatives say this will not impact prices, given these are based on what is happening abroad, where supply is presently more than demand.

Board officials say it would be difficult to achieve the earlier post-blossom estimate of 350,400 tonnes for 2018-19, unless the December season sees a big jump

in cultivation. The estimate for based on harvest data for 2017-18 is 316,000 tonnes — comprising 95,000 tonnes Arabica and 221,000 tonnes Robusta.

The Board says the crop loss would be the highest in Karnataka (where a little more than 75 per cent of the national output comes from), followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Landslides have also been reported from the Kodagu region in Karnataka, affecting about 1,500 hectares of coffee area; also some minor landslides elsewhere in Karnataka and

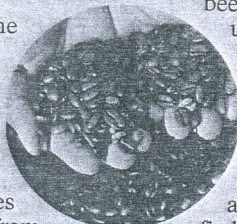
in Kerala. Board officials say the rain was heavier on Robusta plantation areas.

Growers' associations have been asking for rescheduling of debt payment and reduction in the interest rate for crop loans to three per cent for loans up to ₹2.5 million, and six per cent for a higher amount. This is justified, says the board.

"The board believes the compensation paid under the Calamity Relief Fund through the state governments under the National

Disaster Management Plan will not be sufficient to recoup the losses due to the continuous and unprecedented rain during the current southwest monsoon season. Hence, a special package may please be considered by the Government of India," it has stated.

Prices abroad, as mentioned, are down. Arabica stagnates at \$98.95 cents a pound on the Intercontinental Exchange, the company that owns the New York Stock Exchange. At the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange, Robusta has dropped to \$1,606 a tonne from the earlier \$1,621 a tonne.



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

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

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

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

Qatar ends ban on Kerala's fruits, vegetables

DILIP KUMAR JHA
Mumbai, 4 September

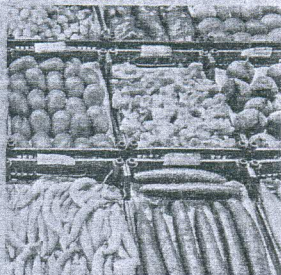
Three months after a ban due to the spreading of nipah virus, Qatar has again allowed fruit and vegetable imports from Kerala.

In June, the contagious and brain-damaging virus had claimed over a dozen lives in Kerala. The government of Qatar says the cause for the ban is now over. After the barrier was imposed, a committee of officials from the food and health ministries of both Qatar and India had been formed to assess the progress on controlling the virus in Kerala.

The development is good news in the wake of Kerala's struggle to restore normalcy after the recent bout of floods there.

In early June, due to Nipah's spread, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait had similarly banned import of fruit and vegetable from Kerala. They have since begun re-opening the market. The ban initially covered all shipment from India and was then restricted to those from Kerala.

The Gulf region is India's largest market for fruit and vegetables, with the UAE being the single biggest importing nation on both counts. Cashew and mango dominate the export list



EXPORT DETAILS

Fresh fruits and vegetables
from Kerala to Qatar

	In tonnes	In \$ mn
Apr '17	1,451	1.39
May '17	1,654	1.58
Jun '17	1,755	1.59
Jul '17	1,689	1.49
Aug '17	1,279	1.12
Sep '17	1,239	1.06
Oct '17	1,260	1.06
Nov '17	1,172	0.95
Dec '17	1,196	0.97
Jan '18	1,110	0.96
Feb '18	944	0.82
Mar '18	1,236	1.25
Apr '18	1,225	1.21
May '18	1,341	1.41
Jun '18	100	0.09

Includes fresh vegetables (ex onion), fresh mangoes, fresh grapes, other fresh fruits
Source: APEDA
Compiled by BS Research Bureau

among fruit.

India is the largest exporter of mango in the world, with at least 40 per cent of global production. The bulk of Indian cashew is from Kerala.

Anybody who has been to the office of town and country planning departments that function under municipal corporations in various cities will be put off by the indifferent approach of the officials there. To expect such local government staff who still push more paper than rely on basic information technology to push for modern and smart buildings is a challenge, especially if the builder or his customers are not similarly inclined.

This state of affairs has led to the realisation that sensitising builders to leverage the use of natural light or air demands long-term engagement and monitoring through technology. With the intention of promoting this agenda, the Union government in 2007 launched the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) that set the standards under scientifically coded norms. This code went through modifications in 2008 and was made mandatory largely for non-residential buildings in a dozen state and Union Territories including Assam and Odisha.

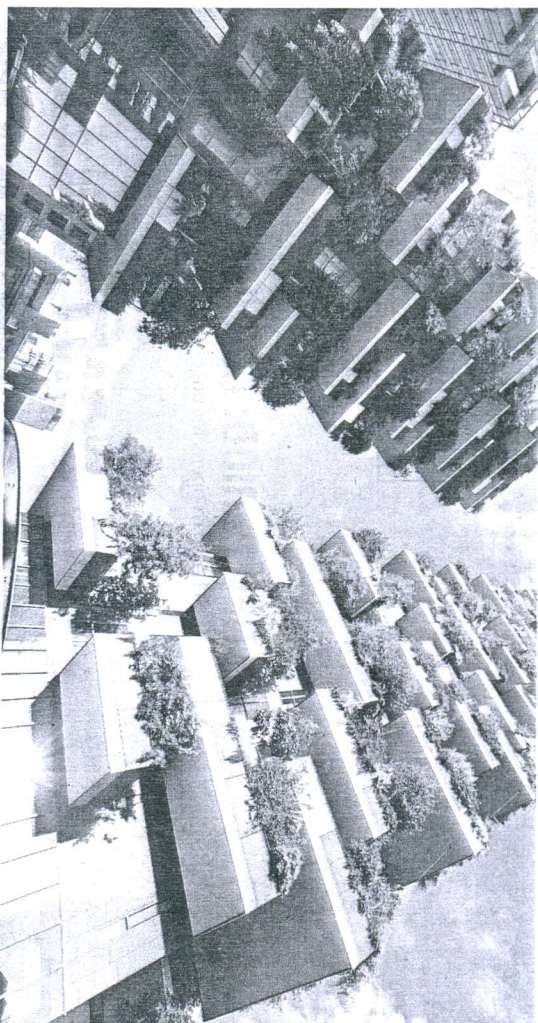
Still, the monitoring left much to be desired since the code has to be implemented at the level of urban local bodies.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), which is mandated to implement the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, has come up with a solution of sorts to this vexed problem.

Last year, it issued the code of practice and notified ECBC rules 2018 in February. Monitoring and compliance, meanwhile, will be enhanced by a new IT tool that BEE will shortly be introducing. This is an Energy Monitoring Information System (EMIS) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank's Global Environment Facility.

Abhay Bakke, director general, BEE, says the new interactive and simulation software will enable architects and builders to feed in building plan and see whether it conforms to the new code. EMIS will also offer tailor-made suggestions for different architectural plans to meet the energy efficiency requirements under the code.

How helpful will EMIS be? It can help architects and engineers to gauge energy conservation at the design stage, says Arun Kumar Dutta, consultant with Kolkata-based design and engineering firm M N Dasgupta. "Subsequently, software tools will help



Embedding compliance in green buildings

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has come up with an IT tool that will help municipal staff to ensure new green buildings in small towns live up to their promise

demonstrate compliance as well," he adds.

Software for different design requirements is already used by the construction industry that has to mandatorily comply with the National Building Code 2016 of the Bureau of Indian Standards. These are for the latest structural loading and design and meeting the construction norms, including those relating to wind load, earthquake resistance, steel design and foundation, in order to ensure structural safety of buildings including against a disaster. Dutta says his company, for instance, uses STAAD.Pro (V8i), and other software like RISA and GSTRUDL for structural design requirements.

Currently, ECBC 2018 rules are not mandatory. By December 2018, some states like Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are expected to make the code mandatory. "The software has been developed and we are in the advance stage of discussion with urban local bodies and authorities for its deployment," says Bakke.

The code is applicable to buildings and complexes that have a connected power load of 100 kW or greater or a contract demand of 120 kVA or more, with plot area more than 1000 square metre, and

are intended to be used for commercial purposes. Simultaneously, the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC), part of the Confederation of Indian Industry, and Teris GRHA have developed green ratings for building based on their environment friendliness. Besides energy efficiency, such buildings are required to have net zero-waste disposal and reduction of heat island effect.

IGBC has so far covered 4,656 green building projects with a 4 billion sq. ft of green footprint in India, which is second to only the US. IGBC is now looking at having 10 billion sq. ft of green footprint by 2022, says V Suresh, former chairman and managing director, Hindco, and chair, policy and advocacy, IGBC.

IGBC also offers a GreenPro certification for building materials and products. There are 380 such certified products covering 19 categories, says Suresh. This is particularly helpful since apart from the design itself, building material and finishing services with different thermal efficiency properties, including U and R values, help in ensuring lower power consumption. The R-value is the measurement of a material's capacity to resist heat flow, which means the higher the

product's R-value, the better its insulation and, therefore, the energy requirement for maintaining ambient temperature is less. U-value, on the other hand, measures the rate of heat transfer. This means that products with a lower U-value will be more energy efficient.

Indeed, energy efficiency raises the question of cost. As Dutta points out, the compliance with ECBC 2017 will increase the cost of civil and architectural design as well as of energy efficient equipment like transformers, A/Cs and ventilation. He reckons that for a fully ECBC-compliant building, the initial project cost will increase 10 to 15 per cent. "However, the payback period for the cost incurred for achieving energy conservation level will be five to seven years," he adds.

Some state and local governments, however, offer incentives like higher floor surface index and lower property tax rates for buildings that have higher green ratings. Lower energy consumption coupled with these incentives can work in parallel to recover the additional cost. But mandatory implementation and monitoring would be the vital starting point for sustainably construction to become widespread.

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

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

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

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

India Inc must seize climate initiative

But who will take the lead? The traditional do-gooders or the young turks? Who will be the first to say, "We are in"?



CHANDRU CHAWLA

When US President Donald Trump declared in 2017 that he was walking out of the Paris Agreement to combat climate change, it did two things. While triggering waves of protests across the world, it also galvanised several American businesses, counties, universities and colleges into action. They came together to declare "We are still in". It was an unprecedented moment, where the Head of the State declared unilateral noncooperation with a movement that had the planet's best interests at heart, and some of its most powerful citizens came out to say, "Even if America is not with you, Americans are and will be".

At Walmart, 90 per cent of its carbon footprint originates from greenhouse emissions in its supply chain. Its "We Are Still In" commitment aims to eliminate one gigaton of greenhouse gases by 2030, which is the equivalent of getting 200 million cars off the American roads for a year.

Similarly, Google, whose global operations consume as much energy as the city of San Francisco, is committed to securing all its energy needs from renewable sources before the end of the decade. L'Oréal in the US has been as

relentless — switching completely to renewable energy, more than halving its water usage and waste per product.

The Walmart initiative is known to have improved the bottom line by over a billion dollars. Being planet conscious is a profitable affair.

In India, we have a similar opportunity arising out of two seemingly unconnected events. First, the calamity in God's own country and second our obligations to the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Kerala floods have evoked a wave of empathy and support from across the country and beyond. Not surprisingly, through Central and state government efforts, through efforts of the armed forces and of several thousands of private citizens, money, relief supplies, medical aid was mobilised swiftly. Corporate India also participated actively and did its CSR bit.

As environmentalists are now lamenting, the Kerala disaster is man-made — the result of greed, apathy and neglect. The report of a committee headed by Madhav Gadgil, a noted ecologist, submitted in 2011, warned of the perils of unchecked industrial and tourist activity across the ecologically sensitive Western Ghats, including Kerala and Goa, and its likely apocalyptic consequences.

India, the world's fourth-largest carbon emitter, ratified the Paris Climate change agreement in late 2016. Every country, party to the agreement, has obligations relating to what it would do to mitigate the risks of climate change across the planet. India's obligations are easily quantifiable: Control temperature increase to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels, reduce its carbon emissions by a third by serving nearly half of its energy needs from renewable sources and adding 5 million hectares of good quality forest cover by 2030.

The two events provide India Inc an

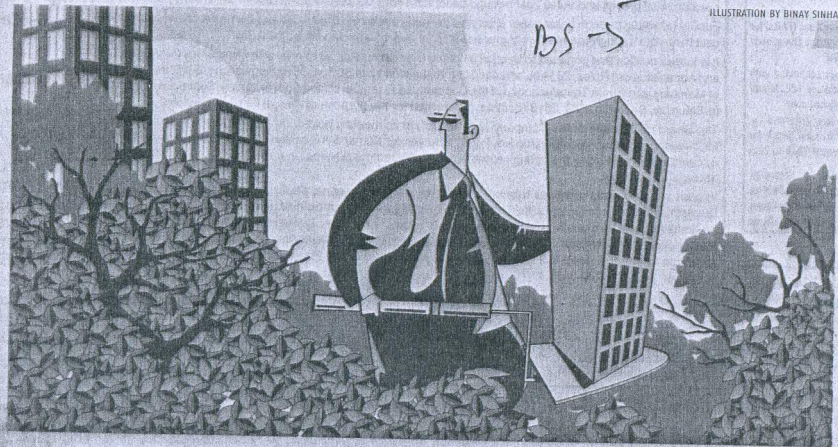


ILLUSTRATION BY BINAY SINHA

opportunity to do a "We are in". While CSR is good, India Inc must go beyond what is mandatory. The first commitment is a moral one — no CEO must endorse a project that negatively impacts inter-generational equity — that is, plunder of natural resource for short-term profit that would take away from the next generation its rightful due. The Environment Assessment Impact reports (EIA) must be taken seriously and not "managed" creatively. Positive environment impact must be seen as an opportunity, rather than an obstacle. Much like how consumers now shun conflict diamonds, the CEO must commit to stop doing business with those businesses that cause adverse environmental impact. For example, stop using ports that are mired in coastal environment controversies or stop supporting mines that have dubious clear-

ances. Or don't involve in projects such as highways that pass through national parks and reserve forests.

The second commitment is to embrace India's obligations under the Paris Agreement. Every corporate must commit to switch to 100 per cent renewable energy. This is now feasible as both solar and wind power costs have plummeted due to significantly lower raw material costs in China. Those corporates in the energy sector must motivate sell-back of excess renewable energy back to the grid as a means of propagating the use of renewable energy. Those industries that depend heavily on water consumption must find new processes that use significantly less water and less solvents. Green Chemistry is finding favor in the pharmaceutical and heavy chemical industries and its use can contribute a lot in

this direction. Reducing dramatically the use of non-recyclable composite packaging materials is another step if we want to see cleaner oceans and lighter landfills.

What can corporations do to improve India's forest cover? Traditional public-private partnership (PPP) models have only spawned economic activities of dubious character or have resulted in monocrop plantations posing as forests. There is need for corporates to proactively support no-go zones even at the cost of immediate gains.

Who will take the lead? The traditional do-gooders from the Tata, Godrej, Mahindra, Cipla, Thermax vintage? Or young turks like Flipkart? Who will be the first to say, "We are in"?

The author is executive vice-president, Cipla. Views are personal

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

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

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

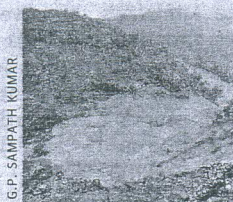
and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

SINGLE FILE

Addressing soil loss

Floods often wash away rich, weathered soil. Rehabilitation programmes must consider this loss

MOHIT M. RAO



G.P. SAMPATH KUMAR

As the rains abate in Kerala and parts of Kodagu district in Karnataka, the loss of lives and the devastation of infrastructure and crops is apparent. However, as rebuilding is planned, what is often ignored is the soil that has been washed away. While roads and houses will be rebuilt, and crop

losses compensated partially through insurance, the gradual loss of soil productivity can have a lasting impact on the local economy.

Soil degradation due to flooding is a serious concern. A 2014 review of soil degradation in India by multiple institutions shows that an estimated 14 million hectares suffer soil degradation due to flooding annually.

The impact of floods on soil was also studied in detail following the 2009 floods in North Karnataka, which killed over 170 people and caused an estimated loss of over ₹16,500 crore. Researchers from the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP) and other institutes estimate that 13 flood-hit districts lost 287 million tonnes of top soil and soil nutrients across 10.75 million hectares of farmland. Under market prices, the replacement of nutrients such as nitrates, phosphates and iron would have cost ₹1,625 crore, while another ₹853 crore would have been spent on replenishing organic material lost. To recover and replace would take a "considerable" amount of time, and a steadfast programme of recovery, they noted. Nine years later, there is no comprehensive scheme for recovery, and the effect of the floods is still visible on the ground. A soil profile of a few affected districts, done under the State's integrated watershed scheme, shows large swathes of these areas having "shallow or very shallow" soil depth, organic carbon deficiency, and low productivity of land.

In the case of Kerala and Kodagu, the undulation and force of the water would have led to severe soil and land erosion, says Rajendra Hegde, Principal Scientist of NBSS&LUP in Bengaluru. "You can see it in the murky colour of the rivers and swollen stream," he says. "Soil, which has taken thousands of years to form through natural processes and through recent inputs by farmers, is being swept away, to be dumped in reservoirs or in the sea."

Not all floods are bad for the soil, as seen in the oft-occurring floods along the banks of the Ganga, Kosi, Brahmaputra and other rivers taking birth in the Himalayas. There, the gushing river emanating from the mountains carries with it loosened alluvial soil, and not only washes over farmlands, but also replenishes flood plains with fertile soil. However, in south and central India, floods wash away rich, weathered soil, which are deposited in reservoirs or as sand bars along the river bed or in the sea. Any rehabilitation programme must consider this lost soil.

The writer is at the Bengaluru bureau of The Hindu

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

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

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

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

India needs a national flood management plan

With more than 15% of the Indian landmass prone to floods, we need a real-time flood prediction competency



The floods said to be Kerala's worst in nearly a century have resulted in more than 400 deaths, forced almost a million people into relief camps, and caused over ₹20,000 crore of financial losses. One silver lining amid the catastrophe is the solidarity displayed by our countrymen from across the world, irrespective of their place of birth, their religious or political leanings.

Barring a few isolated incidents, the general public as well as the government responded in an exemplary manner. The same, however, cannot be said about the set of systems and practices we have in place to predict or prepare for large-scale disasters.

A United Nations global assessment report on disaster risk estimates that India's average annual economic loss from disasters could be as high as \$9.5 billion, with floods accounting for close to \$7 billion. Another World Resources Institute (WRI) report says India has more of its annual GDP exposed to river flooding each year than any other country, with the exposure potentially increasing to \$154 billion by 2030. Despite these alarming numbers, we still lack a holistic flood management plan.

Some blame the faulty and unscientific dam management, and some the record rainfall in August. Escalating climate change impact too is believed to have played a significant role in unexpected weather-related aberrations. The effects of the floods would certainly have been mitigated were the water in the 35 major dams released in a phased manner. The state, nonetheless, lacked the flood simulation and forecasting tools to identify the areas that could be submerged when combinations of several of the larger dams were opened simultaneously.

The state also lacked an effective emergency alert and evacuation plan. These shortcomings are, however, not just endemic to Kerala. According to a 2017 report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, only 7% of more than 5000 dams in India have an emergency response plan. The lone flood forecasting agency in India, the Central Water Commission (CWC), also failed to provide a timely warning.

India's response to this unmitigated disaster reveals that as a nation we have the innate ability to support the anguished among us, even during the darkest of days. Nevertheless, with more than 15% of the Indian landmass prone to floods, the requirement is to create a comprehensive national flood management plan, including real-time flood prediction competency as well as optimal warning, evacuation, and damage control capacity.

Anil K Antony is vice president, Navoathan Foundation,
 and Faisal Patel is president, HMP Foundation.
 The views expressed are personal

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

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

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

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

NOTEBOOK

On a shrinking 'island' called Majuli

There is a story there for reporters of almost every beat

RAHUL KARMAKAR ✍

You can drive from Assam's Lakhimpur district's Dhakuakhana, on the northern bank of river Brahmaputra, to Majuli for most part of the year. This, perhaps, doesn't make Majuli an island – geologically, a landmass completely surrounded by water – enough. But Majuli has often been viewed emotionally from the perspective of the people of Jorhat district on the southern bank, and for them it is a nodidwip (river island) whose nearest popular jetty, Kamalabari, is an hour's ride from Neamatighat on a ferry.

Majuli is a story for reporters of almost every beat. The frequency of my visit to the 'island', a constituency reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, has usually been dictated by Assembly elections. There have been the odd trips in between for cultural pieces; Majuli is the epicentre

of the classical Sattriya dance and Bhaona (musical plays soaked in spiritualism) that evolved from the satras or monasteries adhering to the Vaishnavism that the 16th century saint-reformer-playwright Srimanta Sankardeva had established. And for coverage of devastation during or after a major flood; the Brahmaputra has devoured much of the 'island', reducing it from some 800 sq km a century ago to less than 400 sq km now.

But the shrinking hasn't robbed Majuli of its status as Assam's cultural soul. And as Chief Minister Sarbananda Sonowal's constituency, it has become the State's political nerve-centre since May 2016 and a district since September that year. Almost a year after the foundation stone of a bridge over Majuli was laid, he began pushing for linking the 'island' to India's railway grid. Many 'islanders' I have interact-

ed with are upbeat about these projects, but feel Majuli might melt into the river. They include Upen Gayan, a vocalist-monk from Kamalabari Satra that has been relocated thrice since establishment in 1673. He hopes he lives long enough to see Majuli become erosion-proof for the bridge to have a strong base to stand on.

Such interactions are often with an eye on the watch to ensure that I don't miss the last ferry from Kamalabari to Neamatighat at 4 p.m. Staying back on the island is not an issue, mobile phone connectivity is. Poor data speed often makes it impossible to send stories and photos, and I learnt it the hard way while covering Mr. Sonowal's campaign. I missed the ferry and took a cab to Dhakuakhana, where the Internet speed is pretty good. But it was well past deadline when I pressed the send button.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

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

New Ganga clean-up law plans armed force, prison terms & fines

SHYAMLAL YADAV

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 4

AN ARMED Ganga Protection Corps (GPC) whose personnel will have powers to arrest those who pollute the river; treating a slew of actions – from obstructing the flow to commercial fishing – as cognizable offences that may attract a prison term of up to three years and a fine of up to Rs 5 lakh.

These are among the measures in the draft Bill prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation which has sought opinion of various stakeholders.

The draft, accessed by *The Indian Express*, says that present environmental laws aren't adequate to restore and protect the river. The Bill calls for a National Ganga Council and a National Ganga Rejuvenation Authority to enforce the law and protect the

river which flows over 2500 km.

Cognizable offences marked in the draft Bill include: construction activities causing obstruction in the river; withdrawal of ground water for industrial or commercial consumption from the land fronting the river and its tributaries; commercial fishing or aqua culture in the river and its tributaries; discharging untreated or treated sewage into the river.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Ganga clean-up

Sources said a Cabinet note has been circulated to Secretaries of departments concerned and their comments are coming in.

The draft Bill envisages the Ganga Protection Corps as an armed force "constituted and maintained" by the Central government. "If any member of GPC has reason to believe that any person has committed an offence punishable under this Act, he may take such person in custody to the nearest police station." GPC will follow Code of Criminal Procedure.

Its personnel, the draft Bill says, will be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and will

be deployed by National Ganga Rejuvenation Authority. While almost similar provisions are there in the Environment Protection Act 1986, creation of GPC is new.

The draft Bill says that commercial fishing or aqua culture activities in the Ganga and any of its tributaries shall be punishable with imprisonment for two years or a fine of Rs 2 lakh or both. Similarly, construction of permanent structure for residential, commercial and residential purposes in the active flood plain area of Ganga will be punishable with a two-year imprisonment or fine up to Rs 50 lakh or both.

The draft makes it clear that no person or municipal authority will establish or take any steps to set up any industrial or residential or commercial premises or structure which may

result in discharge of any sewage or trade effluent into the Ganga, otherwise he may face a five-year prison term or a fine of Rs 50,000 per day or both.

In July 2016, a committee was constituted under retired judge of the Allahabad High Court Justice Girish Malviya who had submitted a draft bill last year named The National River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Bill, 2017. Subsequently, a four-member committee was set up by the Ministry to examine that and the Ministry has circulated a Cabinet note which includes a revised version of that draft Bill.

Incidentally, a judge of Allahabad High Court, Justice Malviya, in 1988, had called for a "River Police" to protect the Ganga.

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

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

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

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

Give priority to ₹1,976-crore canal projects: CM to Centre

Also demands speedy work on Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway

RAVI S SINGH

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 4

Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh on Tuesday urged the Centre to include Rs 1,976-crore projects of relining of Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder canals on its list of "prioritised" irrigation projects.

In a meeting with Union Water Resources and Road Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari, the CM sought his intervention in the matter, besides seeking speedy implementation of the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway project.

He also urged for an early clearance to Rs 426-crore project for upgrading 557-km road lengths of border districts of Ferozepur, Fazilka, Tarn Taran, Gurdaspur and Pathankot.

The estimates of the relining of the Rajasthan and Sirhind projects had been approved by the Central



Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh greets Union Minister Nitin Gadkari in New Delhi on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

Water Commission, an agency of the Water Resources Ministry, way back in 2009 for Rs 952 crore and Rs 489 crore, respectively. But the work was delayed due to technical reasons.

The state government has now completed the groundwork and all documentation has been submitted to the

ministry. It can float global tenders only after a clearance. The CM informed Gadkari that the Rajasthan government had also made a commitment to fund its share in the projects.

The inclusion of the two projects in the ambit of "prioritised" list under the Ministry's Accelerated Irrigation

Benefits Projects (AIBP) would ensure enhanced Central financial help. The 99 projects are spread over 18 states aimed at beefing up country's irrigation system.

About the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway project, the CM said alignment of the expressway had already been finalised among Punjab and Haryana.

As per consultations between the two states, the new alignment option proposed to be adopted would start from Amritsar and go straight up to Delhi Western Peripheral Expressway or Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway in Delhi, with spurs connecting religious and economic centres such as Dera Baba Nanak, Qadian, Attari border, Gandiwind, Tarn Taran, Goindwal Sahib, Makhlu, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Muktsar, Malerkotla, Talwandi Sabo, Patiala, Moonak, etc.

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

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

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

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



People move to a safe place as water level of the Ganga rose, in Allahabad on Tuesday. PTI

18 more killed in UP rains

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 4

Eighteen more persons were killed in rain-related mishaps in Uttar Pradesh, officials said on Tuesday as the toll in the state since Saturday night rose to 44.

The latest deaths occurred in the rain since Monday night. Fifteen others were injured during this period. Officials said three persons each were killed in Gonda and Kushinagar districts, two each in Mirzapur and Bijnore, and one each in Bahraich, Sitapur, Meerut, Unnao, Auraiya, Sul-

tanpur, Jaunpur and Etah since Saturday night.

The ongoing spell of heavy rain has disrupted life in different parts of the state and the Meteorological Department has forecast heavy rain at isolated places on Wednesday as well. A Central Water Commission report said all major rivers in the state were in spate, including the Ganga that was flowing well above the danger mark in Bulandshahr, Fatehgarh and Kanpur Dehat.

Ramganga at Shahjahanpur, Sharda at Palia Kalan, Ghagra

at Elgin Bridge, Ayodhya and Ballia and Quano at Gonda were also flowing at dangerous levels, officials said. Besides the 38 deaths since Saturday night, 35 others were injured in rain-related mishaps.

Meanwhile, four members of a family drowned after their car was swept away by strong current in Mehgaon area of Madhya Pradesh. The incident occurred on a bridge across the flooded Besla river, about 40 km from Bhind district headquarters, late Monday night, the police said. — PTI

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

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

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

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

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

Karnal farmers blame illegal mining for canal breach

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

KARNAL, SEPTEMBER 4

Farmers of Shekhpura and adjoining villages affected by a breach in the Western Yamuna Canal (WYC) have alleged that illegal mining led to the breach, and accused officials of being a mute spectator.

Munish Sharma, Executive Engineer (XEN), Irrigation, however, refuted the allegation. "No mining activity has ever been reported at the breach site. The reason for breach is being ascertained," he said.

Deputy Commissioner Aditya Dahiya said the Irrigation Department would inquire into farmers' alle-

gation and, if found true, action would be taken.

Officials are still on the job to plug the breach. The DC said a team of the Disaster Management Department was monitoring the repair work. "Three poplin machines, six JCBs, six tractor-trailers, 10 dumpers and 520 labourers have been pressed into service of plugging the 140-ft-wide breach."

Meanwhile, Chief Minister's Officer on Special Duty (OSD) Amrinder Singh visited affected villages. "A special girdawari will be conducted in Hinori, Shekhpura, Dhanokheri, Chapra, Chapri, Budhanpur Khalsa, Bhoji Khera

and Pathera villages. The government will bear the losses," he said.

He directed the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, to suspend Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) Ravinder Kumar, Junior Engineer Vedpal and beldar Karamvir for the dereliction of duty, and sought an inquiry against the higher authorities.

The DC said relief camps had been set up in Jainpur government school and a gram sachivalaya. "Villagers are being provided with health facilities and livestock with vaccination," he added.



The breach in the Western Yamuna Canal being plugged on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

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

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

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

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

THE WEDNESDAY INTERVIEW | PINARAYI VIJAYAN

'What the Centre has announced as initial aid is a good amount'

But the Central government should not say no when other countries volunteer help during a disaster, says the Kerala Chief Minister

STANLEY JOHNY

Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan was supposed to travel to the U.S. on August 19 for medical treatment, but he postponed the trip in the wake of the disastrous floods that hit the State in early August. Since then, Mr. Vijayan has been the face of Kerala's fight back and recovery. In this interview in the State Secretariat in Thiruvananthapuram before he eventually left for the U.S. on September 2, he said the government is working towards building a "better Kerala", there is "no confusion" about the assistance offer from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and that his State has set an example in disaster management to the world. Excerpts:

While the focus in Kerala shifts to rehabilitation and reconstruction, what are the challenges your government faces?

The damage that the floods caused to the State's infrastructure will set back the development of the whole State. The disaster struck us unexpectedly and caused enormous losses at a time when the government was moving forward with projects to develop the State's infrastructure capacity. But the government's aim is to move forward with a twin strategy – while the State must completely recover from the damage, we must adopt policies at the same time that will take it ahead in terms of development. We are humbled by the help that's flowing in from within and outside the country. This has boosted our confidence and energy to move forward.

There are losses – of houses, appliances, domestic animals, trade and industry units. Public institutions like schools, hospitals and government offices have been damaged; the tourism sector has been impacted. There's a lack of understanding of the damage and the upper castes have a lack of realisation of the damage. The deficit community has a lack of understanding of the damage. The deficit community has a lack of understanding of the damage.

several houses. But we build houses at the same locations again, which are next washed away in the next landslide. This has to change. Houses should be rebuilt in comparatively safer locations. We have to consider ecological issues, too, while rebuilding Kerala. The slogan we have put forward is not just 'rehabilitation and reconstruction', but 'build a new Kerala'. We will build a better Kerala.

But where are you going to raise funds for such a drive?

It's true that the most pressing problem is to find money. We have to raise funds from various sources. Primarily, those who love Kerala are making generous contributions. The Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund has already crossed ₹1,000 crore, and help keeps coming in. There's an understanding among Keralites that they all should contribute to help the State recover from this disaster. The response we received for the suggestion that salaried people could give a month's salary in instalments was enormous. Paswan said semantics about it.

Speaking to The Hindu, Paswan, has voiced reservations about it. Paswan, has voiced reservations about it. Paswan, has voiced reservations about it.



S. GOPAKUMAR

agencies that can come with assistance in such circumstances. With the help of all these people, government and agencies, we hope we can raise funds to rebuild Kerala better.

You just mentioned help from international agencies. What about help from foreign governments? The Centre has said that it will meet the requirements for relief and rehabilitation through domestic efforts.

When I said international agencies, I was referring to the United Nations and other institutions such as the World Bank. But in response to your question, when countries, institutions or individuals voluntarily come forward with help in the event of a natural disaster, we think such offers should be accepted. We too have been right-

ing to go, his previous-
sort and Bihar MLC, Sanjay
to go, his previous-

It's true that the most pressing problem is to find money. We have to raise funds from various sources to rebuild a better Kerala.

that the Central government should not say 'no' when such offers come.

Do you think the Centre's initial financial assistance is enough? The State had demanded ₹2,000 crore in immediate relief, to which the Centre responded by releasing ₹600 crore.

Central aid never comes in one disbursement; it comes in phases. What the Centre has announced is only advance assistance, and it's a good amount. When the Home Minister visited the State, he another-

the rescue mission. We expect the government to take the same approach while announcing the final aid, after complete assessment of the losses. Also, as I said earlier, several international financial agencies and institutions have come up with offers of assistance. We are grateful to them. For such offers to materialise, there has to be a favourable approach from the Centre. The other day, a World Bank team visited Kerala. They held talks with officials, including the Chief Secretary. We got exciting responses from them. We also hope the Centre will allow the State to raise its borrowing limit.

There's some confusion about the assistance offer from the UAE. You said on August 21 that the UAE has offered financial assistance of \$100 million (about ₹700

What if they offer more than ₹700 crore? When they say the amount is not final, that doesn't mean that they won't be giving any aid. So this is an issue between the Government of India and the Government of the UAE. This was discussed between the two leaders – the UAE President and the Indian Prime Minister. I had said earlier that what I had revealed was based on the information that I had got. It's the NRI industrialist, Yusuff Ali, who informed us that the UAE was ready to give ₹700 crore in relief assistance. He said he was informed about it when he visited the UAE President to greet him on Id. We don't have to disbelieve his words. So I don't think there's any room for controversy in the matter. If that information is wrong, who should say that? Those involved in the discussion should say, right? So, either the Prime Minister or the UAE President should do so. But neither of them has said what I said was wrong. So I still expect that the aid will be formally announced and the Government of India will be willing to accept it.

But the UAE Ambassador has already said that they haven't taken a final decision on the amount...

In my understanding, he hasn't denied that the UAE will be offering aid.

He hasn't denied it, but he said no decision has been taken on the amount...

I have already spoken for the committee will set up a search panel for the demand. Mod, conveying the

There is some criticism about dam management by the State government. The Opposition leader, Ramesh Chennithala, has said that poor management of dams was what led to the floods.

There's nothing wrong in our dam management and such allegations are baseless. The kind of rains we received was extraordinary. The State government did not get any intimation from the Meteorological Department that there would be extreme precipitation in Kerala in August. We got extreme rains within a short span of time. That's why there was a sharp rise in the water levels. The dams were opened after issuing all the necessary alerts. And it's not just dam water that caused the floods. There are no dams in Achankovil, Manimala, and Chaliyar rivers. Water in Achankovil flooded Pandalam, Manimala flooded Thiruvalla, and Chaliyar flooded Nilambur. So, based on what logic is someone saying that the reason for the floods is the opening of reservoirs?

But most major dams in Kerala were almost full in July. Don't you think the State would have been better equipped to deal with the floods had the reservoirs been opened in phases before the extreme rainfall in August? And given the tragedy, do you think the dam management rules should be changed?

The water flow in Periyar river fell by 15% because we have dams. It's a fact that all the dams were opened to life to life improvement. The committee will set up a search panel for the demand. Mod, conveying the

and 15, Kerala got 350 mm of rainfall, 255 mm in excess of last year. There are specific norms in managing dams. The government is strictly following them. At the same time, we expect improvement on two fronts. One, we should attain the technological capacity to predict phenomena such as cloudbursts. Two, dam coordination between States should improve. Our understanding is that both the Central government and the Central Water Commission are of the same view about this.

Being the Chief Minister at a time when the State is facing such a crisis is a tough task. How do you assess the performance of your government in tackling the crisis?

We set an example to the whole world on how to deal with natural disasters. We managed to do it as the people of Kerala stood together, setting aside all differences. The administrative machinery functioned efficiently. And we got timely help from a host of people, from Central forces to the fisherfolk of the State. All this helped Kerala reduce the magnitude of the calamity.

If we move away from the subject, how do you look at the recent arrests of activists in the country? Also, do you see any possibility of a joint Opposition platform emerging ahead of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections with the CPI(M) being a part of it?

Didn't the Supreme Court Chief Justice Misra subse- in the Supreme Court. In recent CJs to certain judges ment of sensitive cases by issue of selective assign-



Pledging support: Yashwant Sinha and Sharughan Sinha meeting Hardik Patel. • VIJAY SONEH

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

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

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

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

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक राशि का उपयोग जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरों से निपटने के लिए हो सकेगा

पेरिस समझौते से 26 खरब डॉलर बचेंगे

खुलासा

ई दिल्ली | मदन जैड़ा

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे से निपटने के लिए यदि सभी राष्ट्र पेरिस समझौते के अनुरूप कदम उठाते हैं तो 2030 तक विश्व को 26 खरब डॉलर का आर्थिक फायदा होगा। इस राशि का प्रयोग जलवायु परिवर्तन से होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए किया जा सकता है। एक नई रिपोर्ट में यह जानकारी दी गई है। 'द ग्लोबल कमीशन ऑन इकोनॉमी एंड क्लाइमेट' रिपोर्ट को बुधवार को न्यूयॉर्क में जारी किया जाएगा।

ऐसे होगी बचत : रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हम बचत जलवायु परिवर्तन के

भारत दुनिया में जलवायु संबंधी क्रियाकलापों की रफ्तार का निर्धारक बनकर उभरा है। यहां दुनिया के सबसे कम कार्बन फुटप्रिंट वाली सीमेंट कंपनियां हैं और ऊर्जा दक्षता के क्षेत्र में नए-नए काम हो रहे हैं। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से भारत को आने वाले समय में फायदा होगा।
- नैना लाल किदवाई, जलवायु एवं अर्थव्यवस्था विशेषज्ञ

अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी के इस्तेमाल, निम्न कार्बन अर्थव्यवस्था में 6.5 करोड़ नए रोजगारों के सृजन, वायु प्रदूषण से होने वाली सात लाख मौतों में कमी लाकर और जीवाश्म ईंधन पर विश्व भर में दी जा रही करीब 2.8 अरब डॉलर की सब्सिडी को खत्म करके होगी।

यह है लक्ष्य

- 2015 में हुए पेरिस समझौते पर अब तक 197 देश हस्ताक्षर कर चुके हैं
- ज्यादातर देशों ने ऊर्जा दक्षता के अपने लक्ष्य घोषित किए हैं
- भारत ने ऊर्जा की तीव्रता में 33-35% कमी लाने का लक्ष्य रखा है
- साथ ही 2030 तक 40 फीसदी हरित ऊर्जा क्षमता विकसित करने का लक्ष्य है

यह फायदा होगा

2030 तक वायु प्रदूषण से होने वाली बीमारियों में कमी आएगी

07 लाख लोगों को दुनियाभर के मौत से बचाया जा सकेगा

12 फीसदी बेकार भूमि को कृषि योग्य बना सकेंगे नई तकनीक से

20 करोड़ अतिरिक्त लोगों के लिए खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित होगी

2030 तक विश्व की आबादी के आठ अरब होने का अनुमान है

भारत चौथा सबसे बड़ा कार्बन उत्सर्जक

चीन, अमेरिका और यूरोपीय यूनियन के बाद भारत चौथे नंबर पर सबसे बड़ा कार्बन उत्सर्जक देश है। इसलिए पेरिस समझौते पर अमल करने से भारत को भी बड़ा आर्थिक फायदा होगा। गौरतलब है कि कई देशों में अभी भी जीवाश्म ईंधन पर सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। भारत में इसे काफी हद तक एलपीजी, केरोसिन तक सीमित किया गया है। जबकि हरित ईंधन पर सब्सिडी नाममात्र की है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2030 तक समूचे विश्व में यदि हरित ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल बढ़ता है तो स्वतः ही जीवाश्म ईंधन पर सब्सिडी कम हो जाएगी।

अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी अपना ली होगी

भारत समेत दुनिया के तमाम देशों में जलवायु परिवर्तन से मुकाबले के लिए अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी को तेजी से अपना रहे हैं। जैसे, एलईडी बल्ब, कम ऊर्जा खपत वाले विद्युतीय उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन आदि। जलवायु अनुकूल नई प्रौद्योगिकी के इस्तेमाल बढ़ने से निम्न कार्बन अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार होगा। इससे 2030 तक 6.5 करोड़ नए रोजगार सृजित होने का अनुमान है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

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

पत्रिका मीडिया की रिपोर्ट ३५

सिंधु जल विवाद पर भारत और पाकिस्तान में बनी सहमति

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली/इस्लामाबाद. सिंधु जल विवाद को लेकर भारत और पाकिस्तान में सहमति बनती दिख रही है। विवाद को हल करने के लिए दोनों देश एक-दूसरे के नदी तटों पर चल रही परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण करेंगे। भारत ने झेलम तट क्षेत्र के निरीक्षण की पाकिस्तान के मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है। वहीं पाकिस्तान ने भारत को सिंधु के निचले तट क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के निरीक्षण की अनुमति दे दी है। यह प्रक्रिया 2014 से ही लंबित थी।

पाकिस्तानी समाचार पत्र द डॉन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सिंधु जल के

पाकिस्तान आयुक्त सितंबर के अंतिम सप्ताह में झेलम तट क्षेत्र का दौरा कर किशनगंगा परियोजना का निरीक्षण करेंगे। वहीं भारतीय आयुक्त इसके बाद सिंधु नदी के कोटरी बांध का निरीक्षण करेंगे।

दोनों देशों के बीच 29-30 अगस्त को लाहौर में हुए सिंधु आयोग की बैठक में पाकिस्तान ने निरीक्षण करने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करने की मांग की थी। बैठक में दोनों देशों ने सिंधु आयोग को और अधिक सशक्त बनाने पर जोर दिया। दोनों देशों ने बिनाब नदी पर 48 मेगावाट की कलनई और 1000 मेगावाट की पाकल दुर्ल विद्युत परियोजना के विवरण को साझा करने पर भी सहमति व्यक्त की है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

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

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

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

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

उत्तरप्रदेश में वर्षाजनित घटनाओं में 18 और लोगों की मौत

लखनऊ, (भाषा): उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्षा जन्य हादसों में बीते 24 घंटे के दौरान 18 और लोगों ने जान गंवा दी जबकि 15 अन्य जख्मी हुए हैं। इस प्रकार राज्य में शनिवार की रात से अब तक वर्षा जन्य हादसों में मृतकों की संख्या बढ़कर 44 हो गयी है। राज्य के अलग-अलग हिस्से में भारी बारिश के चलते आम जनजीवन अस्त व्यस्त हो गया है। मौसम विभाग ने कल भी भारी वर्षा का अनुमान व्यक्त किया है।

अधिकारियों के अनुसार गोण्डा और कुशीनगर में तीन-तीन, मिर्जापुर और बिजनौर में दो-दो तथा बहराइच, सीतापुर, मेरठ, उन्नाव, औरैया, सुल्तानपुर, जौनपुर और एटा में कल रात से अब तक एक-एक व्यक्ति की जान गयी है। मौसम विभाग ने

बताया कि बीते 24 घंटों में सबसे अधिक 10 सेंटीमीटर बारिश नजीबाबाद (बिजनौर) में हुई। बीकापुर (फैजाबाद) और गौतमबुद्ध नगर में नौ-नौ सेमी, मुसाफिरखाना (सुल्तानपुर), उन्नाव और अयोध्या

में आठ-आठ सेमी, अकबरपुर (आंबेडकरनगर), जौनपुर, चुरक (सोनभद्र), ज्ञानपुर (संत रविदास नगर), मेरठ और संभल में सात-सात

सेंटीमीटर वर्षा रिकार्ड की गयी। विभाग ने राज्य में बुधवार को अलग-अलग जगहों पर भारी बारिश की आशंका व्यक्त की है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक गंगा बुलंदशहर, फतेहगढ़ और कानपुर देहात में खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बह रही है।

अब
तक 44 लोगों
की जानें चार दिन
में जा चुकी हैं

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 05.09.2018 in the

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

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

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

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

चार दिन की बारिश से तापमान में रिकॉर्ड गिरावट



नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

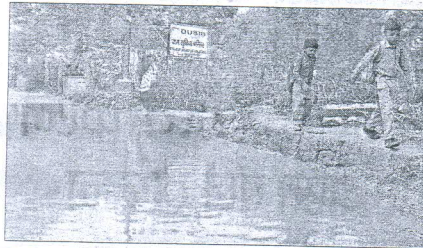
राजधानी में चार दिनों से रुक-रुक कर हो रही बारिश से तापमान में खासी गिरावट हुई है। आठ वर्षों में सितंबर के शुरुआती चार दिनों में सबसे ज्यादा कम तापमान रिकॉर्ड किया गया।

मंगलवार को भी तापमान सामान्य से पांच डिग्री नीचे रहा। राजधानी के अलग-अलग इलाकों में चार दिनों से

रुक-रुक कर बरसात हो रही है। सुबह से ही दिन भर होने वाली रिमझिम बारिश ने प्रदूषण भी साफ कर दिया।

मौसम विभाग के सफदरजंग केन्द्र में दिन का अधिकतम तापमान 29.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस रिकॉर्ड किया गया, जो सामान्य से पांच डिग्री कम है। जबकि, न्यूनतम तापमान 25.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस रिकॉर्ड किया गया, जो कि सामान्य से एक डिग्री कम है।

आठ वर्षों में सितंबर माह के शुरुआती दिनों में दिल्ली का तापमान आमतौर पर 33 डिग्री सेल्सियस से ऊपर ही रहा है। लगातार बरसात के चलते सितंबर माह के पहले चार दिनों



में अधिकतम तापमान में खासी गिरावट देखने को मिली है। मौसम विभाग ने इस हफ्ते रुक-रुक कर बारिश होने की संभावना जताई है।

सफदरजंग में ज्यादा बारिश : मौसम विभाग के सफदरजंग क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा 53.2 मिलीमीटर बरसात हुई। जबकि, पालम क्षेत्र में

जाम से पसीने छूटे

बारिश-जलभराव से मंगलवार को कई इलाकों में लोगों को जाम का सामना करना पड़ा। इंडिया गेट और कर्नाट सर्कल क्षेत्र में वाहन रुक-रुक कर चलते रहे। आईपी स्टेट, भजनपुरा, करावल नगर, आदि जगहों पर जाम रहा।

राजधानी में मंगलवार को झमाझम बारिश हुई। मयूर विहार-1 में बारिश के बाद पानी से भरे गड्ढों से बचकर स्कूल जाते बच्चे • सुशील कुमार

1.6 मिलीमीटर, लोधी रोड क्षेत्र में 19.5 मिलीमीटर, रिज क्षेत्र में 5.9 मिलीमीटर, आनानगर क्षेत्र में 15.8 मिलीमीटर और स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स

क्षेत्र में 06 मिलीमीटर बारिश दर्ज की गई है। आने वाले दिनों में राजधानी में और बारिश की संभावना जताई गई है।

आठ साल में तापमान

वर्ष	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम
2018	29.8	25.1
2017	35.0	27.0
2016	34.0	25.0
2015	37.0	27.0
2014	33.0	25.0
2013	36.8	26.0
2012	34.0	26.0
2011	34.8	25.0

(सितंबर के शुरुआती चार दिन का तापमान। डिग्री सेल्सियस में।)