

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

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

Dated 06.07.2018

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
6.7.2018
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Dy. Director (Publication)

6/7/18

Director T.O

Swarna
6/7

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

o/c

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 06.07.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

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Indian Nation

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The Times of India (A)

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Rain lashes Pithoragarh, 3 missing *us*

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
PITHORAGARH

Three persons are missing and around 45 villages and the last Indian outpost along the border with China in Milam Valley have been cut off as rain wreaked havoc in the higher reaches of Pithoragarh for the fourth consecutive day on Thursday.

Two bridges have also been washed away and a number of rural roads damaged due to the torrential rains.

"Due to washing away of two bridges at Zimighat and Bogdyar on Munsiyari-Milam trek route, connectivity to the last Indian outpost on Indo-China border in this valley has been delinked. We have instructed agencies concerned to reconstruct bridges immediately," Pithoragarh District Magistrate C. Ravishankar said here.

About 17 rural roads have also been damaged by the current spell of rain which started on the night of July 2 cutting off about 45 villages in Darma, Vyas and Baram valleys of the district so far, he said.

Hindustan Times
Statesman ✓
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Government to deal with agri export issues: Teaotia

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI, 5 JULY

As India aims to double its farm exports by 2022, commerce secretary Rita Teaotia today said the government is working on an institutional mechanism to deal with sanitary and phytosanitary issues hampering agricultural shipments.

Speaking after releasing a report here, she said the draft agricultural export policy, released some months back, aims to double exports from the sector in the next five years.

"We would double our agricultural exports by 2022. This is not a quantum jump... We are trying to focus on high value products, the value added agricultural products,

focusing on some perishable commodities that need to be stored and transported properly.

"We are also looking at the indigenous, ethnic and some non-ethnic categories," she said.

The secretary said the commerce ministry was looking through the agriculture export policy to provide an institutional mechanism for addressing market access barriers and to deal with sanitary and phyto sanitary issues "which certainly are the biggest barriers in global food trade".

The Centre, she added, was working with state governments to enhance outward shipments of agricultural produce.

She also noted that there

is a need to look at the issue of disproportionate large subsidies to agriculture by developed countries and the product-specific concentration of subsidies that the measures of support permit under the WTO agreement on agriculture.

Under the global trade norms, a WTO member country's food subsidy bill should not breach the limit of 10 per cent of the value of production based on the reference price of 1986-88.

Apprehending that full implementation of food security programme may result in breach of the WTO cap, India has been seeking amendments in the formula to calculate the food subsidy cap.

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Drain breach inundates cotton crop

OUR CORRESPONDENT

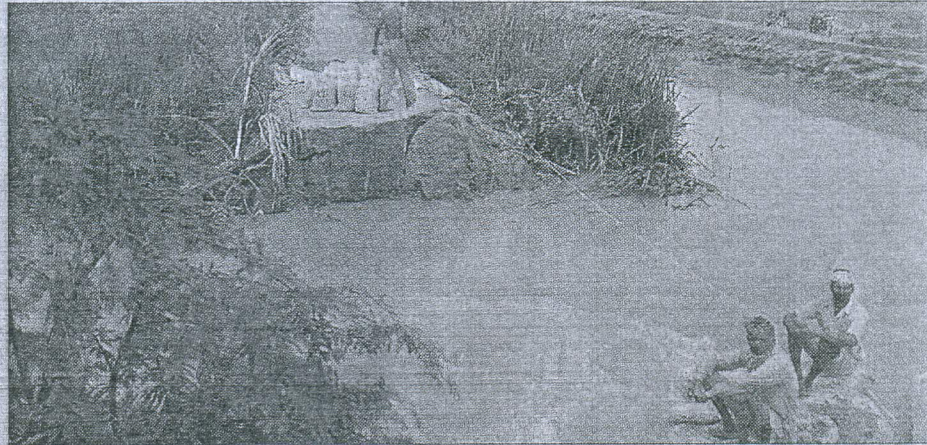
ABOHAR, JULY 5

A breach in the Abulkhurana drain that emanates from Lambi segment submerged cotton and other crops in 200 acres at Bahadukhera and Dhaba Kokrian villages in the subdivision on Thursday.

Bhartiya Kisan Union activists said they had submitted memorandums three times this year to the administration to draw their attention to the growth of hyacinth in over 5-km stretch in the Abulkhurana drain.

The hyacinth hindered the flow of water in the drain that overflowed late last night triggering 40-ft wide breach.

Farmers Gurcharan Singh, Darshan Singh, Naginder and Sita Ram Chalana said Drainage Department officials visited



The breach in the Abulkhurana drain in an Abohar village. TRIBUNE PHOTO

the affected area on Thursday but just expressed sympathies with farmers claiming that no funds were available to plug the breach.

Farmers said the gushing water may affect Sardarpura village. If efforts to plug the breach were not made immediately, water might enter Dutaranwali.

ALERT FARMERS AVERT BREACH IN CANAL

Muktsar: Farmers' alertness averted a major tragedy in Lambi on Wednesday night. Soil erosion created a cavity along the Rajasthan feeder canal on the Vanwala-Kakhanwali road and they immediately filled it up. "The soil is loose and Tuesday showers could be the cause of erosion," said Angrez Singh, a farmer from Kakhanwali village. He added: "After some youngsters informed us about the soil erosion, we made public announcements, seeking help from villagers. Within no time, a hundred people joined us and started filling up the cavity with soil. It was not raining last night and that worked in our favour." TNS

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K'taka waives farm loans worth ₹34K cr

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
BENGALURU, 5 JULY

Karnataka Chief Minister HD Kumaraswamy finally bit the bullet on Thursday, announcing the waiver of farm loans worth Rs 34,000 crore while presenting the first budget of the JDS-Congress coalition government. This is much lower than his promise of Rs 53,000 crore made earlier.

The government would limit the loan waiver amount to Rs 2 lakh each. Higher value crop loans would not be written off. According to Mr Kumaraswamy, there were instances where loans for crops exceeding Rs 40 lakh had been taken by farmers with large holdings. "As per the opinion of the farming community, it is not right to waive high-value crop loan," he explained.

Similarly, families of government officials and those working in the cooperative sector, farmers who had paid income tax for the past three years and other "ineligible farm loan recipients, would be kept

outside the purview of the waiver scheme.

The chief minister has sought to raise resources for partially meeting the cost of the waiver by increasing the excise duty on Indian Made Foreign Liquor by four per cent, a 50 per cent increase in levy on motor vehicles depending on the square metre of floor area, electricity tariff from six to nine per cent while doubling the levy on captive energy from ten to 20 paise per unit.

In addition, the government has raised the tax on petrol from 30 per cent to 32 per cent and on diesel from 19 per cent to 21 while claiming that despite

the hike, prices of the two commodities in the state would continue to be lower than those prevailing in the neighbouring states.

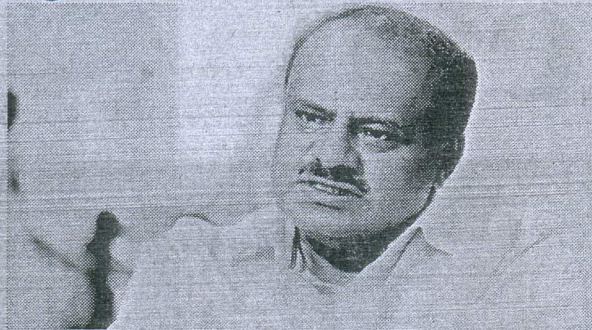
Presenting the budget, his first, the chief ministers said the loans would be waived on all defaulted crop loans made up to 31 December 2017, while asserting that this was only the first phase of the waiver. Likewise, to help non defaulting farmers, the government would credit to their account, the repaid amount or a sum not exceeding Rs 25,000, whichever was less.

Significantly, he pointed out that the outgoing chief minis-

ter Siddharamiah, had waived loans worth Rs 8,165 crore, which the farmers had taken from cooperative banks. Of this Rs 4,165 crore had already been disbursed earlier. The balance would be cleared by the coalition government for which an allocation of Rs 4,000 crore had been made in the current budget.

The chief minister noted that the government's first priority was to mobilise the required funds to fulfil the promise JDS, his party, had made in its manifesto. This was a big challenge for the coalition government. Accordingly, as part of this exercise, the government had already kicked off austerity measures by cutting down what he termed as "unnecessary expenditure."

The coalition government, incidentally, has decided to retain the Congress government's schemes like Anna Bhagya and Indira Canteens though in the case of the former, the quantity of rice made available to the people has been slashed from seven kg to five.



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Raje govt. lobbying for river interlinking project

Rajasthan CM meets Union Minister Nitin Gadkari

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR

The Bharatiya Janata Party government in Rajasthan is lobbying hard for the Centre's approval for the ambitious Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) with a proposed budget of ₹37,000 crore as a river interlinking project, which will transfer excess waters from the Chambal river basin to 13 districts in the State facing water scarcity.

Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje met Union Water Resources Minister Nitin Gadkari in New Delhi on Wednesday with the request for approval which would facilitate Central assistance for the project. Ms. Raje pointed out that the project, which would link Parvati, Kalisindh and Chambal rivers, would benefit 40% of the State's population with the supply of drinking and irrigation waters.

According to the official sources here, Mr. Gadkari has agreed to the proposal and stated that a Cabinet note on the subject would



Rajasthan Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje.

shortly be drafted and sent to the Union Cabinet. Ms. Raje had sought the national project status for ERCP at a meeting of the NITI Aayog's Governing Council last month.

'Fast approval'

The State government's lobbying has been perceived here as its "serious attempt" to get the project's approval announced during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's rally here on July 7, when he will interact with the beneficiaries of flagship schemes.

The Central Water Commission has already given in-

principle approval to the project's feasibility report. The ERCP's implementation would speed up after getting the national project status, said Ms. Raje, adding that the quality of water, along with its scarcity, was a big issue for the desert State.

The Eastern Rajasthan Canal, as an intra-basin water transfer scheme, will ensure availability of water in Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaipur, Dausa, Karauli, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur districts till 2051. Besides supplying water to the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, it will also take care of the flood and drought situation in the area.

An additional command area of 2 lakh hectares is likely to be created for irrigation when the river interlinking is successfully completed. The project will also facilitate restoration of dependable yield of the existing 26 major and medium irrigation projects en route, reduced to 30%, to their original status.

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Opposition slams govt over MSP hike

Congress, NCP accuse govt of cheating farmers ST-6



PTI
NAGPUR, 5 JULY

A day after the Centre hiked the MSP of 14 kharif crops, opposition Congress and NCP today said the government has cheated the farmers as the ruling BJP has failed to fulfil the promises it had made in the run up to the 2014 polls.

The parties alleged that the Centre has not taken into consideration the demands made by the Maharashtra government regarding the minimum support price (MSP). Senior Congress leaders Prithviraj Chavan and

Radhakrishna Vikhe Patil, NCP leaders Ajit Pawar, Dhananjay Munde and Sunil Tatkar raised slogans outside the Assembly here today saying that the Centre has duped the farmers. "Maharashtra chief minister (Devendra Fadnavis) welcomed the Centre's decision of hiking the MSP. However, the truth is that the government did not take into consideration the recommendations made by the state on hiking the MSP. It is nothing but cheating," Munde told reporters later.

"The Centre did not bring into effect even half the MSP rates recommended by Maharashtra. The MSP announced

Implementation of Swaminathan Commission report 'fraudulent claims': CPI-M to Centre

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 5 JULY

The CPI-M on Thursday said the Central Government had made "fraudulent claims" that it had fulfilled its promise to implement the Swaminathan Commission recommendations by hiking the minimum support prices (MSPs) for paddy and other crops on Wednesday.

The Commission had recommended how the cost of production should be calculated and that the MSP should be fixed with a 50 per cent profit margin for farmers, the CPI-M said.

"In a cruel joke on farmers, burdened by high debt because of increasing costs of production, the Modi Government has deliber-

ated by them is not what they had promised in 2014. Despite that, Fadnavis congratulated the PM and termed the decision as historic," the Leader of Opposition in the Council said.

Munde also gave a break-up of the recommendations made by the state and the new MSP announced yesterday.

ately used a measurement of costs which omits important aspects," the party said.

Calculations of what the farmer should get according to the Swaminathan Commission recommendations and what the Modi Government has announced, shows a huge gap and losses to the farmers ranging from Rs 600 for paddy to between Rs 1800 and Rs 2000 for various pulses, groundnut and sugarcane, the CPI-M maintained.

"Further, there is no guarantee that the farmers will get even this price as the procurement operations of the central government are being deliberately cut forcing farmers to sell at distress prices," the party said.

According to him, for paddy, the state had recommended Rs 3,270 MSP per quintal, while the Centre fixed it at Rs 1,750 per quintal. As against Maharashtra's demand of Rs 2,827 for jowar the new MSP is Rs 2,430. For bajra, as against the demand of Rs 3,485 and the Centre fixed the MSP at Rs 1,950, he said.

The economics and politics of MSPs

The government is playing politics with MSP, ignoring the economics of it. The issue is not the level of increase in the MSP for kharif crops. The question is why these hikes were made on the eve of elections.

SS JOHL

Former Chairman, CACP

THE Government of India has announced the minimum support prices of rabi crops on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The commission has a system of determining the prices of agricultural commodities. Every season, twice a year, the commission submits its report to the Ministry of Agriculture well in time before the plantation/sowing of crops. The government, too, is supposed to announce the MSPs well before the planting/sowing time so that farmers may plan their cropping plans accordingly.

Often, however, the announcements get delayed in the administration channels. This year again, it has been announced when the paddy plantation is about to finish. The time for the other crops is also over. The government goes lax probably because it does not see much scope for farmers to adjust their cropping plans as per the MSPs assured. This delay negates one of the three important mandates of the CACP: adjustment of the cropping pattern to the changing consumption patterns in the country.

The second mandate of the commission is to recommend MSPs that will keep the farmers in business. In case the market prices drop to the uneconomic level, the government would stand as a buyer of last resort so that market clearance takes place above those prices. For this purpose, the Food Corporation of India was created to procure the commodities of wheat and rice, the Cotton Corporation of India to procure cotton and NAFED was to be the nodal agency for coarse grains. De facto, focus remained on wheat and rice only. Cotton



CROP MSP: CACP gives a price that helps keep the farmer in business. TRIBUNE PHOTO

was purchased mainly to meet the requirements of the government ginning mills. NAFED never took its mandate seriously. For sugarcane, it remained as advisory recommendations only. The rest of the crops did not have any procurement programme to support the MSPs. These prices are, therefore, just by name and redundant in their very nature. Therefore, the announcement of MSPs for all other crops, except for wheat and rice, is a meaningless announcement, as usual. This negates the second mandate of the CACP to ensure prices of all agricultural commodities so as to not put the farmers out of business.

The third objective is to keep in mind the interest of the consumers. Through time,

this mandate has been forgotten. The economics of the system is that 9,000 farms in the country are selected scientifically (randomly), of which data are collected through cost-accounting methods, wherein supervisors are appointed. Every supervisor records data of all inputs — material, physical and monetary, from every farmer of the cluster on a daily basis. These data are placed with the universities and, in turn, special cells in the universities make summary tables of the data and supply them to the Economic and Statistical Adviser (ESA) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The ESA works out the average cost of production for every crop and supplies it to the CACP. The cost of production is taken of the major

growing states for every crop and extreme cases are dropped. This takes about two years. Many farmers have been questioning the cost of production, but no better method has been suggested so far.

The CACP also has to keep in mind many other variables to fulfill its three mandates. The commission meets state government representatives, ministries, corporations and industries concerned throughout the year and travels to major producing states of different crops for extensive discussions in situ. Then keeping in mind the stocks available, requirements of the Public Distribution System, international market trends and consumer price index, the commission, comprising experienced farm economists, nominated farmer representatives and presided over by a farm economist, makes an informed judgment of the MSPs for every crop every season and submits it to the government. The commission also makes several non-price recommendations to complement the price recommendation in the interest of the farm economy, consumer concerns and overall impact of the recommendation. Here the economics in the determination of the MSPs ends and the role of the commission is over.

It is from here that the politics of MSPs begins and distortions in the CACP recommendations start, at times so much that the CACP appears to be an unnecessary and redundant attachment to the political system. I often wonder how far even the Swaminathan Commission was more competent than the CACP to render its advice on the levels of MSPs! My observation on their recommendation was "either that commission did not have an economist or if they had any, he did not know economics". There is no other organisation that can han-

dle more competently the question of farm prices and related non-price issues. The government needs to give due place to this commission while deciding the MSPs. Unfortunately, that is exactly what the government does not do and of late the deviation and arbitrariness in the announcements have increased considerably.

When I was the Chairman of the CACP from 1987 to 1991, once Bhajan Lal, then Agriculture Minister, increased the cotton MSP for the central region, wherein also falls Haryana, by Rs 5 per quintal above the commission's recommendations, which we corrected the next season with scathing remarks. Then, Rajiv Gandhi gave a Rs-10-per-quintal bonus on paddy prices on the eve of the General Election. This changed the structural balance of the prices which was got corrected the next season by increasing the wheat prices by Rs 10 per quintal. Those were the days when the recommendations of an expert economics body (CACP) had the upper hand and, though fully empowered to do so, the government rarely and only marginally changed its recommendations, and those got corrected the next season.

However, times have changed and the government has started playing politics of MSPs, ignoring the economics of it. I am not questioning the level of increase in the MSPs of the kharif crops. The question is of the basis on which these increases are given on the eve of the impending parliamentary elections. If these increases are given on the recommendations of the CACP, this commission is suspect of having been influenced. Also, unfortunately, there is no word on the non-price recommendations. Are there no such recommendations or have those been ignored, as usual?

G.T

gets warmer, expect intense, extreme rain HT-6.

NO NET GAIN Short bursts of extreme precipitation do not reduce water stress or help recharge the water table. Instead, they often lead to flash floods

Malavika Vyawahare

letters@hindustantimes.com

Intense bursts of rain and continuous downpours have increased across towns and cities over the past few decades, with Bangalore receiving 35% of its annual average rainfall this year even before the onset of the monsoon. Last year, Ahmedabad (180mm in 24 hours) and in 2005, Mumbai Metropolitan Region got flooded when it didn't stop pouring (994 mm in a 24 hours).

"The number of days with heavy rainfall is increasing and the number of days with light rainfall is decreasing," M Mohapatra, senior official at the India Meteorological Department (IMD), said. "The same amount of rainfall is happening over a few days."

The monsoon season is a dangerous and unsettling time in India, with most deaths reported from heavy rains and flooding in the four months of rain from June to September.

"Increasing trends in daily extreme precipitation in India have been observed during the recent decades," said a recent study published in Geophysical Research Letters in June this year.

"Moreover, urban areas in India have witnessed eccentric precipitation extremes in the past, which have affected human lives and infrastructure."

Between 1950 and 2017, India has reported 285 floods that have impacted 850 million people, left 19 million homeless and killed about 71,000. In the past decade, flood damage has led to losses of ₹206 billion every year, according to the

International Disaster Database.

But the short bursts of extreme precipitation worry scientists.

Such events may boost the total amount of rainfall but they do not necessarily reduce water stress or significantly recharge the water table.

On the contrary, much of the rain discharge is difficult to manage and often causes flash floods, which are detrimental to infrastructure.

Incidences of extreme rainfall, that precipitate flooding, are projected to increase as the planet warms. India is not just prone to weather-related disasters. Its high population density and poor infrastructure also put more people at higher risk.

In the last two years alone, 25 million people have suffered impacts from heavy rains and floods and at least 2,000 people have died in these episodes.

In India, both large-scale floods from continuous heavy downpours and flash floods from sudden bursts of rain are expected to strike more often.

"A warming climate will cause more intense and more frequent extreme rain events," Vimal Mishra, a climate scientist at IIT Gandhinagar and co-author of the paper, said. The increase in rainfall extremes is being driven by anthropogenic warming, Mishra and his colleagues said in a 2018 paper, noting that in the worst case scenario of unchecked greenhouse gas emissions, such events will increase significantly over south and central India by 2050.

"For cities, daily rainfall data is not that helpful, even 5-10 minutes of heavy

rain can flood a city and pose a risk to the infrastructure," Mishra said.

Which is why the scientist is calling for improving understanding of sub-daily rainfall patterns that include rainfall spurts over less than 24 hours. "There isn't enough focus on sub-daily rainfall events," he said.

A paper by Mishra and his team showed that such short duration rainfall events that can trigger flash floods are even more sensitive to warming temperatures than 24-hour rainfall extremes.

If there is an increase in average temperatures of 1° Celsius, there would be a greater increase in the events of sub-daily rainfall extremes than daily extremes.

The researchers found that the frequency of such events would increase by 20% if global temperature rises by 1.5° Celsius and by 25% if they increase by 2° Celsius over pre-industrial level. Other researchers have reached similar conclusions about widespread extreme rains that causes flooding.

"We looked at the entire country and found a threefold increase in widespread extreme rain events over central India," Roxy Mathew Koll, a climate scientist at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, said. "Barring a few pockets of the country, the country overall is likely to

see an increase in such events."

Widespread rainfall events that occur over multiple days and cover a large swathe of area (running into thousands of square km) are known to cause large-scale floods. The 2005 Maharashtra flood on July 26 and July 27, which led to over 1,000 deaths across the state and brought Mumbai to a standstill, is an example of this. When temperature increases, it raises the moisture-holding capacity of the atmosphere.

Scientists have reported an increase in moisture content in the atmosphere over the Indian subcontinent.

While this may sound like good news, the distribution of the rain over space and time muddies such a straightforward understanding.

More rain is not a blessing when it is dumped over short periods of time.

It's not just local warming, but region-wide warming that is having an impact on India's rainfall patterns, according to Koll. "It is not the local temperatures, warming that is not even exactly over the Indian subcontinent has resulted in more moisture availability," he explained.

"It is coming from the Arabian Sea, so warming elsewhere will also impact extreme rainfall events over Indian subcontinent," Koll said.



• The monsoon season is a dangerous and unsettling time in India, with most deaths reported from heavy rains and flooding in the four months from June to September.

When it rains misery

Major floods and heavy rainfall events in 2017

● Death toll

18 Rajasthan (July 24-28)

120 Gujarat (July 1-27)

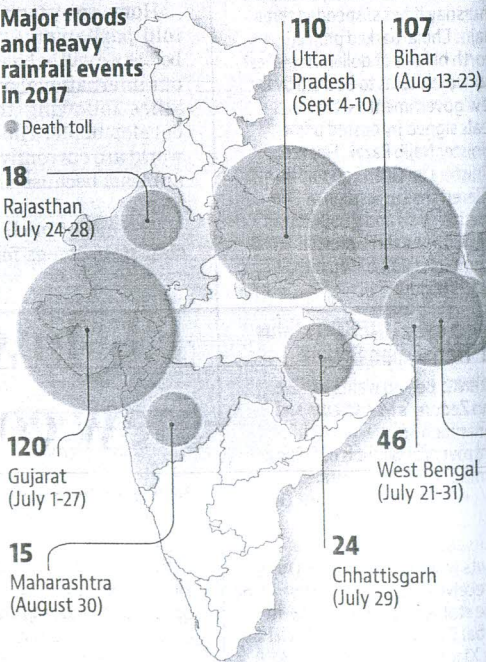
15 Maharashtra (August 30)

110 Uttar Pradesh (Sept 4-10)

107 Bihar (Aug 13-23)

46 West Bengal (July 21-31)

24 Chhattisgarh (July 29)



News item/letter/article/editorial published on **06.07.2018** in the

Hindustan Times

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आईआईटी कानपुर की किसानों को सौगात

सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में कराएगा कृत्रिम बारिश



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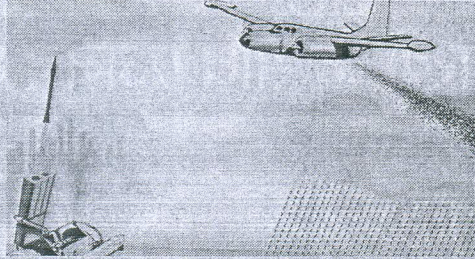
कानपुर. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने जहां किसानों को एमएसपी का तोहफा दिया है तो वहीं आईआईटी कानपुर ने भी उनकी फसलों को हरा-भरा रखने के लिए कृत्रिम बारिश कराएगा। किसान हर साल जुलाई माह आते ही इंद्रदेवता को प्रसन्न करने के लिए पूजा-पाठ के साथ दोने-दोटे कर बादलों की तरफ टकटकी लगाए रहते थे, लेकिन अब उन्हें ऐसा नहीं करना पड़ेगा। संस्थान ने सूखा प्रभावित इलाकों में कृत्रिम बारिश कराने की तैयारी कर ली है। संस्थान नई

तकनीक के सहारे किसानों को खुशहाल बनाएगा। इस कार्य के लिए करीब पांच करोड़ पचास लाख रूपए खर्च आएगा।

केंद्रीय मंत्री सतीश महाना ने बताया कि कुछ दिन पहले संस्थान के निदेशक और वहां के प्रोफेसर सीएम योगी आदित्यनाथ से मिले थे और कृत्रिम बारिश की जानकारी से अवगत कराया था। मंत्री ने बताया कि यूपी के सातों बुंदेलखंड जिलों में आईआईटी बारिश कराएगा।

सीएम की पहल

देश के कुछ इलाकों में मानसून ने कहर ढहा हुआ है तो वहीं कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां लोगों की आंखों आस के साथ आसमान पर टिकी हैं। ऐसा ही उत्तर प्रदेश का सुदूर और सूखे से प्रभावित एक इलाका है बुंदेलखंड। इस इलाके में पानी



और सिंचाई की समस्या से उभरने के लिए योगी सरकार एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना बनाई है।

पानी और सिंचाई की समस्या के समाधान पर आईआईटी कानपुर द्वारा 26 जून को एक प्रेजेंटेशन पेश की गई थी। इस परियोजना में क्लाउड सीडिंग द्वारा कृत्रिम बारिश की जाएगी। इसके लिए योगी सरकार ने पिछले साल

नवंबर में 5 करोड़ 50 लाख रूपए की मंजूरी दे दी थी। जबकि 2017 में मात्र 15 लाख रुपये ही मिले थे।

अक्टूबर से शुरुआत

मंत्री सतीश महाना ने बताया कि सीएम योगी ने बुंदेलखंड के विकास में विशेष रूचि ली है। योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों से भी कहा

इस तरह से होती है कृत्रिम बारिश

आईआईटी निदेश ने बताया कि कृत्रिम बारिश 4-5 चरणों में करवाई जाती है। सबसे पहले रसायनों का प्रयोग करके क्षेत्र की हवा को वायुमंडल के सबसे ऊपरी हिस्से में भेजा जाता है। जो बादलों का रूप ले लेती है। इसमें कैल्शियम आक्साइड, कैल्शियम

क्लोराइड और सूरिया का इस्तेमाल होता है। कृत्रिम बादल हवा में मौजूद वाटर वेपर्स को सोखने लगते हैं। इसमें अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, सूरिया आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इससे बादलों में पानी की मात्रा बढ़ जाती है। रसायनों के इस्तेमाल से कृत्रिम बारिश कराई जाती है।

कि इस बारे में अध्ययन करें कि इस तकनीक का उपयोग और भी कई क्षेत्रों में किया जा सकता है, जो कई वर्षों से सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। मानसून के बाद इस परियोजना को पहले चरण में बुंदेलखंड के सात जिलों में अक्टूबर के माह में इस तकनीक के जरिए कृत्रिम बारिश कराई जाएगी। केमिकल के छिड़काव से बारिश कराई जाएगी।

वहीं आईआईटी निदेशक अभय करंदीकर ने बताया कि अब तक दुनिया में यह तकनीक सिर्फ चीन के पास थी, जो बहुत महंगी थी। आईआईटी निदेशक ने बताया कि चीन से पहले तकनीक लेने के बातें चल रही थीं, पर 11 करोड़ रूपए की डिमांड के बाद संस्थान ने कमर कसी और उसमें सफलता हासिल की।

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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Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
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Indian Nation
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Blitz

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

कर्नाटक का बजट 2 लाख तक के कर्ज माफ, पेट्रोल और डीजल टैक्स में 2% की बढ़ोतरी

कुमारस्वामी ने किसानों का 34,000 करोड़ माफ किया, तेल का रेट बढ़ाया

■ एनबीटी ऑनलाइन, बेंगलुरु

कई दिनों की खींचतान के बाद कर्नाटक में बनी कांग्रेस और जनता दल (सेक्युलर) की गठबंधन सरकार के मुख्यमंत्री एचडी कुमारस्वामी ने 2018-19 के लिए बजट पेश किया। उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरते हुए सीएम ने बजट में चुनावी वादे को कुछ हद तक पूरा किया और 2 लाख रुपये या उससे कम का लोन लेने वाले किसानों का कर्ज माफ करने की घोषणा की। सीएम ने कर्जमाफी के लिए 34,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित करने का ऐलान किया है। रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक, कुमारस्वामी ने 2,13,734 करोड़ के बजट का ऐलान करते हुए कहा कि वह सिद्धारमैया सरकार



सीएम एचडी कुमारस्वामी ने 2018-19 का बजट पेश किया की सभी योजनाओं को जारी रखेंगे। सर्विस और ऐग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर पर फोकस रखा गया है। उन्होंने जानकारी दी कि साल 2016-17 में वृद्धि दर 7.5% थी जो 2017-18 में बढ़कर 8.5% पहुंच गई। सरकार की प्राथमिकता किसानों के कर्ज माफ करने के लिए संसाधन जुटाने पर है। बजट में पेट्रोल टैक्स में 30% से 32% और डीजल पर 19% से 21% की बढ़ोतरी की है। इसके साथ ही पेट्रोल के दाम 1.14 प्रतिलीटर, डीजल 1.12 प्रतिलीटर और बिजली दरें 20 पैसे बढ़ा दी गई हैं।

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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Indian Express

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सभी फसलों का एमएसपी घोषित किया जाए

गेरट | मुख्य संवाददाता

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 14 खरीफ फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य लागत पर 50 फीसदी बढ़ाने से किसान संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। किसान चाहते हैं कि सरकार, स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू करे। सभी फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित हों और इनकी सरकारी खरीद की व्यवस्था हो।

किसान नेताओं का कहना है कि असल खोट लागत तय करने के फार्मूले में है। लागत में न खेत का किराया जोड़ा गया है और न ही किसान का सालाना श्रम। राष्ट्रीय किसान मजदूर संगठन के अध्यक्ष सरदार

एक एकड़ धान में मामूली बचत

जुताई मड़ाई	3500 रुपये
7 किलो हाइब्रिड	2410 रुपये
रोपाई	4000 रुपये
खाद	5000 रुपये
रासायनिक दवा	3000 रुपये
निराई	3000 रुपये
अन्य	4000 रुपये
टोटल	24910 रुपये

वी.एम. सिंह कहते हैं कि 2006 में स्वामीनाथन आयोग ने फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य लागत पर 50 फीसदी बढ़ाकर तय करने की सिफारिश की थी। किसानों की फसल के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य कुछेक

- लागत : कटाई 4000 रुपये
- मिजाई 800×2 घंटा=1600
- दुलाई :1000 रुपये
- कुल लागत : 31510 रुपये
- एक एकड़ में औसत उपज : 20 विंटल, 1790 रुपये विंटल से 20 विंटल के दाम : 35,800
- बचत : 35,800-31,510=4290 रुपये

नकदी फसलों तक सीमित न रहे और सभी फसलों के दाम घोषित किए जाएं। भाकियू प्रवक्ता राकेश टिकैत भी स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों के बिना केवल 14 खरीफ फसलों के दाम बढ़ाने को नाकाफी बता रहे हैं।

कानूनी अधिकार बनाने की मांग

नई दिल्ली। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तय करने वाले कृषि मूल्य एवं लागत आयोग (सीएसीपी) ने एमएसपी को किसानों को कानूनी अधिकार बनाने की मांग की है। अभी गेहूं और चावल को छोड़कर अन्य फसलों में एमएसपी में बढ़ोतरी का लाभ बहुत कम किसानों को मिल पाता है। किसान संगठन भी यही मांग कर रहे हैं। गेहूं और चावल के राशन दुकानों से वितरण के कारण सरकारी एजेंसियां इनकी भारी मात्रा में खरीद करती हैं।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 06.07.2018 in the

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
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विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2050 तक बारिश का असमान वितरण बढ़ेगा, अभी से दिख रहा असर

खतरा : मानसून की ये मनमानी डर रही

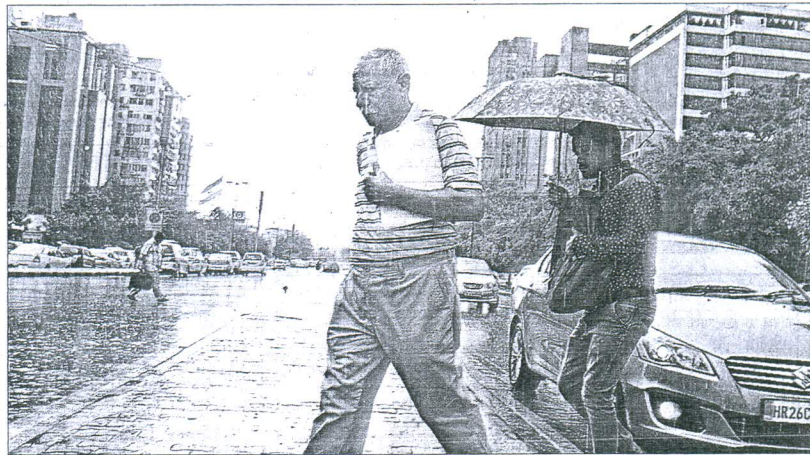
H-6

नई दिल्ली | मदन जैड़ा

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मानसून का बदलता मिजाज अब डराने लगा है। विश्व बैंक के हालिया रिपोर्ट की मानें तो अगले तीन दशक में ही मानसूनी बारिश के वितरण में भारी बदलाव आ जाएगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जहाँ आज भारी वर्षा होती है, वहाँ सूखा पड़ेगा और मौजूदा रेगिस्तान में झमाझम बारिश होगी। बीते पाँच साल के आँकड़ों पर नजर डाले तो यह होने भी लगा है, पिछले साल राजस्थान के कई इलाकों में आई बाढ़ इसकी बानगी भर है।

विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट में भविष्य को लेकर चिंता जताई गई है। इसके मुताबिक ऐतिहासिक रूप से जो स्थान कम बारिश के लिए जाने जाते हैं, उन स्थानों में बारिश ज्यादा होने लगेगी। वहीं, जो स्थान ज्यादा बारिश के लिए जाने जाते हैं, वहाँ तेजी से बारिश घटेगी। इसका प्रभाव कृषि और क्षेत्र की समस्त जलवायु पर पड़ेगा। मसलन आज रेगिस्तान वाले इलाकों में बारिश कम होती है। लेकिन यदि वहाँ बारिश बढ़ भी गई तो उसका कोई बड़ा फायदा नहीं होने वाला क्योंकि वहाँ कृषि के अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ नहीं हैं। जबकि यदि कृषि बेल्ट में बारिश घटती है, जहाँ बारिश पर ही खेती निर्भर है, तो वहाँ लोगों को भार आर्थिक क्षति होगी।

बदलेगी चाल : जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मानसूनी हवाओं की गति भी प्रभावित होगा। इसकी वजह से इसके आने के समय में अनिश्चितता बढ़ेगी। हाल के वर्षों में भी इसका संकेत मिला है। कभी यह बहुत जल्दी आ जाता है तथा कभी बहुत देरी से। इस साल मानसून राजस्थान के पश्चिमी इलाके और जम्मू-कश्मीर में निर्धारित समय से दो हफ्ते पहले ही पहुंच गया। जबकि रफतार होने के बावजूद बिहार और पूर्वांचल में आने में करीब दस दिन की



नई दिल्ली में गुरुवार को दोपहर बाद कुछ इलाकों में तेज हवाओं के साथ हुई बारिश ने उमस भरी गर्मी से राहत दी। • सोनू मेहता

देरी हुई। इसी प्रकार मानसून की वापसी में भी देरी हो रही है। पहले 15 सितंबर तक यह लौट जाता था, लेकिन अब अक्टूबर के पहले सप्ताह तक यह सक्रिय रहता है।

कृषि क्षेत्र पर पड़ेगी मार : रिपोर्ट में चिंता जताई गई है कि मानसूनी बारिश में यदि पूरे देश में या किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में कमी होती है, तो इसका प्रभाव उस क्षेत्र में उत्पादन के साथ जल उपलब्धता पर भी पड़ेगा। ताजे पानी और भूजल दोनों में यह प्रभाव दिख सकता है। कृषि उपज घटने की भी आशंका है।

मानसून भी होगा कमजोर : इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्रॉपिकल मेटियोलॉजी पुणे की ओर से किए गए एक अन्य शोध के मुताबिक जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुपात में मानसून भी कमजोर होता जाएगा। शोधकर्ताओं के मुताबिक हिंद महासागर का तापमान बढ़ने से मानसून के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ पैदा नहीं होंगी, जिससे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में आ सकता है।

इस साल ऐसा रहा मिजाज

उत्तरप्रदेश : कम बारिश से धान की रोपाई प्रभावित

- 29 जून के बजाय 27 जून को ही पश्चिमी रूपा में मानसून आने के बावजूद 26 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई
- 500 मिमी औसत बारिश के मुकाबले आगरा में महज 60 मिमी 4 जुलाई तक बारिश हुई है
- 50% कम बारिश कानपुर मंडल में भी हुई है। इसकी वजह 30 फीसदी कम धान की रोपाई हुई है

बिहार : दो हफ्ते देरी से मानसून की दस्तक

- 10 जून के बजाय 25 जून को बिहार में मानसून ने दस्तक दी, पूरे राज्य में 20 फीसदी कम बारिश
- राज्य में वर्षा का वितरण असमान, पूर्वोत्तर हिस्से में औसत से अधिक बारिश, दक्षिण पश्चिम में कम बारिश
- 69 फीसदी कम बारिश राजधानी पटना में हुई है, भोजपुर और मगध क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक प्रभावित

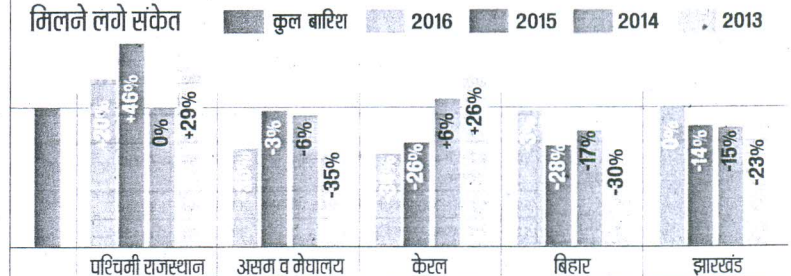
मयावह तहसीर

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2050 तक मानसूनी वर्षा और बर्फबारी में 3.9% तक बदलाव हो सकता है। लेकिन जलवायु परिवर्तन पर लगाम नहीं लगाई गई तो स्थिति और विकराल होगी। मौजूदा उपायों के अपनाने पर अनुमान है कि 2050 में वैश्विक तापमान में 1.6 डिग्री की वृद्धि होगी। इन कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम नहीं करने पर तापमान में वृद्धि 2.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक हो सकती है। ऐसे में मानसूनी वर्षा में 6.4 फीसदी तक अंतर आ सकता है।

उत्तराखंड : देरी के बावजूद भरपाई

- उत्तराखंड में मानसून पांच दिन की देरी से एक साथ पूरे राज्य में सक्रिय हुआ मानसून
- पिथौरागढ़ के मुनस्यारी और धारचूला तहसीलों में अधिक बारिश

मिलने लगे संकेत



भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
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विषय : दिनांक 6-7-2018 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

सम्बन्ध : उपरोक्तानुसार

हार्दिक
6/7/18
(सहायक निदेशक)

उपनिदेशक

निदेशक (वा.प.प्र.)

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साइट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

अपनिदेशक (त.प.)

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण)

निदेशक
06/07/18

सहायक निदेशक
6/7

दिनांक 4-7-2018 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार:

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

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

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)



HIGH-ABOVE: A municipal employee warns pedestrians about an open manhole as water floods the streets during heavy rainfall, in Mumbai on Tuesday. PTI

Heavy rain paralyses Mumbai yet again

MUMBAI, DHNS: Local train services and road traffic in Mumbai were disrupted after rain lashed the city since Monday evening. The heavy overnight showers threw life out of gear for Mumbaikars.

In the last 36 hours, Mumbai and its suburbs have received rainfall between 130 mm to 225 mm.

The services in Western Railways were paralysed after a part of East Western Railway foot over bridge collapsed towards Andheri east station. The Harbour and Main lines were slowed down due to the waterlogging at several places like Sion, Matunga and Kurla.

Roads in several parts of Mumbai were waterlogged.

In north-west Mumbai waterlogging condition prevailed at places including Andheri subway.

Mumbai Police has issued an advisory warning people of traffic congestion.

However, heavy rainfall has no major impact on the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport. There were reports

of six go-arounds (an aborted landing of an aircraft that is on final approach) and four diversions, however, there were no substantial delays.

A dozen incident of compound wall collapses were also reported. The IMD has predicted more rain in Mumbai and its suburbs over the next 48 hours.

Rain woes Deccan Herald 4/7



Gandhi market area in Karwar was inundated following rain on Tuesday. Several parts of Uttara Kannada district, including Sirsi and Siddapur, received rain. Showers also lashed Athani, Khanapur and Belagavi. DH PHOTO

दिनांक 6-7-2018 को विभिन्न विदेशी समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित वॉटरलॉगिंग और पेड़ों के गिरने से ट्रैफिक थमा

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

The Indian Express (Delhi)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

Central Chronicle (Bhopal)



गुरुवार को हुई बारिश के कारण मूलचंद फ्लाईओवर के पास रिंग रोड पर पानी भर गया। इससे न केवल गाड़ियों को, बल्कि पैदल चलने वालों को भी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा

वॉटरलॉगिंग और पेड़ों के गिरने से ट्रैफिक थमा

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

मौसम विभाग के दावे के विपरीत गुरुवार शाम जब अचानक दिल्ली में तेज आंधी के बाद झमाझम बारिश शुरू हुई, तो उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर सड़कों पर ही देखने को मिला। जगह-जगह वॉटरलॉगिंग होने और पेड़ टूटकर गिरने की वजह से ट्रैफिक की रफ्तार थम गई। कुछ जगहों पर तो ट्रैफिक को दूसरे रास्तों पर भी डाइवर्ट करना पड़ा। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की फटकारों के बावजूद इस साल भी नालों की सफाई मॉनसून से पहले पूरी नहीं हो पाई और उसका नतीजा गुरुवार की शाम

को हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आस-पास हुई भारी वॉटरलॉगिंग के रूप में देखने को मिला, जिसके चलते आस-पास के इलाकों में भारी जाम लगा।

ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल रूम को कई जगहों से पेड़ गिरने और वॉटरलॉगिंग की शिकायतें मिलीं। इनमें सबसे ज्यादा शिकायतें नई दिल्ली और साउथ दिल्ली से ही आई थीं। पेड़ों के गिरने की वजह से कई जगह गाड़ियां भी क्षतिग्रस्त हुईं, तो कई जगहों पर रास्ते बंद हो गए। हर बार की तरह इस बार भी भारी बारिश के चलते मिट्टी ब्रिज के नीचे भारी वॉटरलॉगिंग हो गई, जिसके चलते ब्रिज के आस-पास भारी जाम लग गया।