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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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

P. Mahendran
10.8.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

[Signature]
10/8/18

Director TD Dte *on leave.*

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

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The Times of India (A)

Business standard

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

Sugar muddle

The sector must undergo market reform

The sugar industry, known for crying wolf most of the time, is at present facing a financial crisis that seems real. The banks' move to put the sugar sector on the "caution list" for fixing borrowing limits is clear evidence of that. Excess supplies have dragged ex-factory sugar prices below production cost, leading to an accumulation of cane price arrears of ₹180 billion. The bulk of these are accounted for by sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, which have to incur a relatively high cost for sugarcane procurement because of the state-advised cane pricing system. The country's sugar output is estimated to have surged by nearly 10 million tonnes in the 2017-18 sugar season (October 2017 to September 2018) to 32.2 million tonnes. This is way above the effective demand of around 25 million tonnes. Worse still, the output is anticipated to swell over 35 million tonnes in the 2018-19 season, thanks to the government's pro-cane growers' stance with an eye on the forthcoming general election in 2019. This would worsen the sugar glut. Coupled with working capital constraints due to reduced bank financing, it would make it harder for the industry to recover unless the process of sugar sector reforms, which has been put in the reverse gear, is revived and carried forward.

Clearly, the genesis of the sugar sector's woes is rooted in the overproduction of both sugarcane and sugar, and the consequential meltdown of sugar prices. But, instead of disincentivising additional cane production, the government is taking measures which would have the opposite effect. The notable among these are a sharp hike of ₹20 a quintal in the "fair and remunerative price" (floor price for sugarcane fixed by the Centre); mandatory additional payment for sucrose recovery in excess of 10 per cent; and cash dole of ₹5.50 per quintal of cane used by the mills. Other steps which can also directly or tacitly spur higher output of sugarcane and its crushing by the mills include permitting direct conversion of cane juice into ethanol, instead of using only the byproducts for this purpose; fiscal incentives for setting up more distilleries; and creation of a 3 million-tonne sugar buffer. This aside, the government has also doled out an elaborate package of sops to the sugar factories to continue their operations. All this amounts virtually to managing the symptoms rather than curing the disease.

The real solution for the sugar muddle lies in letting the production of both sugarcane and sugar move in tandem with the requirement, or demand, of sugar for domestic consumption and export. This would tend to stabilise prices and tame the pernicious cyclicity in sugar output. The way to achieve this objective is outlined explicitly in the report submitted by the Rangarajan Committee on sugar deregulation in 2013. The revenue-sharing formula for cane pricing mooted by it can help strike the needed balance between input supplies and output demand to stave off gluts and scarcities. This mechanism seems fair to both cane growers and sugar producers as it envisages sharing 70 to 75 per cent of the revenue earned by the mills with farmers. But transparency in the assessment of the sugar factories' revenues is vital to make this system a success by winning the farmers' confidence in its fairness.

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Rising vegetable oil imports irk producers

Industry says traders from Bangladesh over-invoice exports to India to show 30% value addition

DILIP KUMAR JHA
Mumbai, 9 August

The rising share of vegetable oil imports from neighbouring countries that are not known to produce any, has irked edible oil producers.

Over the past two months, soft oil (soybean, sunflower and rapeseed/mustard) is being imported in large quantity from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan at zero duty under the South Asian Free Trade Area (Safta). This is in contrast to the traditional import of palm oil (crude palm oil or CPO and refined oil or RBD) directly from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Domestic producers say this is a breach of the rules on origin which mandates 30 per cent of value addition under the Safta agreement. They have met officials in the Union finance ministry with a request to put edible oil and vanaspati in the negative or barred list of such import.

"Cheap import of refined oils and vanaspati from Ssfta member countries are resulting in distorted domestic refined oil prices, leading to pressure on crop prices and in turn hurting farmers' income. The government also stands to lose revenue.



enue. We, therefore, urge the government to take immediate steps to check their import," said Atul Chaturvedi, president, Solvent Extractors' Association (SEA).

Data from the SEA shows the import of soft oil in May and June had risen to 60 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, of total vegetable oil import of 1.25 million tonnes and 1.01 mt. In earlier months, the average share of soft oil in total vegetable oil import was 32-33 per cent.

On March 1, the Government of India increased the import duty on CPO from 33 per cent to 48.4 per cent. Subsequently, on June 14, duty on soft oils was increased to 38.5 per cent. The move was undertaken to help farmers. But, prices of soybean, for example, have declined by 6.4 per cent since April, to trade currently at ₹3,538 a quintal. Sunflower

GROWING PAIN

India's import of vegetable oil

Month	Total (mn tonne)	Share (%)	
		Palm Oil	Soft Oil
Nov '17	1.23	59	41
Dec '17	1.06	68	32
Jan '18	1.25	67	33
Feb '18	1.12	68	32
Mar '18	1.12	68	32
Apr '18	1.37	57	43
May '18	1.25	40	60
Jun '18	1.01	48	52

Note: Palm oil includes refined and crude, soft oil constitutes soybean, sunflower and rape/mustard
Source: Solvent Extractors Association
Compiled by BS Research Bureau

seed price has declined by 3.7 per cent to ₹3,900 a qtl since April.

"At the current tariff value of \$613 a tonne for refined palmolein, the amount of customs duty works out to ₹24,957 a tonne. The current Indore price of refined soybean oil stands at ₹74,500 a tonne, while the same oil imported from Bangladesh at zero duty at \$930 works out to ₹63,742 a tonne or cheaper by about ₹11,000 a tonne," said Davish Jain, chairman, Soybean Processors' Association.

The industry contends that traders in neighbouring countries, primarily in Bangladesh, have been under-invoicing imported vegetable oil from the primary producing countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and Argentina, and then over-invoicing their export to India to show 30 per cent of value addition.

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Rain deficit in 39% of 681 districts so far

MONSOON FROM JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 8

Regions	Actual rainfall*	Normal rainfall*	% Departure from LPA
Country as a whole	474.8	526.7	-10
North-west India	336.7	350.2	-4
Central India	552	579.2	-5
South peninsula	412.4	427.5	-4
East & NE India	653	878.1	-25

*In millimeters; LPA: Long period average

Source: IMD

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 9 August

The southwest monsoon was 33 per cent below normal during the first week of August, pulling the cumulative shortfall to almost 10 per cent. This was one of the worst weeks in terms of performance this season.

The weekly update, issued on Thursday from the India Meteorological Department (IMD), shows almost all parts of the country, barring Kerala which is facing floods in several parts, Odisha, East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, had less than normal rain during the August 2-8 week.

So far in this monsoon (from June 1), around 39 per cent of the country's 681 districts have had deficient rain. Jharkhand (24 per cent deficit), Saurashtra and Kutch (26 per cent deficit), north interior Karnataka (24 per cent deficit), Rayalaseema (less 42 per cent) and Marathwada (less 18 per cent) are the main areas that are looking at a drought-like situation, unless there is big revival in the coming weeks.

Farmers from a village in Marathwada have filed a police complaint against the IMD on the charge of misleading forecasts and colluding

with seed and pesticide companies.

The Met department now says it sees a coming revival of the rains. Under the influence of a new low-pressure area, it says, this is likely to form over the northwest Bay of Bengal and neighbourhood area around Monday. With strong southerly winds from the Bay of Bengal to the northeastern states, fairly widespread to widespread rain, with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places, is very likely over the northeast states, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, East UP, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during most days in the next one week.

However, west Rajasthan, Gujarat, Marathwada, Telangana, Rayalaseema and Tamil Nadu are expected to get only scattered rainfall during the next two weeks.

Last week, the IMD's second seasonal forecast said the rain in August and September would be 'normal' at 95 per cent of the long period average (LPA), days after private weather forecasting agency, Skymet predicted 'below normal' rain in the remaining two months of the southwest monsoon season. The forecast is with 8 per cent margin of error.

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Assam flood situation improves

GUWAHATI, 10 AUGUST 2018

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

GUWAHATI

The flood situation in Assam has improved considerably with only Golaghat district remaining in the grip of floodwaters on Thursday.

According to the report of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), a population of 35,611 in 53 villages of the district are currently suffering in the second wave of the floods that has hit the State.

The district administration has set up 38 relief camps where 13,157 inmates have taken shelter.

The total number of persons who lost their lives in the two waves of flood this year across different parts of the State stands at 45, including three in the landslides. Crop area of 3,378 hectares was still under flood water in the district.

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'Dry' Punjab draws 1.5 times the water that goes in ground

RUCHIKA M KHANNA

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, AUGUST 9

The Punjab Government may have put on hold the release of new tubewell connections, but the dramatic rate of fall in the ground water level is likely to continue unabated as the existing tubewells annually draw one and a half times the amount of recharge.

As much as 77 per cent of the cultivable area in the state is irrigated by tubewells, while the rest is from canals or dependent on rain.

These are the findings of a new study, published in the form of a book, "Emerging Water Insecurity in India: Lessons from an Agriculturally Advanced State", written by eminent agro-economist RS Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma.

The study has calculated that overall the state is drawing 49 per cent more water than is being recharged in the ground from rain or natural and manmade water bodies. The highest draft, of more than double the recharge, is happening in four districts — Sangrur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Moga, main-



Top drawing districts

(% more than recharge)

Sangrur	111
Jalandhar	109
Moga	107
Kapurthala	105

TUBEWELL SWELL

- Study points out that in 1970-71, Punjab had 1.92 lakh tubewells, which increased to 14.14 lakh by 2015-16.
- The result was that between 1996 and 2016, the ground water level in different districts declined between 6 and 22 metres.

ly in the central plain zone, where paddy is the main crop during the kharif season.

Among the other high-drawing districts are Barnala (94 per cent more than the recharge), Fatehgarh Sahib (91%), Patiala (89%), Ludhiana (62%), and Faridkot (60%).

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Rains claim 26 lives in Kerala, dams opened ^{T-10}

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, AUG 9

Heavy rains pounding Kerala triggered a series of landslides in the hilly Idukki district and northern parts, killing 26 people since last night with Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan today describing the situation as 'very grim'.

The Army and National Disaster Response Force have been deployed in affected areas in Idukki, Kozhikode, Waynad and Malappuram districts to assist the civil administration in the rescue operations, officials said.

State Disaster Control Room sources said 26 people have died in rain-related incidents since yesterday with 17 of them being killed in landslides in Idukki and Malappuram districts. With several rivers in spate following the incessant rains, 24 dams in different parts of the state have been opened in an 'unprece-



The collapsed roof of a house after a flash flood at Kodencheri. PTI

ented' development.

A red alert has been sounded ahead of the impending release of water from the Idukki reservoir, the largest arch dam in Asia.

The incessant rains also disrupted landing operations at the international airport in Kochi for nearly two hours in view of the possible inunda-

tion in the airport area following a rising water level in the Periyar river, flowing nearby.

The Kerala State Electricity Board, which maintains the Idukki dam, issued the red alert saying the shutters of the reservoir would be opened at 6 am tomorrow and asked people living downstream to be "extremely vigilant". — PTI

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Rising water level in the Periyar river led to flooding in Aluva area of Kochi. Prashant Chandran

22 killed as rain pounds Kerala

24 dams opened, Kochi airport suspends arrival operations for 3 hours as water levels rise

SHAJU PHILIP

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM,
AUGUST 9

TWENTY-TWO PEOPLE were killed and several others went missing in different incidents of landslides and flood triggered by the latest bout of monsoon, which has left a trail of destruction in central and northern districts of Kerala since Wednesday.

As many as 24 reservoirs, including the largest one in Idukki, were opened, flooding several parts of the state. Even after lifting the shutters, water levels continued to rise in Idukki and Edamalaray dams in central

Kerala. As many as 8,000 people have been shifted to relief camps in the worst-affected districts of Ernakulam, Idukki, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Wayanad and Malappuram.

In Idukki district, 11 people, including five of a family, were buried alive in three incidents when a huge mass of land caved in on their houses early Thursday morning. In Malappuram district, five members of a family were killed in a landslide. Three people were killed in another landslide in Wayanad district. Two people were killed in Kannur and one in Kozhikode, an MHA spokesperson said.

After reviewing the situation,

Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan told the media that the government has sought the help of Army, Navy and Air Force for rescue operations in the state, which is facing an unprecedented monsoon fury in recent history.

A column of Territorial Army has been moved from Kannur to Wayanad district, where the district administration has issued a red alert due to the flood situation. One column each of the Army are camping in Malappuram and Kozhikode. More units of the Army's engineering wing from Coimbatore and Secunderabad would reach various district on Thursday night. The Air Force, Navy and

Coast Guard have launched their helicopters for rescue operations, said the Chief Minister.

Around noon on Thursday, the Kochi international airport partially suspended its arrival operations for three hours after water level in a tributary of Periyar, flowing near the runway, rose alarmingly. Several low-lying areas of Aluva in Ernakulam, which is feared to face the brunt of flood water from Idukki and Edamalaray dams, were already inundated on Thursday.

Drinking water supply was affected in many parts of Kochi and suburban areas due to high turbidity in Periyar river. In some pump houses, power supply has been

disconnected for safety reasons.

The Met department on Thursday predicted heavy to very heavy rainfall over the next three days in Kerala. Nilambur in Malappuram recorded exceptionally heavy rain in the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister K Palaniswami on Thursday announced a contribution of Rs 5 crore to Kerala as a mark of support to the neighbouring state.

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Why, for only third time, Idukki dam is open

SHAJU PHILIP

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, AUGUST 9

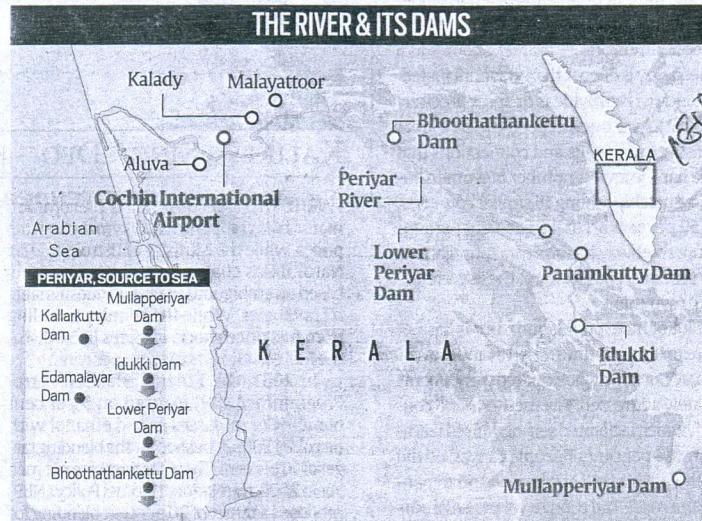
FOR ONLY the third time since the Idukki dams system in Kerala was commissioned in 1975, one of the five shutters at Cheruthoni was opened Thursday (the earlier occasions were in 1981 and 1992) after water in the reservoir rose to 2,399.04 ft. precariously close to its full storage level of 2,403 ft. Even after a discharge of 50 cubic metres per second, the reservoir has continued to rise, and the discharge will be increased to 100 cubic metres per second from 7 am Friday.

Rain and reservoir

The lake sprawls across Kerala's lifeline Periyar river, and was created by the arch dam of Idukki, and the smaller Cheruthoni and Kulamavu dams. Incessant rain since the onset of the monsoon has left Idukki and other reservoirs downstream brimming. While Kerala as a whole has received 15% excess rain, Idukki district got 41% excess until August 8.

Full and overflowing

The Idukki arch dam has no shutters. The Kulamavu dam has penstock pipes that carry water to an underground power station at Moolamattam 43 km away. The water from the reservoir is used to run six generators



with a total installed capacity of 780 MW.

Shutters of Cheruthoni dam are opened when the dam reaches full reservoir level. At Panamkutty downstream from Cheruthoni, a tributary of the Periyar called Mudirapuzhayar joins the flow from the dam. At Kallarkutty on the Mudirapuzhayar stands a

power generation dam with a storage of 457 ft above sea level — this dam is currently overflowing, boosting the flow in the Periyar. A little ahead stands the Lower Periyar dam, which, too, is overflowing.

Further on its journey towards the sea, the Periyar is joined by a tributary called

Edamalayar, which has a dam by the same name. The shutters of Edamalayar dam were opened Thursday. Next along the route is the Bhoothathankettu dam in Emakulam district. The Periyar then winds its way through Kalady and Aluva on the last leg of its journey to drain into the Arabian Sea 24 km north of Kochi. Another branch of the river flows from Aluva to Kochi's Udyogamandal before merging with the backwaters.

Threat to Kochi airport

In its journey to the sea, the Periyar comes within 2 km of Kochi's international airport, the runway of which was built after reclaiming a paddy field. A stream called Chengalthodu drains water from the airport into the Periyar. When the Edamalayar dam was opened in 2013, water had flooded the runway; fears that the rising Periyar would also lift the Chengalthodu led to operations at the airport being suspended temporarily Thursday afternoon.

A first this monsoon

On both earlier occasions, the Idukki dam was opened in October, during the northeast monsoon. This is the first southwest monsoon that has seen the dam being opened, and when the Edamalayar dam too, has been opened.

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SIMPLY PUT

South dams aflush, north drier

Countrywide storage close to average for halfway stage of SW monsoon, east reservoirs too doing well

SOWMIYA ASHOK
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 9

THE OPENING of five shutters of the Idukki reservoirs system Thursday underlined a generous monsoon that has descended on South India this year. Of the 22 reservoirs that have more than 90% of total live storage capacity, 17 are in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, with the rest in Maharashtra (4) and Tripura (1). Among those with the lowest storage is the Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat, which has 1% of total live capacity, according to the latest update Thursday.

Figures released by the Central Water Commission (CWC) show that the country's 91 major reservoirs have a total of 77,554 billion cubic metres (BCM) stored in them. This is 48% of their total storage capacity, 5% over the storage at the same period last year, and 98% of the average storage of the last 10 years at the corresponding period.

Of the five regions, the northern, western and central regions are not as well placed as the eastern and southern regions. The central region with 12 reservoirs includes states such as Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The Indian Express has reported earlier that monsoon patterns across this region, specifically in UP and Bihar, saw "deficit" or "large deficit" levels of rainfall in the first 50 days of this monsoon period. Of the districts that the Met department has recorded rainfall data for, many are in UP and Bihar.

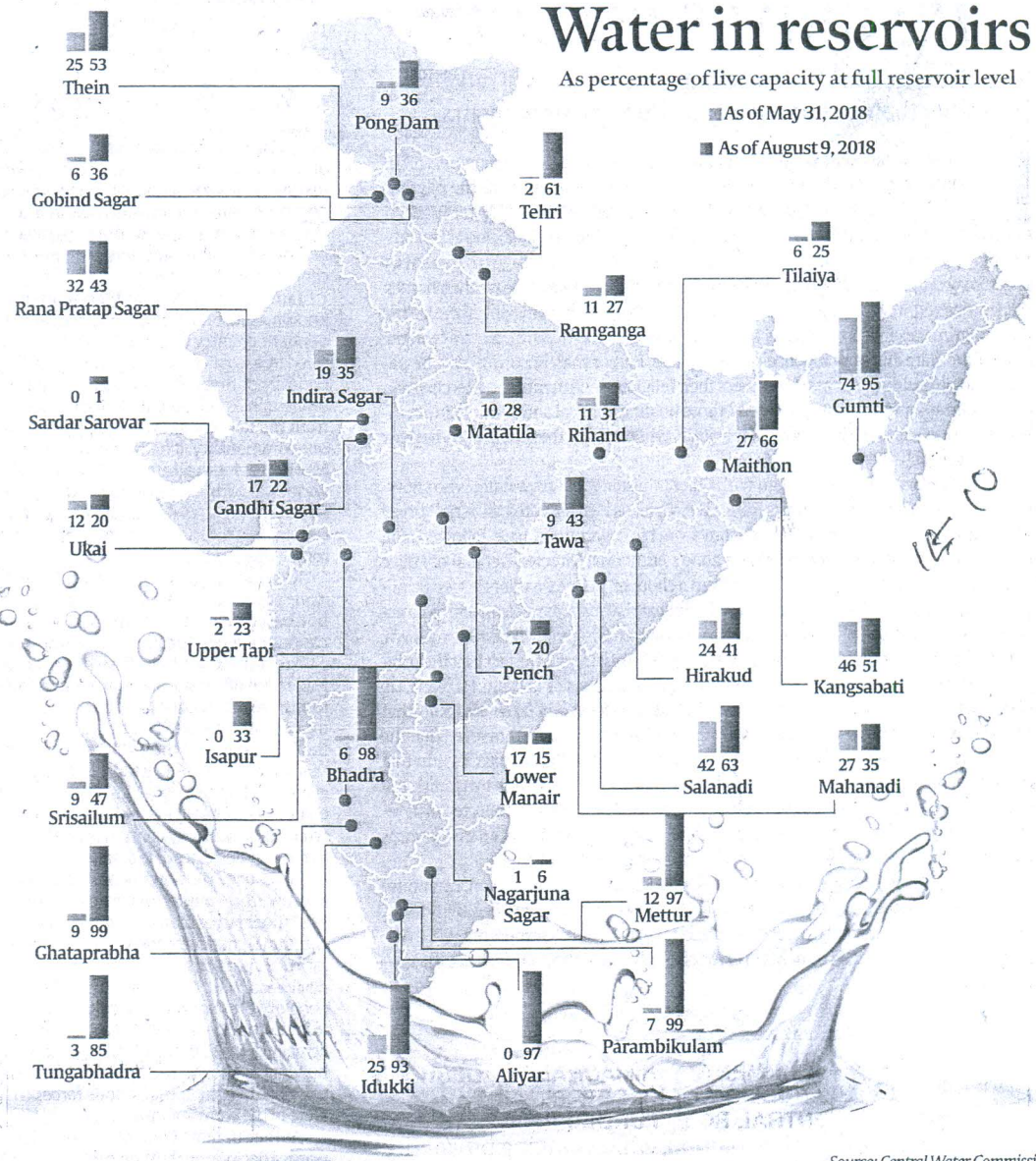
Out of the 91 reservoirs, 65 currently have more than 80% of normal storage and 26 have below 80%. The CWC figures show that the basins of the Krishna, the west flowing rivers of South Godavari, the Mahanadi and Cauvery appear to be doing well, while the Indus, Tapi, Sabarmati and Narmada are deficient.

Himanshu Thakkar from the South Asia Network on Dams, River and People observed: "In the Cauvery basin, rainfall is 3% below average and yet all the reservoirs are full. This could be signs of catchment degradation. Historically, this has not happened, dams are not full during the southwest monsoon. The catchment is the capacity to hold rainfall which requires forests, local water bodies and wetlands." Thakkar says that this could be an indication that all is not well with the area surrounding the dams. "The rest of the monsoon also does not look promising."

Water in reservoirs

As percentage of live capacity at full reservoir level

■ As of May 31, 2018
■ As of August 9, 2018



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Gates of 24 Kerala dams opened as water levels rise

Torrential rain pounds eastern parts of State

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

With torrential rain from a renewed monsoon system pounding eastern parts of Kerala, sluice gates in 24 dams were opened as water storage inched towards danger levels. The Idamalayar and Kakki dams were opened on Thursday. By evening, four shutters of the Idamalayar dam were opened and the discharge increased to 600 cusecs after the water level in the reservoir continued to rise.

A shutter of the Cheruthoni dam, part of the Idukki hydel project, was also opened in a trial run after 26 years as water levels crossed 2,398 ft. The Kerala State Electricity Board has issued the red alert saying the shutters of the reservoir could be opened early on Friday.

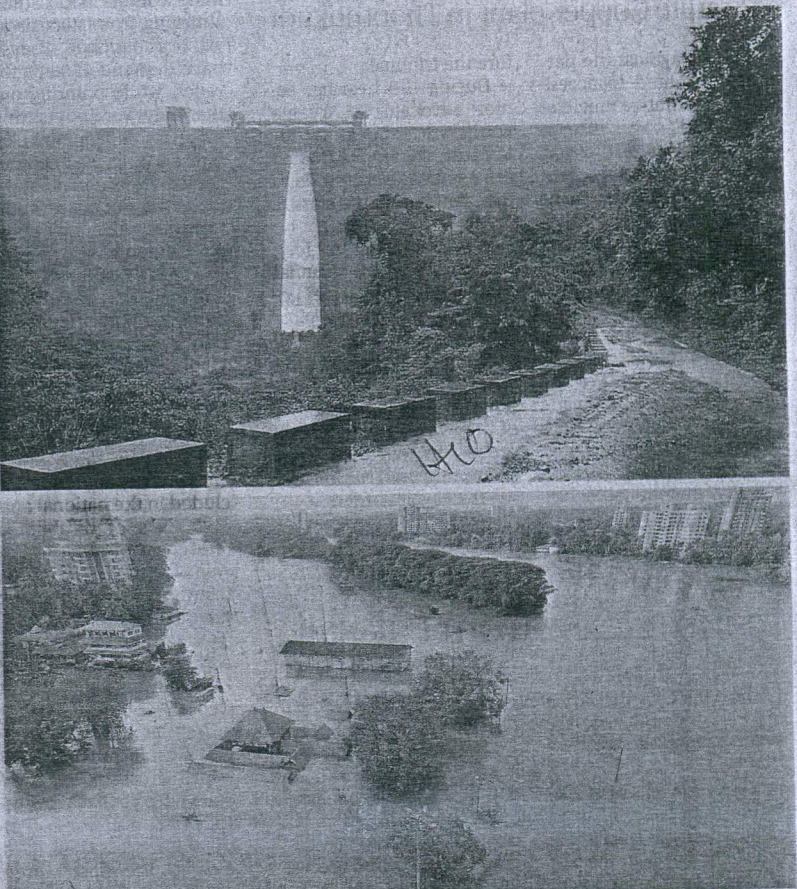
A State-level 24x7 cell, headed by Additional Chief Secretary P.H. Kurian, was set up at the State Secretariat to monitor the flood situation and coordinate emergency response. District-level cells headed by Collectors were also established.

Boat race postponed

In view of the flood situation, the government on Thursday decided to postpone the Nehru Trophy Boat Race scheduled to be held at Alappuzha on August 11.

More than 10,000 people have been shifted to 157 relief camps in the last two days, the government said.

Six members of a family were killed when flash floods following a series of landslips



Water reigns: (From top) A shutter of Cheruthoni dam, part of Idukki hydel project, being opened after a gap of 26 years, and, a view of the submerged Siva temple in Aluva after the release of water from the Idamalayar dam. *SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, AFP

wreaked havoc across the hilly eastern region of Malappuram district on Thursday.

Faced with the prospect of a worsening floods, the government requested the services armed forces, the Coast Guard, the Military Engineering Service and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for assistance in rescue and relief operations.

Major landslips occurred at Rajapuram and Adimali in

Idukki and Thamarassery and Kuttiyadi in Kozhikode, with minor ones reported from Wayanad, Malappuram, Kannur and Palakkad.

Highest rainfall

The eastern parts of the State, including Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad and Idukki districts, registered the highest rainfall.

Following a request from the State government, two

teams of the NDRF, comprising 100 men, reached Kozhikode by a special aircraft of the Air Force.

One of the teams was later airlifted from Kozhikode to Wayanad to rescue tribal families stranded by the floods. Moves were on to airlift rescue equipment for the Army units from Bengaluru to Kochi and Kozhikode, from where they would be transported by road.

(With PTI inputs)

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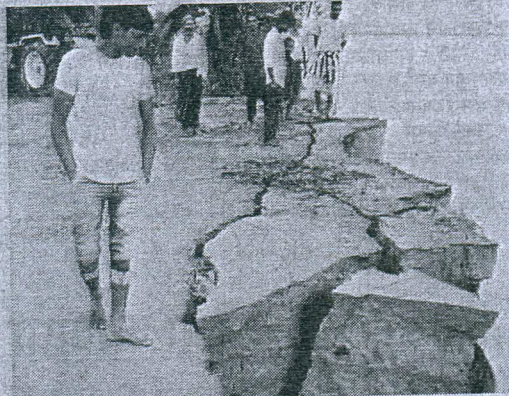
घाघरा में समा गए कई मकान

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

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आजमगढ़, सगड़ी क्षेत्र के दियारा में बहने वाली घाघरा नदी ने अब कहर बरपाना शुरू कर दिया है। नदी का जलस्तर लगातार बढ़ रहा है। नदी के खतरे के निशान के उपर बहने से लोगों की धड़कने तेज हो गयी है। अब तक कई मकान नदी में विलीन हो चुके हैं। सैकड़ों एकड़ फसल बाढ़ की भेंट चढ़ चुकी है। लोग प्रलापन कर रहे हैं। रहा सवाल प्रशासन का तो बाढ़ राहत के नाम पर औपचारिकता पूरी कर रहा है।

घाघरा नदी खतरा बिंदु से 35 सेमी के ऊपर पहुंच गई है। जलस्तर में डिघिया गेज पर 35 सेमी बढ़ोत्तरी के साथ ही 71.75 मीटर पर पहुंच गया है जबकि खतरा बिंदु 71.40 है। पानी की रफ्तार तेज होने के कारण कटान जारी है। डिघिया गेज पर नदी का जलस्तर 70.71 मीटर रहा, जबकि शाम नदी का जलस्तर 70.73 मीटर पर दर्ज किया गया। वहीं बदरहा गेज पर गुरुवार को नदी का जलस्तर 71.58 मीटर दर्ज किया गया। घाघरा के तटवर्ती गांव के लोग अपना घर छोड़ बंधे घर शरण लिए हुए हैं। कई गांव के संपर्क मार्ग डूब जाने से आवागमन बाधित हो गया है। महाराजगंज ब्लॉक के सेमरी गांव में आबादी की जमीन सहित सैकड़ों बीघा खेती योग्य भूमि



ये गांव हुए प्रभावित

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घाघरा का जल स्तर बढ़ने से हरैया और महाराजगंज ब्लॉक के चार दर्जन गांव बाढ़ के पानी से प्रभावित हुए हैं। हरैया ब्लॉक के हाजीपुर, देवारा खास राजा, अराजी अजगरा मगरबी साधू सोनौरा, शाहडीह, अभन पट्टी, बांका, डुडन पट्टी आदि गांव के संपर्क मार्ग पानी में डूब गए हैं। चक्की हाजीपुर गांव घाघरा के

का कट चुकी है।

घाघरा नदी के कटान से देवारा खास राजा के त्रिलोकी के पुरवा के सजगू का घर घाघरा में समा गया है। राम प्रकाश और बहादुर का घर कट रहा है। वहीं बहादुर, चानमती,

बाढ़ से वारों तरफ से घिर गया है। इस गांव की आबादी लगभग 2000 है। लोगों को आने जाने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। नोडल अधिकारी संयुक्त निदेशक डॉ. आरएन सिंह ने डॉ. बीके सिंह मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी, डा. के. बर्मा संयुक्त निदेशक के साथ बाढ़ चौकियों का निरीक्षण किया।

लालचंद, राजेंद्र, श्रवन, घाघरा के मुहाने पर खड़े हैं। कभी भी उनके आशियाने कटकर घाघरा में विलीन हो सकता है। सेमरी गांव के केवट बस्ती को काटते हुए प्राथमिक स्कूल काटने के कारण पर घाघरा नदी है।

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The Hindu

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टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर

११-१०

सैकड़ों किसानों को सौर जल पंप का लाभ मिल रहा

नई दिल्ली. केंद्र सरकार देश भर में अक्षय ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए कई कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। इनमें राजस्थान के टोंक जिले में 197 परिवारों को सोलर लाइटिंग का और 558 किसानों को सौर जल पंप का फायदा मिला। इसी तरह सवाई माधोपुर के 78 किसानों को भी सौर जल पंप का फायदा मिल रहा है। संसद में टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर से सांसद सुखबीर सिंह जोनापुरिया ने अक्षय ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में सवाल पूछा था। जिसके जवाब में केंद्रीय नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री आरके सिंह (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) ने

जवाब दिया कि सरकार नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा इकाइयों की लागत को कम करने के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है।

उन्होंने बताया कि राजस्थान अक्षय ऊर्जा निगम लिमिटेड के अनुसार टोंक जिले के 197 परिवार सौर ऊर्जा से लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त टोंक जिले के 558 किसानों और सवाई माधोपुर के 78 किसानों को सौर जल पंपन योजना के माध्यम से लाभ पहुंचाया गया। सिंह ने बताया कि अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ाया देने के लिए सरकार हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर परियोजना पर भी काम कर रही है।



नई दिल्ली में संसद के मानसून सत्र के दौरान हल्के मूड में विदेश मामलों के राज्य मंत्री एमजे अकबर।