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

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

Dated 10.10.17

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.

10.10.17
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

10/X/2017

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

1
Covering L., YIS

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 10.10.17 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
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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

PARCHEDREALITY

For India, the need for developing and managing water resources assumes significance as the nation moves up the development ladder BISWANJOY MAHAPATRA/HINDUSTAN TIMES

Every stakeholder should pitch in to conserve water

The dichotomy between floods and drought can be resolved through cooperation between Centre and states

The India Water Week (IWW), the government of India's policy dialogue for better management of water resources, begins today. This year's theme: 'Water & Energy for Inclusive Growth'.

For India, the need for developing and managing water resources assumes significance as the nation moves up the development ladder. Currently, more than 50% of India's workforce is dependent on irrigation for agriculture. World over, the irrigation sector is the largest user of water. In India, the sector uses 85% of its available water resources, having a major share of groundwater. The erratic rainfall pattern is leading to drought-like situation in Bundelkhand, Vidarbha and parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. On the contrary, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been affected by heavy rains/flash floods. This dichotomy demands efforts to manage our water resource with a decentralised approach.

For the development of water resource and transferring water from water-surplus basins to water-deficit basins, the Centre is pursuing the Interlinking of rivers (ILR) programme. The Centre has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015, which includes Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and component like per drop and more crop. To improve the extent, quality, and accessibility of water resources information, the government has approved the establishment of National Water Informatics Centre.

Since water comes under the state list of 7th Schedule, inter-state water disputes and their amicable solution is a serious challenge for the central government. At present eight tribunals has been there to settle water disputes among the states under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The government has adopted revised National Water Policy, which includes a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal at the Centre and establishment of dispute resolution committee to resolve the inter-state water disputes in expeditiously and in an equitable manner.

The National Mission for Clean Ganga is mandated to identify or cause to be identified the measures, which may be necessary for reuse of treated water. The conservation and management of water requires everyone's participation. With the efforts from every strata of society and all stakeholders from the periphery to centre, India will become a water-conscious society.

Arjun Ram Meghwal is Union minister of state for water resource, river development and Ganga rejuvenation and parliamentary affairs, The views expressed are personal

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 10.10.12 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
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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

8 more projects for Clean Ganga mission

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 9 OCTOBER

The National Mission for Clean Ganga has approved eight projects worth Rs 700 crore, four relating to sewage management and four for bio-remediation and inventorisation of sewage treatment plants, for cleaning Ganga.

"Three projects using bio-remediation technology are unique as they use naturally occurring organisms to remove, neutralise or break down hazardous pollutants into less or non-toxic substances. Bio-remediation is an eco-friendly, long-lasting cost-effective way to clear hazardous pollutants from the river without disturbing its flow.

Three projects for treatment of drains using bio-remediation technology have also been given a green signal at an estimated cost of Rs 4.29 crore at Rajapur drain and Digha drain in Patna and Laksar drain in Haridwar, said a senior official of the Water Resources Ministry.

The Union Government has also approved another project for pollution inventorisation, assessment and surveillance on the Ganga, at an estimated cost of Rs 42.9 crore. Continuation of an ongoing exercise, the project aims to strengthen environmental regulation and water quality monitoring vis-a-vis river Ganga, the officer said.

On the sewage management front, a project for pollution abatement in the Ganga at Bally in West Bengal has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs 200.07 crore that would include construction of a 40 MLD (million litre per day) STP under hybrid annuity based PPP model among other works.

Srisailam dam near full, TS hikes water demand

TS close to drawing its full allotment of water from Krishna river

CH. V.M. KRISHNA RAO
I DC
HYDERABAD, OCT. 8

The Telangana state government has placed a fresh indent with the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) for allocation of 100 tmc ft of water to meet drinking water and irrigation requirements.

The state has sought 10 tmc ft for Kalwakurthy, and 50 tmc ft to irrigate the Rabi crop in the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal zones 1 and 2 (for 4.5 lakh acres in Nalgonda and Khammam districts), according to Nagarjunasagar dam chief engineer S. Suneel.

The state has sought another 40 tmc ft for drinking water requirements up to June 2018 for Hyderabad city, and Nalgonda and Khammam districts, as well as for Mission Bhagiratha schemes, Mr Suneel said.

"This fresh indent excludes the allocations already made to the state by the KRMB," Mr Suneel said.

This means Telangana state has already used 30 tmc ft (under the Jurala project), around 90 tmc ft for minor irrigation and 12 tmc ft from the Nagarjunasagar dam which comes to 132 tmc ft. The fresh indent takes the total to 232 tmc ft against the state's total allocation of 299 tmc ft.

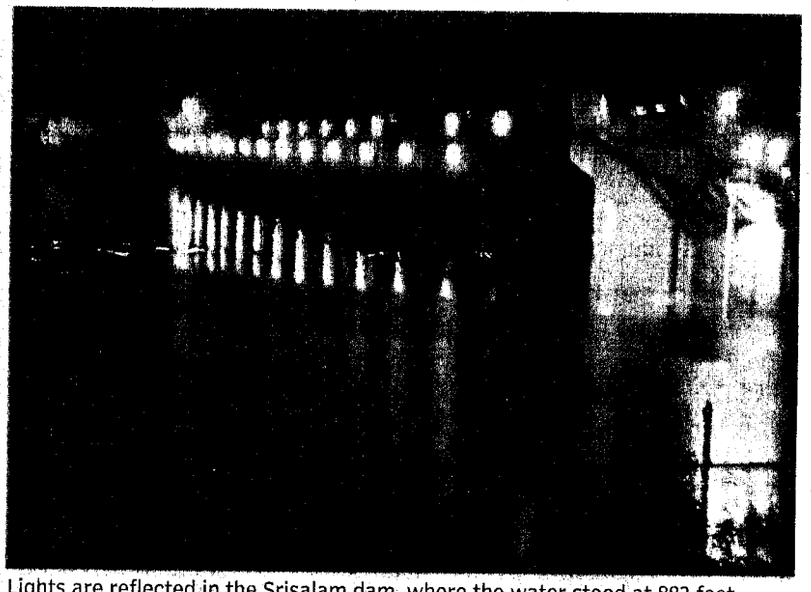
According to chief engineer of Srisailam dam C. Narayana Reddy, Andhra Pradesh, whose total allocation is 512 tmc ft in the water year, has used only 32 tmc ft (under Pothireddypadu, Handri-Neeva and Nagarjunasagar Right Canal) and has demanded that AP should get more than Telangana state on pro-rata basis.

He also said Andhra Pradesh would submit a revised indent to the KRMB keeping in mind its water needs till the next monsoon.

With 204 tmc ft available at Srisailam (storage up to river bed of the dam) and around 20 tmc ft at Nagarjunasagar (up to 510 ft level), how the KRMB will make fresh allocations remains to be seen.

The KRMB which was supposed to meet on October 15 has postponed the meeting to after the Diwali festival in view of the continuous inflows into Srisailam. The KRMB will take stock of the availability of water at Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar dam and make allocations between the two states.

Notwithstanding the KRMB's earlier orders, both states have been continuing their releases into the projects. KRMB has asked both the states to place fresh indents before it before October 10 on the water sharing.



Lights are reflected in the Srisalam dam, where the water stood at 883 feet, against the full reservoir level of 885 feet on Sunday. — DC

GATES NOT TO BE OPENED AT SRISAILAM

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, OCT. 8

The Srisailam dam, the lifeline for Telangana state and Andhra Pradesh, is nearing its full level of 885 feet. On Sunday evening, water stood at 883 ft.

It is unlikely, however, that tourists will get to witness the spectacular sight of water plunging down the spillway of the dam on its way to Nagarjunasagar.

Like last year, it is likely that the Srisailam dam authorities will keep the level at 884.70 ft, and release water to various canals and sluices without operating the spillway gates.

On Sunday, the dam had 204 tmc ft of water against full capacity of 215 tmc ft. The inflows are around 45,000 cusecs, which are being let out through the power house by the Telangana state government, and through Pothireddypadu regulator by AP officials.

According to Srisailam dam chief engineer C. Narayana Reddy, local rains in the Tungabhadra catchment area had resulted in 40,000 cusecs flowing into the Sunkesula barrage in Kurnool district besides around 40,000 cusecs from the Krishna river through Jurala.

However, he ruled out operating the spillway gates as both states were operating power houses to generate power. The power houses can use a total of 7 tmc ft of water (around 80,000 cusecs) to generate power (900 megawatts by the Telangana state government and 770 megawatts by AP). The water from the power houses will reach the Nagarjunasagar dam.

WATER WILL be released via the power stations, from where Telangana state generates 900 MW and Andhra Pradesh 770 MW

Dams in urgent need of repairs

D. SIVA RAMI REDDY I
DC
KURNOOL OCT. 8

With concerns over the safety of Srisailam dam rising, the demand to make public the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) underwater video report is growing louder.

There is apprehension over the safety of the dam in the event of a flood as was seen in 2019.

The immediate cause of worry for experts and retired engineers who worked at the dam, is a ditch that has formed at the plunge pool of the Srisailam dam.

It is being said that the NIO had submitted a report after studying the 186-feet deep ditch that formed on the river bed.

A DEMAND has been made to make public a National Institute of Oceanography report of a deep ditch that has developed at the Srisailam dam.

Former Union minister Kotla Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy expressed concern over the safety of Srisailam dam foundation and has urged the government to share the NIO report.

"Our dams are built to last 100 years", said Mr A.B. Pandya, former chairman of the Central Water Commission, who is heading a panel to study structural soundness of the dam. Srisailam dam chief engineer C. Narayana Reddy said that the Pandya panel was scheduled to visit the dam in November to assess the situation.

The Srisailam dam in AP and Nagarjunasagar dam in Telangana state are examples of neglect.

Increasing the spillway capacity to handle sudden release of large volumes of water from the dams are essential to prevent erosion of the plunge pool, the area where water from the spillway lands, and ensure safety of the mammoth structure.

Mr Narayana Reddy told this newspaper that the dam safety committee, which inspected the dam, had advised the state governments to conduct a survey.

He said there was no threat to the dam structure at present. It can withstand inflows of up to 1,00,000 cusecs of water. He said there was no threat of getting floods of the kind seen in 2009. He said the department was monitoring the situation with great care.

Several scientific studies, dating as far back as 1979, had pointed out that the bedrock at the dam site was associated with many joints, layers of soft shale soil, weak pockets and fractured zones as well as cavities.

Though a concrete apron was constructed to prevent erosion, studies showed that it needed repairs and regular upkeep to prevent erosion of the bedrock under the plunge pool and the spillway.