

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

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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.

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11/9/2017

Director (T.D.)

[Signature]
11/9

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11/9/12 in the

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

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

M.P. Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nal Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Elite

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

Flood situation in Assam worsens; one missing

Heavy rain in Arunachal Pradesh; road connectivity disrupted and crops affected

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
GUWAHATI

After showing signs of improvement in the past one week, flood situation in Assam worsened on Sunday because of heavy rain in Arunachal Pradesh.

About 71,819 people in five districts are affected by flood

while 28,600 in three districts had been hit by the deluge.

Sonitpur and Nagaon were added to flood-hit districts of Dhemaji, Morigaon and Nagaon, a report by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority said.

One person has been

missing in Sonitpur district. Road link to neighbouring Arunachal Pradesh was cut and crops on 13,928 hectares were affected.

Sonitpur district is the worst hit with 41,533 people affected when several areas were inundated by flood waters that also submerged Na-

tional Highway-15, district administration sources in Tezpur said.

A key town of Balipara is also flooded, the sources said. The town connects Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Jorhat of Assam and several districts of Arunachal Pradesh and its capital Itanagar via

NH-15.

Following the rain in Arunachal, water of Kameng entered areas including Rangapara, Balipara and Chariduar, the sources said adding the road connectivity from Balipara to Bhalukpong in Arunachal Pradesh has been disrupted.

News Item/length and circulation/publicity published at _____

Hindustan Times	New Eastern Times (Hindi)	NE Chronicle
Statesman	Bongor Lokanath (Hindi)	Assam Tribune
The Times of India (Hindi)	The Hind	Imphal Times
Indian Express	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	N. E. Chronicle
Tribune	Deccan Chronicle	The Times of India
Hindustan (Hindi)	Deccan Herald	Barak

and documented at Bhacirath/English/4. Publicity Section, GCL

Flash flood affects 40,000 in Assam, Manipur counts losses

ALARM Fear of another bout of floods has been looming, with Assam and other N-E states experiencing heavy rainfall in the last 24 hours

Utpal Parashar & Sobhapati Samom

• letters@hindustantimes.com

GUWAHATI/IMPHAL: A flash flood struck north-central Assam in the wee hours of Sunday, less than a fortnight after the state began recovering from the second wave of deluge that claimed more than 150 lives.

Officials in Sonitpur district said the flood affected about 40,000 people, while one person who was washed away reportedly drowned.

"The water level of river Jorakhar, which originates in Arunachal Pradesh, suddenly started rising at about 3am. Several areas in Balipara town and parts of a highway was under waist-deep water," Surjya Kama Borah, circle officer of Chariduar, said.

Nearly three dozen villages in Chariduar circle were inundated too, forcing thousands to flee their homes.

Since there wasn't heavy rainfall in the area, officials attributed the flash flood to possible

DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS IN IMPHAL SAID THIS YEAR'S FLOOD HAS PEGGED THE STATE BACK BY ₹358.23 CRORE

landslides or damage to sluice gates in neighbouring Arunachal Pradesh.

The area had witnessed similar flooding in June this year following few hours of heavy rainfall and rise in water levels of Mansiri and Jorakhar rivers.

The fear of another bout of floods has been looming large with Assam and other north-eastern states experiencing heavy rainfall in the last 24 hours. The rain in Manipur has been of lesser intensity, but officials there have begun assessing the losses of the floods in August.

Disaster management officials in Imphal said this year's flood has pegged the state back by ₹358.23-crore with 25 people having died and 78,677 hectares of

agricultural land damaged.

Among the affected farmers is LSNgaonli, 65, of Sorbung village in Manipur's Senapati district.

"These parts never witnessed nature's fury of such intensity in 30-40 years," said the farmer who produces 8,250kg of rice in favourable climatic conditions.

Sorbung, 90km north of Imphal, had experienced heavy rainfall and mudslide on August 30. Such has been the extent of damage that villagers feel it will take three-four years to rejuvenate the farmlands unless the government provides help.

Officials of the Manipur directorate of environment attributed the unusually high average rainfall to climate change.

The state received 1,668.5mm rainfall from February-August, which is considerably higher than the average annual mark of 1,500mm.

Chief minister N Biren said the state's hills in particular have suffered from deforestation, besides conditions influenced by climate change.



• A National Disaster Response Force personnel rescues people from Sonitpur district of Assam on Sunday.

PTI

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 10/9/12 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

New Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nal Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

Despite rain, lack of water in reservoirs affects sowing in A.P.

Major reservoirs together are holding just 281.01 tmcft

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
VIJAYAWADA

Early release of water to both the Godavari and Krishna deltas notwithstanding, sowing in Andhra Pradesh is still slow.

Though the rainfall is said to be normal, the absolute lack of water in the reservoirs seems to be affecting the morale of the agricultural community. While 72% of the normal area was sown at the end of the 13th week of kharif, the area sown at the end of 14th week is just 77%. While the pace of sowing gathers momentum after the third month, it seems to be getting tardy.

The government released water to the Godavari Delta on June 1 and to the Krishna delta towards the end of June. While the reservoirs on Krishna River are empty,



A file picture of farmers sowing in Krishna district.

water from the Godavari, which was in spate, was lifted by the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme and transferred to the Krishna Basin.

The poor sowing of minor millets (55%), jowar (73%)

and ragi (80%) has brought down the overall average of sowing. Farmers have preferred to sow irrigated dry crops like maize (129%) and bajra (108%) covering areas that are more than normal.

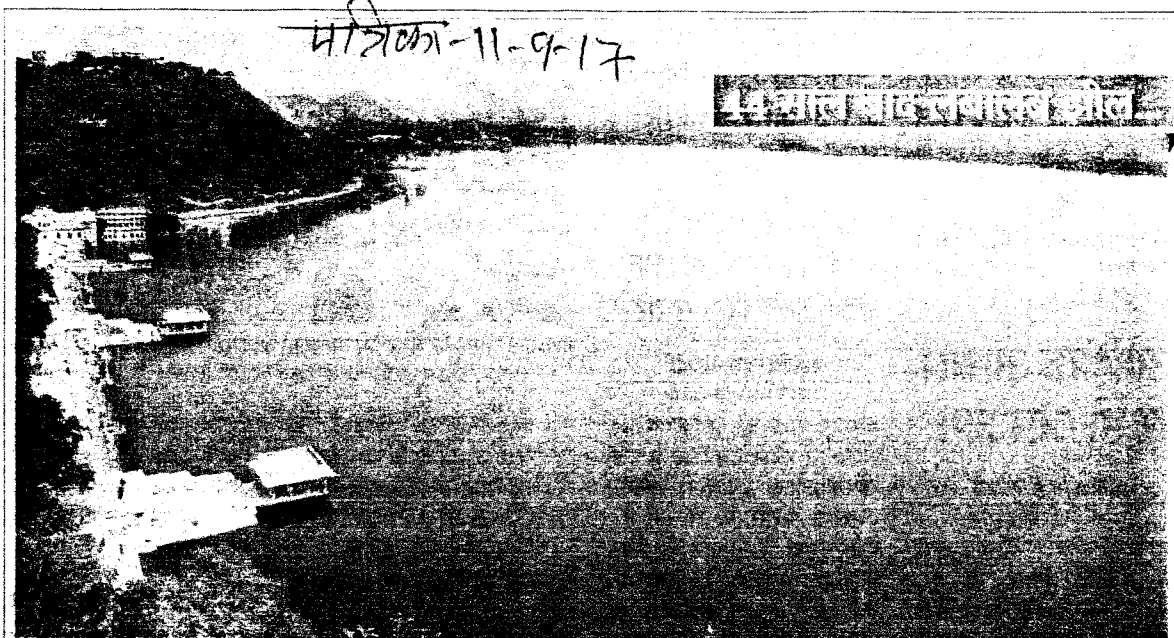
News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11/9/17 in the

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44 वर्षों बाद राजसमंद झील एक बार फिर लबालब होकर छलकने को आतुर है। अर्से बाद गोमती नदी में साढ़े सात फीट पानी चला, जबकि खारी फीडर में भी लगातार साढ़े छह फीट की आवक बरकरार है। पहली ही बारिश से लोगों के मन में राजसमंद झील के लबालब होने की उम्मीदें हिलोरे लेने लगी थी। इसी उम्मीद से प्रशासन ने भी राजसमंद झील छलकने पर प्रभावित गांवों के रास्ते साफ करते हुए जलागम क्षेत्र से कई मकान भी खाली करवा दिए हैं। रविवार शाम तक झील का जल स्तर 29.8 फीट के करीब पहुंच गया है, जिससे अगले एक-दो दिन में छलकने की उम्मीद है। अर्जुन पालीवाल

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नदियों को जोड़ना फायदेमंद होगा

विशेषज्ञों का सुझाव

- 87 अरब डालर की लागत से 60 नदियों को जोड़ना चाहती है सरकार : इंदिरा गांधी ने भी 30 नदियों को जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया पर काम शुरू किया था

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): नदियों को जोड़ने का मुद्दा बहुत जटिल और संवेदनशील होने के मद्देनजर एक विशेषज्ञ ने नदियों के जल को साझा करने के लिये एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था का सुझाव दिया है जो सिंचाई और बिजली उत्पादन के मामले में अधिक कारगर हो सकता है। नेशनल वाटरवेज डेवलपमेंट टेक्नोलॉजी के अध्यक्ष प्रोफेसर ए सी कामराज ने कहा कि नदियों को जोड़ना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि कई राज्य इसके खिलाफ हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार को वैकल्पिक रूप से नेशनल वाटरवेज प्रोजेक्ट (एनडब्ल्यूपी) पर विचार करना चाहिये जो नदियों के जल को साझा करने पर राज्यों के बीच टकराव को खत्म करता है क्योंकि यह बिना इस्तेमाल के समुद्र में चले जाने वाले बाढ़ के अधिक पानी का इस्तेमाल करता है। मुद्दे पर लंबे समय तक कार्य करने वाले प्रोफेसर ने दावा

किया कि सरकार 87 अरब डॉलर की लागत से 60 नदियों को जोड़ना चाहती है। वह केनबेतवा नदी को जोड़ने पर भी काम करना चाहती है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री इसके लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने आगाह किया कि जिस तरह कावेरी नदी के जल को साझा करने को लेकर कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु लड़ रहे हैं, उसी तरह केन और बेतवा नदी को जोड़ना मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच विवाद की वजह बन सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू की सरकार के दौरान पहली बार गंगा और कावेरी नदी को जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया

गया था। हालांकि, इसे लागू नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि इसके लिये बड़ी मात्रा में गंगा के पानी को दक्षिण की ओर मोड़कर भेजने की जरूरत थी। कामराज ने कहा, इंदिरा गांधी सरकार ने भी 30 नदियों को जोड़ने की परियोजना पर काम करना शुरू किया था। इस उद्देश्य के लिये राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी का गठन 1982 में किया गया था, लेकिन कुछ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को छोड़कर बहुत कुछ नहीं हो सका। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने सिर्फ विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और डीपीआर का अध्ययन करने पर 35 साल बिताए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नदियों को जोड़ने से पानी का

प्रवाह एक छोर से दूसरे छोर की ओर होता है और इसलिये अगर गोदावरी का पानी कृष्णा को दिया जाता है तो कृष्णा को फायदा होगा। कामराज ने कहा, लेकिन हमारे प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जहां किसी नदी में बड़ मात्रा में पानी है उसका पानी दूसरी नदी की ओर प्रवाह होगा। यह लेनदेन की नीति पर काम करता है और पावर ग्रिड की तरह वाटर ग्रिड के तौर पर काम करेगा। प्रोफेसर ने कहा, एनडब्ल्यूपी को नदियों को जोड़ने के लिये जरूरी जमीन के एकतिहाई की आवश्यकता है। यह साल भर नौवहन के लिये खुला है और इसके लिये जीरो पंपिंग की आवश्यकता है। यह किसानों की मृत्यु, बाढ़ और सूखा जैसी समस्याओं का समाधान है। उन्होंने दावा किया कि यह छह करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई कर सकता है जो नदियों को जोड़े जाने से जितनी जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सकती है उसका दोगुना है।

पंजाब-11-9-17

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The Hind
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Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

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

and documented at Ehabirathi(English)& Publicity Section, C.V.C.

राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में चार मीटर नीचे खिसका...

भा.प्र.क. - 9-9-17

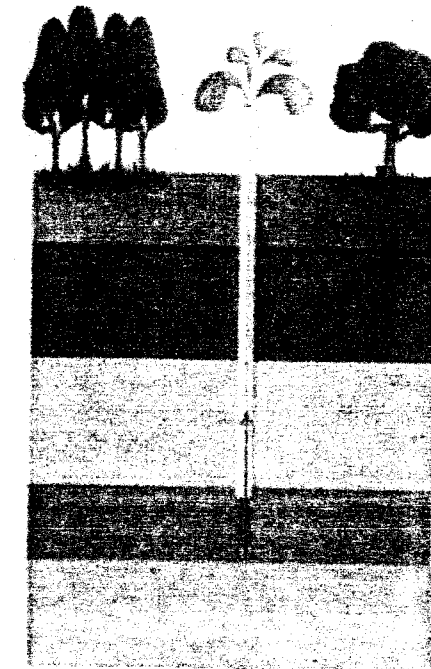
पाताल में जा रहा है भू-जल

सुभाष राज

rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली. पूर्वोत्तर के तीन और एक तटीय राज्य को छोड़कर भारत के तमाम राज्यों में भू-जल पाताल में जा रहा है। राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्यप्रदेश में हालात और खराब हैं। इन तीनों राज्यों में इस साल मानसून आने से पूर्व भू-जल चार मीटर तक नीचे चला गया था। पिछले वर्ष इन तीनों राज्यों में भू-जल क्रमशः 2.5, 2 और 1.5 मीटर नीचे गया था। हालांकि मानसूनी वर्षा से भू-जल की मामूली भरपाई होने की उम्मीद है लेकिन केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड ने कुल मिलाकर हालात को चिंताजनक बताया है।

भू-जल बोर्ड ने चालू वर्ष में मानसून आने से पूर्व देश भर में बनाए गए 14 हजार 465 कुओं के जरिए भू-जल का आंकलन किया था। इनमें राजस्थान के 859 कुओं के परीक्षण के बाद पाया गया कि राज्य के इन तमाम कुओं में भू-जल चार मीटर और नीचे खिसक गया है। इसी तरह मध्यप्रदेश के 1318 कुओं तथा छत्तीसगढ़ के



588 कुओं में भी भू-जल चार मीटर नीचे उतर गया। अलबत्ता पूरे देश में सिर्फ 71 स्थान ही ऐसे हैं जहां भू-जल पूर्व के स्तर पर बरकरार है। बोर्ड सूत्रों के अनुसार वर्ष 2016 में किए गए मानसून

पूर्व परीक्षण में राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में भू-जल का स्तर बीस से चालीस मीटर गहरा था जो अत्यधिक दोहन के चलते पिछले साल के मुकाबले चार मीटर और गहरा हो गया।

पूर्वोत्तर के
तीन और
एक तटीय
राज्य में
हालात
काबू में
भू-जल बोर्ड
का मानसून
पूर्व का
आंकलन
देशभर में
14 हजार
465
परीक्षण कुएं

61 प्रतिशत स्थानों
पर 2 मीटर गिरा

भू-जल बोर्ड के परीक्षण में सामने आया है कि देश के 61 फीसदी स्थानों पर भू-जल में 2006-2016 के एक दशक के आंकड़ों के मुकाबले 2 मीटर तक की गिरावट पाई है। इन स्थानों पर आलोच्य दशक में भू-जल 20 से 40 मीटर तक गहरा था जो 2017 में 22 से 42 मीटर हो गया है, लेकिन हर्ष की बात ये कि पूर्वोत्तर के अरुणाचल, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा में भू-जल का स्तर स्थिर है। इसके अलावा तटीय राज्य गोवा में भी भू-जल में गिरावट नहीं आई है। भू-जल बोर्ड का दावा है कि पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों भू-जल स्तर में गिरावट नहीं आने का कारण कम भू-जल दोहन, भारी वर्षा तथा बारहमास बहने वाली नदी ब्रह्मपुत्र है। जहां तक गोवा का सवाल है तो वहां खेती में भू-जल का इस्तेमाल कम होता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि भू-जल बोर्ड देश भर में फैले अपने 14 हजार 465 परीक्षण कुओं के माध्यम से वर्ष में चार बार भू-जल की निगरानी करता है।

New patterns prompt fear of unknown

TRANSFORMATION Floods of 2016 and 2017 are proof that the manner of Bihar's annual inundation is changing, disrupting the plans of disaster management experts

Aman Sethi

aman.sethi@hindustantimes.com

JOGBANI: When the flood waters were waist-high, the Ansari family formed a human chain and waded towards higher ground.

"We were just outside our house when we were hit by a huge wave of water," said Mohammed Wajid, "My mother, Memonisha, and my sisters — Fareeda and Gulzari — slipped. My brother, Afroz, jumped in after them but they were all washed away."

When the water receded, the four corpses were found caught in a fence less than 100 metres from the home. Memonisha, Fareeda and Gulzari were still holding hands.

In all, 16 people were washed away in six hours on August 12 in this small settlement in Araria district along eastern Bihar's border with Nepal. Across the state, the raging waters claimed 514 lives in a flood that has revealed both — the decades-old tragedy of Bihar's yearly inundation, and a worrying new trend in which previously safe districts like Araria and Kishanganj have been particularly hard hit. Floods have claimed 215 lives in Araria over 18 years, of which 95 were lost in 2017 and 61 in 2016.

"Had the flood hit more flood-prone districts, casualties would have been less as people would be ready," said principal secretary Pratyaya Amrit, who oversaw disaster mitigation and relief effort. "Here, maximum casualties were in Araria, which did not have a history of floods."

The floods of 2016 and 2017, say villagers, experts and government officers, are evidence that the pattern of Bihar's yearly inundation is rapidly changing — disrupting the plans of disaster management experts. In Jogbani, this meant that the waters rose, claimed lives, and receded before a relief effort could even begin.

This year's flood, the worst in a decade, followed the classic pattern in western Bihar where rain-swollen rivers breached their embankments in at least eight places — resulting in the death of 138 people. But in the east, the inundation was caused by a rain-triggered flash flood, even as the Kosi, a river known as the sorrow of Bihar, stayed on course.

In Araria, the flood began with incessant rain in the early hours of August 12, followed by what residents described as a "wall of water" from the foothills across the Nepal border. As the rain continued to pelt down, survivors said, rivulets and streams, which had been dry for decades, sprang to life. A meandering local river called the Parman became a torrential stream. The water receded from Jagboni by August 13 and inundated downstream towns of Forbesganj and the Araria district headquarters. In Ghatyari, for instance, the water reclaimed land that was last flooded two generations ago.

"Our grandfather told us that this area used to be riverbed," said Amar Kumar, a resident. "But this is the first time we are seeing water here."

"Climate change has changed rainfall patterns," said Prof Ramakar Jha, a flood expert at the National Institute of Technology in Patna, explaining that the intensity of rains has increased even as the total amount of rainfall has not changed. "So a large amount of water falls in a very short time interval, causing flash floods."

Experts point to the need to align flood-forecasting techniques to this new normal.

The storm-front was visible on satellite images posted by NASA on August 11, said Himanshu Thakkar, an engineer and coordinator of the South Asia Network of Dams, Rivers and People, who raised the possibility of floods in a Facebook post that morning.

Thakkar tracked the storm from August 11 onwards as the rain-front, which began along India's north-east corridors, moved steadily westwards along the Ganga Basin through Bengal, Nepal, and northern Bihar towards eastern Uttar Pradesh — which also experienced floods.

"We must improve forecasting to minimise damage," Thakkar said.

Amrit said they had received rainfall warnings from the Indian Meteorological Department, but it is hard to pinpoint exactly where the flooding would occur.

"We will incorporate this experience into our standard operating protocols," Amrit said. "2008 prepared us for embankment breaches, 2017 will prepare us for flash floods."

Tale of two floods

An increasingly unpredictable monsoon has made it more difficult to predict areas of impact in the eastern state. This year's floods were the worst in a decade.



■ Villagers waded through flood waters in Kishanganj district of Bihar.

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