

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

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

Dated 16.2.18.

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. Maheswari
16.2.18.
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

[Signature]
16/2/18

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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16/2/18

Hindustan Times

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The Times of India (N.D.)

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Hindustan (Hindi)

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

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Coastal states face a serious erosion threat

Mangroves can be effective in protecting coastal spaces from natural disasters

A much-needed study on Mumbai, commissioned by the Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB), has found that the continuous erosion of the 2.5km-long Dadar beach, along Prabhadevi and Shivaji Park, poses "high risk" to infrastructure in those areas. Mumbai, as one of the most densely populated urban areas in the world, must take this threat seriously as the erosion of the coast can fast become an irreversible problem for not just Mumbai, but also for other coastal cities in the country. The study has gone as far as to suggest that with the rise of the sea level, the fallout could turn catastrophic by 2050.

In 2015, a study conducted by the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, and the Central Water Commission of the ministry of water resources had found that 45% of India's more than 8,000 kilometre-long coastline was facing erosion. While some amount of such erosion can be blamed on the 2004 tsunami and other natural disasters, the contribution of humans to the problem can no longer be ignored. Experts agree that the construction of structures along the coast that tend to protrude into the sea contribute to the erosion of the coastline by reducing natural sedimentation that allows the beach to become rejuvenated. Dumping of garbage, indiscriminate construction, and mere lip service towards protecting the environment are all causes of this problem.

But there are ways to stem the tide. Mangroves have been known to be effective in protecting coastal spaces from even disasters like tsunamis; and can be cultivated as natural barriers to erosion. Another obvious way to ensure that coastal cities are not destroyed by erosion and the rise of the sea level is to ensure that environmental impact assessments are conducted before the construction of any structures on the coast; and sustainability as a paradigm is built into the development one. Sea level rise is already occurring around the world. If we want our coastal cities to survive and grow in the future, the time to act is now.

Hindustan Times
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Indian Express ✓
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Cauvery verdict today What is this dispute?

JOHNSON T A
BENGALURU, FEBRUARY 15

THE SUPREME Court is expected to pronounce its verdict in the Cauvery river water sharing dispute among Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Puducherry and Kerala on Friday. The dispute was adjudicated by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in 2007. The tribunal's order was challenged by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Significance of the verdict

The verdict is likely to have political repercussions in all states. In Karnataka, where elections are due in April, the river is a lifeline for farmers, who depend on it for agricultural needs. It also provides drinking water to cities such as Bengaluru. The river is a symbol of pride for the people of southern Karnataka, where the dispute has often descended into violence.

An unfavourable judgment could be a setback for the ruling Congress in Karnataka, which has major stakes in the southern part of the state. Its principal rival in this area is H D Deve Gowda's Janata Dal (Secular).

The former chief minister of Tamil Nadu, J Jayalalitha, who was at the forefront of the Cauvery movement, often locked horns with Karnataka to protect the interest of her state. An order in Tamil Nadu's favour will

provide a boost to the ruling All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

How the dispute grew

The dispute began following Karnataka's attempts over the last century to expand farming activities in the Cauvery basin. In the past, the river primarily served the needs of farmers in Tamil Nadu. On the insistence of Tamil Nadu, the CWDT was formed in 1990 by the Union government. The Tribunal passed its order on February 5, 2007. Of the 740 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of water available for utilisation, 419 TMC was awarded to Tamil Nadu, 270 TMC to Karnataka, 30 TMC to Kerala and seven TMC to Puducherry. The remaining 14 TMC was reserved for environmental protection.

The order also stated that Karnataka must release 192 TMC of water in normal monsoon years (June to May) at the rate of 10 TMC in June, 34 TMC in July, 50 TMC in August, 40 TMC in September, 22 TMC in October, 15 TMC in November, 8 TMC in December, 3 TMC in January and 2.5 TMC each month from February to May to the Biligundlu water station in Tamil Nadu. "In case the yield... is less in a distress year, the allocated shares shall be proportionately reduced among... Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and... Pondicherry," the Tribunal said.

Karnataka opposed the verdict and filed a petition in the apex court claiming 312 TMC



of water. Tamil Nadu followed suit. The court reserved its order in September 2017.

Where it all started

Historically, Tamil Nadu used about 602 TMC of the total yield of the river. As a result, only about 138 TMC was available for Karnataka until the turn of the 20th century.

In 1924, Tamil Nadu built the Mettur dam, and the two states signed an agreement effective for 50 years. The pact allowed Tamil Nadu to expand its agricultural area by 11 lakh acres from the existing 16 lakh acres. Karnataka was authorised to increase its irrigation area from 3 lakh acres to 10 lakh acres.

In 1974, when the accord lapsed, Karnataka claimed that the agreement restricted its ability to develop farming activities along the Cauvery basin. To make up lost ground, it started building reservoirs. This led to a dispute between the two states.

Politics of fury

In 1990-91, when the monsoon rainfall in southern Karnataka was 35% below normal, a violent demonstration rocked the state, killing 18 people, who were protesting against an interim order of the CWDT to release water to Tamil Nadu. However, incidents of such magnitude have not been witnessed since then.

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SC verdict today on sharing of Cauvery waters

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

A Special Bench of the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra, will on February 16 pronounce its verdict on appeals filed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala against the final award of the Cauvery Tribunal in 2007 on the allocation of the river waters to the three States.

Chief Justice Misra has authored the judgment. On September 20 last, the final day of the marathon hearings, Tamil Nadu made a fervent plea to the Bench, also comprising Justices Amitava Roy and A.M. Khanwilkar,



Drying up: The Cauvery has turned into a small canal with no water released from Karnataka. • E. LAKSHMINARAYANAN

not to reduce the State to a beggar before Karnataka.

The Tamil Nadu government, represented by senior advocate Shekhar Naphade, urged the Supreme Court to

initiate a "fundamental change" in the water-sharing arrangement. "Several years have gone by... the river is perennial but the litigation should not be," Mr. Naphade

had submitted.

Tamil Nadu said it wanted a judicial order and did not want to depend on the Centre that took six years to publish the Tribunal award in the gazette in 2013.

In its turn, the Centre, represented by the then Solicitor-General Ranjit Kumar, had tried to apprise the Bench that it was Parliament's call to finalise the water-sharing scheme under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. But the court remained firm, saying the judiciary had a role and the judgment in the appeals would speak for itself.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

SC verdict today on Cauvery appeals

Before reserving the judgment, the Bench had pulled up the Centre for not implementing the final award of the Tribunal and questioned its reluctance to set up the Cauvery Management Board.

The Centre had defended itself, saying it had set up the Cauvery River Water Authority and Supervisory Committee following the court's direction.

Mr. Kumar submitted that it had been waiting for the court to clarify its position on the tribunal award.

The final arguments had seen senior advocate Fali Nariman, for Karnataka, urge the court to realise that the Tribunal award fixing monthly water releases to Tamil Nadu without any regard to the availability of water in Karnataka was harsh.

"It is like the tribunal ordering God to send rain to the State," Mr. Nariman had said at a July 18 hearing.

'Erroneous stand'

Mr. Nariman had argued that the Tribunal had not even considered the re-

quirement of two-thirds of Bengaluru on the "erroneous consideration that the city is not entitled to the supply of water from the Cauvery."

Bengaluru needs

The State said the needs of Bengaluru were not considered when the Tribunal earmarked water for domestic and industrial requirements of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Tribunal spared 1.85 tmc to Karnataka and 2.73 tmc to Tamil Nadu for consumptive use.

At an earlier hearing on July 12, the Bench dealt with the 1924 agreement for Cauvery water-sharing.

Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on that day were at loggerheads after Mr. Nariman claimed Tamil Nadu had breached the agreement by extending its irrigation lands from the prescribed 21.38 lakh acres to 28.2 lakh acres utilising 566 tmc of Cauvery water. The court had to intervene with Justice Misra observing that "every State is part of our nation. We do not want States to quarrel."

Hindustan Times
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गंगा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम के अच्छे आएंगे परिणाम

नई दिल्ली, (एजेंसी):
केंद्रीय मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने कहा है कि गंगा नदी को अविरल एवं निर्मल बनाने का कार्य प्रतिबद्धता के साथ आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उन्हें उम्मीद है कि मार्च 2019 तक 80 से 90 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो जाएगा और इसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आयेंगे। गडकरी ने बताया कि गंगा को निर्मल एवं अविरल बनाने के लिये नमामि गंगे परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 14,127,49 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 97 आधारभूत परियोजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा, "इस वर्ष मार्च के अंत तक विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। मार्च 2019 तक इसका 80 से 90 प्रतिशत काम पूरा होगा और इसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आयेंगे।" मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, गंगा नदी की मुख्यधारा के किनारे 97 शहर चिन्हित किये गए हैं जो 3603 एमएलडी जलमल



शहरों की वर्तमान जलमल शोधन क्षमता 1584 एमएलडी है। पहले चरण में गंगा नदी की मुख्यधारा के किनारे 56 शहरों में 89 जलमल शोधन परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं से 1525 एमएलडी जलमल शोधन क्षमता सृजित होगी।

इसके तहत शुरू की गई 89 परियोजनाओं में से 19 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो गई हैं जिनसे 172 एमएलडी शोधन क्षमता सृजित हुई है। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में सचिव उपेन्द्र सिंह ने बताया कि अभी 42 परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं और 28 परियोजनाएं निविदा के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इससे 1353 एमएलडी की अतिरिक्त शोधन क्षमता सृजित होगी।

पंजाब-16-2-18

News item/letter/article/editorial published on

16/2/18

in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi) ✓

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

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कावेरी जल विवाद पर फैसला आज संभव 16-2-18

नई दिल्ली। दक्षिण भारतीय राज्यों तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक और केरल के बीच दशकों पुराने कावेरी जल विवाद पर उच्चतम न्यायालय आज फैसला सुना सकता है। फैसला आने की संभावना को देखते हुए बेंगलुरु में सुरक्षा कड़ी कर दी गई है। बेंगलुरु के पुलिस आयुक्त टी सुनील कुमार ने संवाददाताओं से कहा कि 15 हजार पुलिसकर्मियों को इ्यूटी पर तैनात किया जाएगा।

प्रधान न्यायाधीश दीपक मिश्रा और न्यायमूर्ति एम खानविलकर तथा

न्यायमूर्ति डीवाई चंद्रचूड़ की पीठ ने पिछले वर्ष 20 सितंबर को कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और केरल की तरफ से दायर अपील पर अपना फैसला सुरक्षित रख लिया था। तीनों राज्यों ने कावेरी जल विवाद अधिकरण (सीडब्ल्यूडीटी) की तरफ से 2007 में जल बंटवारे पर दिए गए फैसले को चुनौती दी थी। दशकों पुराने कावेरी जल विवाद पर 2007 में सीडब्ल्यूडीटी ने कोवरी बेसिन में जल की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए एकमत से निर्णय दिया था। (एजेंसी)

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 19/2/18 in the

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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लखवार, रेणुका और किसान परियोजनाओं पर सहमति

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

दि-16-2-18

दिल्ली और हरियाणा उठाएं कदम

केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने ऊपरी यमुना समीक्षा समिति की सातवीं बैठक में उत्तराखंड, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के पानी के बंटवारे और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र समाधान का रास्ता निकालना शुरू कर दिया है। यमुना और उसकी सहायक नदियों की तीनों लखवार, रेणुका और किसान बांध परियोजनाओं को लेकर सभी संबंधित राज्यों ने समझौता-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करने का फैसला किया है। इसके बाद इनको कैबिनेट की मंजूरी के लिए लाया जा सकेगा। बैठक में गडकरी के साथ उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के जल संसाधन मंत्री शामिल थे। लखवार परियोजना के लिए तो निवेश मंजूरी भी हो चुकी है और इसे जल्द ही कैबिनेट के सामने लाया जाएगा। ताजेवाला से राजस्थान को

बैठक में वजीराबाद जलाशय के प्रदूषण पर भी चर्चा की गई। इसमें दिल्ली से वहाब की वापसी से पानी की गुणवत्ता का मुद्दा भी शामिल था। गडकरी ने दिल्ली और हरियाणा सरकारों से कहा है कि वे प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए तत्काल और प्रभावी कदम उठाएं।

मिलने वाले यमुना के पानी के लिए राजस्थान पाइपलाइन के जरिये चुरू और झनू जिले में पानी ले जाएगा। बैठक में ओखला बैराज से हरियाणा और राजस्थान को मिलने वाले पानी की आपूर्ति न होने पर भी चर्चा की गई। इस बात की जरूरत पर बल दिया गया कि इस काम को जल्द पूरा किया जाए और टेलीमेट्री सिस्टम लगाया जाए ताकि पानी की आपूर्ति का सही समय को लेकर डाटा एकत्र किया जा सके।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 16/2/18 in the

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25 साल से लटका हुआ था प्रोजेक्ट शेखावाटी को जल्द मिलेगा यमुना का पानी

केन्द्रीय मंत्री गडकरी
ने हरियाणा की
आपत्ति की खारिज

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका. राजस्थान के शेखावाटी अंचल के लिए खुशखबरी। अंचल के झुंझुनू, सोकर और चूरू जिलों को पवित्र यमुना का पानी पीने के लिए तो मिलेगा ही साथ ही खेतों को सींचा जा सकेगा। यमुना के पानी का यह मसला पिछले 25 साल से लटका हुआ था लेकिन अब केन्द्र ने हरियाणा की तमाम आपत्तियों को खारिज कर राजस्थान को विस्तृत

परियोजना रिपोर्ट बनाने के आदेश दे दिए हैं लेकिन परियोजना में एक बदलाव भी किया गया है। राजस्थान को यमुना का पानी नहर की अपेक्षा पाइप लाइन से मिलेगा। दिल्ली में गुरुवार को हुई अपर यमुना रिवर प्रोजेक्ट की बैठक में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की परियोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने डीपीआर बनाने की हरी झंडी दे दी। बैठक में राजस्थान के जल संसाधन मंत्री डॉक्टर रामप्रताप, प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी शिखर अग्रवाल और एडिशनल चीफ इंजीनियर रवि सोलंकी मौजूद रहे।

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पोलावरम परियोजना को लेकर राज्य शपथ-पत्र देंगे

नई दिल्ली। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पोलावरम बहुदेशीय सिंचाई परियोजना मामले में गोदावरी नदी जल न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले पर अमल नहीं करने को लेकर नाराजगी जाहिर करते हुए इससे जुड़े छह राज्यों को हलफनामा दायर करने का गुरुवार को निर्देश दिया।

न्यायमूर्ति मदन बी. लोकुर और न्यायमूर्ति दीपक गुप्ता की खंडपीठ ने

पोलावरम परियोजना से जुड़े छह राज्यों- आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्य सचिवों को हलफनामा दायर करने को कहा है। न्यायालय का कहना था कि संबंधित राज्य सरकारें न्यायमूर्ति बछावत गोदावरी नदी जल न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले का अनुपालन करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। (एजेसी)

दि-16-2-18