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Technical Documentation Directorate  
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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S. Maheshwari  
16.7.18.  
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Aaj (Hindi)

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# Waiver well thought out, <sup>13 HD</sup> says HDK, BJP not convinced

**BENGALURU, DHNS: Chief Minister H D Kumaraswamy juggled umpteen statistics to convince the Opposition BJP and others that his farm loan waiver plan was "scientific" and there was nothing in it to "cheat" farmers.**

Kumaraswamy was armed with reams of paper when he started his reply on the budget discussions in the Assembly on Thursday.

"I'm a finance minister whose budget has been heavily criticised. People have called it a 'father-son' budget, a brothers' budget, a 'Hassan-Mandya' budget among others. But it's not for nothing that I announced the crop loan waiver. I have done my calculations," Kumaraswamy said.

The government held three rounds of talks with nationalised banks. "I cannot play with this. Can I walk on the streets if I was doing dhoka?" he rhetorically said. "This year, I have kept Rs 6,500 crore and the bankers have agreed for repayment in four instalments without interest. Bankers have agreed to start issuing no-due certificates to farmers and provide fresh loans," he said.

Kumaraswamy threw out so many statistics that BJP leader Basavaraj Bommai interrupted him and said, "We hoped to get some clarity because we were confused on the loan waiver. Your statistics are confusing us even more."

He said, there are totally 43.56 lakh loan accounts that farmers have across banks, including cooperative ones. The crop loans availed are to the tune of Rs 48,091 crore. "Of them, 14.83 lakh accounts are overdue, amounting to Rs 21,095 crore. The Rs-25,000 incentive that I want to give to farmers who have repaid

## Loan waiver in some districts

■ Belagavi: Rs 2,670 crore

■ Bagalkot: Rs 1,820 crore

■ Vijayapura: Rs 1,510 crore

■ Dharwad: Rs 1,220 crore

■ Davangere: Rs 1,212 crore

■ Tumakuru: Rs 1,095 crore

■ Haveri: Rs 1,037 crore

■ Shivamogga: Rs 988 crore

■ Gadag: Rs 777 crore

■ Bengaluru Urban: Rs 731 crore

■ Uttara Kannada: Rs 467 crore

loans in time amounts to Rs 7,183 crore. Then there's Rs 4,500 crore that we need to pay cooperative banks for the waiver done by the previous government," Kumaraswamy explained.

"You say you will repay the banks in four instalments. No bank will give no-due certificate without receiving payment against a loan. How is this even possible? Will the RBI allow this? You also say that you have kept Rs 6,500 crore for the loan waiver this year. Which farmers will have their loans waived from this?" Yeddyurappa said.

## BJP stages walkout

He asked the chief minister to spell out crop loans due in banks and whether the agreement between bankers and government was oral or in writing. BJP MLAs staged walkout as Kumaraswamy did not clarify.

## Division-wise allocation

■ Belagavi: Rs 9,501 crore

■ Bengaluru: Rs 7,454 crore

■ Kalaburagi: Rs 5,563 crore

■ Mysuru: Rs 6,760 crore

## Money matters

■ Farm loan accounts: 43,56,506

■ Crop loan amount: Rs 48,091 crore

■ Overdue accounts: 14,83,333

■ Overdue loan amount: Rs 21,095 crore

■ Cost of providing Rs 25,000 incentive: Rs 7,183 crore



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 13/7/18 in the

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## 19 killed as rain pounds Gujarat

13.DH

**AHMEDABAD, DHNS:** Heavy rain in Gujarat has claimed 19 lives since last week, even as the state government has relocated over 950 people.

"A total of 19 deaths have been recorded. Along with this we have reports of 84 cattle being perished in rain. Around 978 people from across the state, primarily South Gujarat, have been evacuated to safety," Manoj Kothari, Gujarat Relief Commissioner, said. "Many villages also do not have electricity but we are seeking to restore power supply," he said. The state has already kept four teams of NDRF each in South Gujarat and Vadodara.

Three NDRF teams have been deployed in Gandhinagar and one team each in Amreli, Jamnagar, Palanpur and Mahisagar. Among those evacuated, 641 people were rescued from Navsari district, one of the most affected in the state.

As many as 10 villages in Navsari are on alert, with a doz-

en others in danger of being cut off from the outside world. "Going forward, the South Gujarat, East-Central districts of the state and coastal Saurashtra districts would receive heavy to very heavy rain, even as other part of the state could witness moderate to heavy rain in the coming four days," Jayanta Sarkar, director, MeT Department, said.

### Downpour in MP

Heavy rain lashed parts of Madhya Pradesh, including the state capital, where waterlogging created hardships for the people, reports PTI. In Bhopal, which recorded 11 cm rainfall in 24 hours till 8 am on Thursday, the low-lying areas were flooded due to the overnight downpour.



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## Monsoon woes: Low-lying areas inundated; 2,000 people in camps Rain continues unabated in Wayanad

R Krishnakumar

**THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, GHNS:** Since the onset of the Southwest monsoon, Kerala has recorded normal rainfall with four of its six northern districts – among the worst-hit by flash floods and landslips – recording a jump on the long term average.

Between June 1 and July 11, the state has received 986.1 mm rainfall, 5 % more than the LPA, figures released by the Meteorological Centre in Thiruvananthapuram said.

Rain in the northern parts of the state slowed down on Thursday after two days of flash floods and extensive water-logging in low-lying areas.

Landslips were reported in Wayanad and Palakkad districts. In Kuriyadi in Kozhikode district, a goods-laden truck overturned killing the driver, identified as Kumar, a native of Mysuru. Parts of Wayanad district which borders Karnataka continued to receive heavy rain, with Mananthavady (12 cm) and Vythiri (9 cm) among stations that recorded heavy to heavy rainfall.

With water not receding in many low-lying areas, over 2,000 people are still housed in about 40 rehabilitation camps in the district. The India Meteorological Department,



**WARNING BELLS:** Water rises around Valliyookavu Temple in Mananthavady, Wayanad on Thursday.

in its district-wise forecast for the state, said Wayanad was most likely to receive heavy to very heavy rainfall in isolated places, till July 16.

Munnar and Peerumed in the high-range district of Idukki also received heavy rain.

Extensive damage to houses was reported in the district, following two days of heavy rain. Vadakara in Kozhikode district (13 cm) recorded the day's biggest rainfall in the state.

Since the southwest monsoon's onset on May 29,

Wayanad has recorded a 6 % excess in rainfall. The season's biggest in terms of excess rainfall was recorded in Palakkad (32 %), Kottayam (21 %) and Idukki (15 %) districts.

The Met Centre has forecast heavy (7 cm to 11 cm) to very

heavy (12 cm to 20 cm) rain in the state till July 16. An alert has been sounded to fishermen, advising them against venturing out in the Lakshadweep area and southwest, central and north Arabian Sea. Storage level in the Idukki

dam stood at 55% of its capacity on July 11, the State Load Despatch Centre under the Kerala State Electricity Board said. The combined level in the state's major dams, together classified as Group I reservoirs, is also at 55 %.



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# Govt to table Dam Safety Bill amid TN's concerns

Toufiq Rashid

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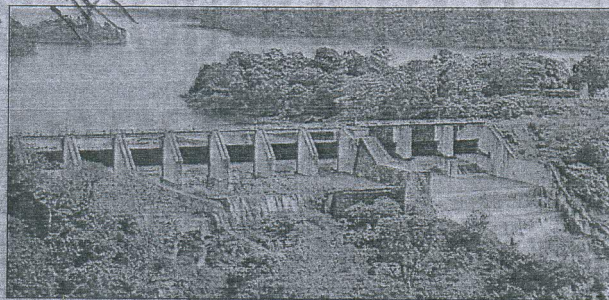
**NEW DELHI:** The Dam Safety Bill will be introduced during Parliament's monsoon session beginning July 18 amid Tamil Nadu's opposition to the Centre's proposal to oversee the safety of dams in shared territories between states.

"The states, which have dams in other states, are generally not allowed inspections and supervision. So in order to resolve the disputes (arising out of it), the central government will be made responsible for the safety of (such) dams," said an official on the condition of anonymity while referring to such dams in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

The official said the absence of safety regulations is a major concern as states are generally unwilling to share safety data and at times go for alterations in structures, which can be dangerous.

The bill proposes formation of centrally-regulated bodies – the National Regulatory Committee and National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) – to devise safety policies, implement guidelines and recommend regulations.

The states have been unable to enforce dam safety guidelines effectively. The bill proposes to address this by having NDSA and



■ The bill seeks to maintain safety standards by proposing to put country's 5,651 dams under central supervision.

HT FILE

state-level bodies responsible for enforcing the safety regulations.

The NDSA shall also perform the role of dam safety organisations to prevent inter-state conflicts in case dams of one state fall within the territory of another.

The Centre insists ownership of the dams in such cases will not change as it will be responsible for safety. The bill proposes to give the Centre the right to access the dams without prior permission. The states want a state owning, operating and maintaining a dam to be recognised and treated as its owner responsible for its safety.

The bill seeks to prevent disasters and maintain safety standards by proposing to put country's 5,651 dams under central supervision.

Tamil Nadu has four dams – Mullaperiyar, Parambikulam, Thunakadavu and Peruvuripalam – in Kerala as per water sharing agreements.

A litigation over the Mullaperiyar Dam, which Kerala says floods its territory, is in the Supreme Court. Kerala refuses to allow an increase in dam's water level, which Tamil Nadu argues has led to losses because it has been unable to use the dam fully.

The Union cabinet approved the Dam Safety Bill in June, prompting Tamil Nadu CM K. Palaniswami to write to Prime Minister Narendra Modi. "The new Dam Protection Bill would interfere with the existing agreements between the states to protect and maintain dams," he wrote to PM.

(With inputs from Tamil Nadu)



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## Urban bungling 14.57

Where is the government? Who is responsible? Those "good questions" asked by an apex court bench of Justices Madan B Lokur and Deepak Gupta in the context of Delhi being in danger of being buried under accumulated garbage, and Mumbai flooded after heavy rains reflected the dilemma of citizens in not just those metros but almost every city in the country. Their Lordships got no immediate answers, and like the citizens would have to make do with lame excuses, the buck being passed from Central to state governments and thence onward to civic bodies and so on. That is the stark reality of the virtual collapse of civic administration, a reality that cannot be camouflaged by all the claims, statistics and promises of ministers etc. Screaming 'achche din' from the proverbial rooftops will in no way convince the citizen that his future is in competent hands: that one political party or another wins a local election is no validation and merely confirms that citizens have to choose what they deem the best of a bad bunch. "Mountains" of garbage in the National Capital Territory were the immediate focus of the court - for which it slammed the Lieutenant-Governor - and proceeded to slap fines on 10 states and two union territories for not filing affidavits on their solid waste management mechanisms. "The Solid Waste Management Rules came into force in April 2016. We are two years down the line but we are shocked to know that more than two-thirds of the States/UTs have not yet complied with the basic requirement," the bench noted, pointing out that judicial directives and orders of the government were being ignored. "Every second day we are being attacked for judicial activism" or accused of encroaching on the powers of the executive and legislature their Lordships said, asking "what should we do when nobody is working?" It would be unfair to single out a single ministry or agency for the collective crumbling of civic governance. Yet the larger issue involves more than fixing responsibilities and apportioning blame. Since "smart cities" are one of the buzzwords of the NDA government it has to take a lead role in upgrading civic management. No city can be "smart" unless it is clean, has efficient public transport, adequate water and electricity, drainage and sewage - the contemporary equivalent of 'roti, kapda and makaan'. Pointing to favourable GDP figures, or credit ratings by international financial agencies does not impress the common citizen. The ministry for housing and urbana fairs must strive to live up to its fancy-sounding name, serve to inspire all state governments and local bodies and enlarge its thinking beyond denuding Delhi. Or revert to its original name of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (for the refugees at Partition). Alas, most Central ministers and ministries have abandoned their leadership role, squabble with the states, and are overly-obsessed with election-oriented politicking.



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# Silver lining: Mercury dips, more relief in days to come

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** The day began with overcast skies and Delhiites prepared for another hot and humid day. Around 3pm, however, the dark clouds opened up and torrential rain lashed the capital, flooding the streets and bringing the temperature down by 10 degrees to 25 degrees Celsius. By 5.30pm, the Safdarjung observatory, whose records are taken as the base for Delhi's weather, had recorded 53.6mm of rainfall. The Ridge logged the highest rainfall during the period with 118.4mm.

The regional Met office, which had earlier forecast light to moderate showers for the city on both Thursday and Friday, said that the intensity of rain was likely to abate in the next two days. "This was the heaviest spell of rain since the monsoons reached the capital on June 28," said Kuldeep Srivastava, scientist at the Met office. "We expect some rain activity on Saturday and Sunday as well, but the intensity will be much lower and only light rain is likely."

Before the downpour on Friday, Delhi had received a total of 64.3mm of rainfall since the beginning of July. The average for the month is 210.6mm.

According to the Met offi-

## WHY DELHI NEEDED THIS RAIN



**DELHI RAINFALL**  
June 1-July 13  
(% departure  
from normal)

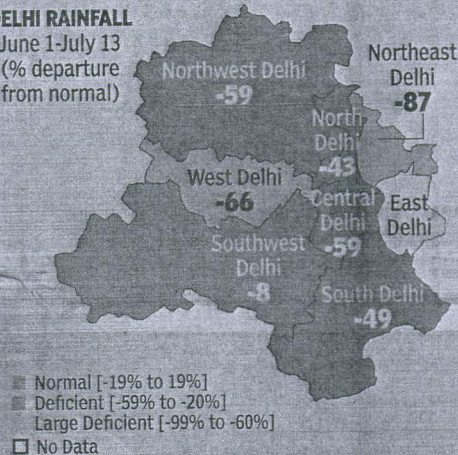


Photo: Piyal Bhattacharjee

## CITY RAIN STORY SO FAR

- Map shows monsoon season rainfall in Delhi till 8.30am on Friday, before the heavy showers
- Till Friday morning, Delhi had overall rain deficit of 42% since June 1. It received 79.2mm against a normal of 137.5mm
- This deficit is set to be wiped out after Friday's wet spell. The map is likely to look pretty different today

## Why's there so much difference in rainfall within the city?

That's because monsoon has not been very active in Delhi region prior to Friday. City mainly received localised thundershowers, a majority of these in south Delhi areas while the north remained relatively dry

ce's forecast, Delhi's mercury level is likely to drop over the next two days and the maximum during this period is predicted to be around 32 degrees Celsius. "There will be cloudy skies and we only expect drizzle and light rain activity now. We believe the major portion of rainfall occurred on Friday itself and so the volume and intensity will reduce over the following days," said a Met official.

The maximum temperature recorded in Delhi on Friday was 34.2 degrees Celsius, two notches below the normal for this time of the year. Citizens can expect a pleasant relief from the heat now, though the high humidity could still remain discomfiting. "There will be a drop in both minimum and maximum temperatures due to the rain. However, we don't expect a big change in the humidity le-

vel," a Met official said.

The other weather stations in Delhi recorded moderate to heavy rain, with Anand Nagar receiving 71.4mm of rainfall, while Lodhi Road and Palam logging 44.2mm and 14.2mm, respectively, till 5.30 pm. The precipitation was at its most intense between 3pm and 4pm, and while the rainfall lessened after that, traffic snarls continued till around 8 pm due to waterlogged roads.



# Framing 'the least bad option'

The Farmers' Policy drafted by the commission has generated widespread curiosity and debate, with people wanting to know the reasons, considerations and limitations that influenced the draft.

**AJAY VIR JAKHAR**

*Chairman, Punjab State Farmers & Farm Workers Commission*

**P**UNJAB never had a policy for agriculture. When asked to formulate one by the government, we drafted a Farmers' Policy. The conclusion of the consultation process is an opportune time to elucidate our reasoning for drafting the policy and the way it was drafted. An essential part of a consultation process is not to limit it to the establishment or with academicians, but to reach out to as many stakeholders as possible for suggestions to improve upon it. As a first of its kind, the policy has also been published in major Punjabi newspapers and a WhatsApp number is available for people to send comments.

## Establishment needs to regain trust

Within the first month of joining office, it was apparent that Punjab's financial health was in a precarious state. After visiting government offices for six months, we realised that institutions had been literally allowed to collapse. Rules were being blatantly flouted, lack of inter-department coordination, perpetual delays in decision-making, absence of will to enforce rules or initiate disciplinary action and there is poison on our plates, to name a few. Thus, we proposed a revenue-neutral policy, which is not a wish list, as many want it to be, but focuses on reforming governance, ushering in transparency, accountability and delivery of services to farmers.

The greatest hindrance to happier livelihoods in Punjab is not that what is required is not generally agreed upon, but that the establishment faces a crisis of credibility. Without regaining the trust of



**ON CARDS:** A much-needed new policy for farmers. PTI

the people lost over a decade, the leadership will not find the courage to administer much-needed long-term critical reforms. The key element to regaining the trust is to radically improve governance and farm extension services. Many naively believe the policy goes beyond its mandate and focuses on governance reforms, but without such reforms, the farmers' policy will not be worth the paper it's written upon.

## Choosing to be practical

We were advised to also suggest recommendations for the Central government, but the policy was framed specifically for Punjab. We found it more practical to list out the challenges that are beyond our control but will have a strong bearing on our lives as we have come to expect of it.

Not that laws don't exist in the state; we

have many. For example, gram sabhas or innumerable welfare schemes look good on paper; it's just that they don't get implemented. Establishments are incapable of evaluating themselves; it is proposed that stakeholders be involved to do the needful. Lack of quality data in Punjab inhibits evidence-based decision-making and officers lacking the capacity to make informed choices results in execution failures and leakages. Creating a data bank on the farmers' ecosystem to enable machine learning with mandatory e-documentation will form the foundation for the desperately required change.

The policy document is in the long-term interest of the largest number of farmers, particularly the small, marginal and landless ones. A vast majority of suggestions of agriculture labour unions and unions rep-

resenting small farmers have been incorporated. We took a conscious decision not to disclose views that could be attributed to particular individuals or organisations to give them space to speak freely and rein the urge to respond to publicly expressed bigoted opinion pieces.

A lot of what has been happening is wrong; we have not hesitated to state it; people need to be informed. Where we did hesitate is suggesting solutions which could be politically contentious and bitter subscriptions which are yet unpalatable for the larger public, used to populist sops. A gradual shifting is the only way. An attempt was made to make not an ideal policy that meets the expectations of every stakeholder but a pragmatic one which will be implemented.

## Reaching out for suggestions

Many economists who I looked to for endorsement felt that the policy stops short of the final solution to the existential crisis of depleting groundwater and biodiversity. We would have loved to follow their advice, but after wide deliberations, we targeted to achieving a consensus to move forward quickly on as many aspects as possible rather than be bogged down in interminable discussions and not achieving anything at all. From withdrawing electricity subsidy to the better-off farmers to changing the mechanism of transferring the subsidy, the options are numerous. I am hopeful that as awareness increases amongst the farmers, leaders of farmers' unions and political parties will have the courage to stand up for their convictions.

We intentionally wrote a crisp 15-page document to not only enhance the readability factor, but also make a policy that is indicative of where we intend to be head-

ing and not an exhaustive document. A conscious decision was made to write in a style easily understood by ordinary people and not to confuse the public with intellectual semantics. Many correctly summarised that social sustainability was bearing down too heavily on other aspects of the policy, as was intended. There is disbelief that unlike anywhere in the world, the policy avoids even citing 'increasing agriculture productivity'.

Our proposals on attaining quality food are so basic that the significance of these simply seems to have been missed. Rather than impractically pursuing things close to our hearts, the policy goes to considerable lengths to seek a reduction in the use of farm chemicals. A combination of proposals on market intelligence cell and marketing will help diversify agriculture, which in the face of conflicting factors of higher MSP for paddy and free-of-cost electricity has failed to take off.

Based on the feedback that we are fortunate to receive, a revised policy will be submitted to the government. Only after the policy is adopted by the government, can an action document be prepared by various departments. In the days to come, the farmers' commission will reach out to the people directly; the policy clearly advocates a periodical review, based on ground implementation, changing mindsets, inception of new ideas, reversing cynicism. It is not just the fear of failing to deliver that weighs heavy on us, it's also a race against time to save Punjab for future generations. A policy can be best described in the words of Sun Tzu, China's military strategist of the 6th century BC, who coined the word 'Xiuxiace' or 'the least bad option'.



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# पानी के इस्तेमाल के पैमाने बदलने का समय

पानी के सही इस्तेमाल पर नजर रखने के लिए 'वाटर फुटप्रिंट' का निर्धारण निर्णायक हो सकता है।

पंकज चतुर्वेदी  
वरिष्ठ पत्रकार



हाल ही में हमारे देश में इस बात को लेकर खुशी दिखाई दी कि चीन ने गैर बासमती चावल भारत से मंगवाने की भी अनुमति दे दी है। हम भले ही इसे अपनी व्यापारिक सफलता समझें, लेकिन इसके पीछे असल में चीन का जल-प्रबंधन है। जो चीन पूरी दुनिया के गली-मुहल्लों तक अपने सामान के साथ कब्जा किए जा रहा है, वह आखिर भारत और अन्य देशों से चावल क्यों आयात कर रहा है? चीन ने ऐसी सभी खेती-बाड़ी को नियंत्रित कर दिया है, जिसमें पानी की मांग ज्यादा होती है। भारत ने बीते वर्षों में कोई 37 लाख टन बासमती चावल विभिन्न देशों को बेचा। असल में, हमने केवल चावल बेचकर कुछ धन नहीं कमाया, उसके साथ एक खरब लीटर पानी भी उन देशों को दे दिया, जो इतना चावल उगाने में हमारे खेतों में खर्च हुआ था। हम एक किलो गेहूं उगाने में करीब 1,700 लीटर और एक कप कॉफी के लिए 140 लीटर पानी का खर्च करते हैं। इसी तरह, एक किलो बीफ के उत्पादन में 17 हजार लीटर पानी खर्च होता है। 100 ग्राम चॉकलेट बनाने के लिए 1,712 लीटर और 40 ग्राम चीनी उत्पादन के लिए 72 लीटर पानी व्यय होता है।

यह ध्यान रखना जरूरी है कि भारत में दुनिया के कुल पानी का चार फीसदी उपलब्ध है, जबकि यहां परमानव आबादी करीब 16 प्रतिशत है। हमारे यहां जीन्स की एक पैट के लिए कपास उगाने से लेकर रंगने, धोने आदि में 10 हजार लीटर पानी उड़ा दिया जाता है, जबकि समझदार देशों में यह मात्रा बमुश्किल 500 लीटर होती है। नीति आयोग की ताजा रिपोर्ट में जल उपलब्धता की बुरी स्थिति का मूल कारण खराब जल प्रबंधन बताया गया है। यह साफ-साफ दिख रहा है कि बढ़ती आबादी, उसके पेट भरने के लिए विस्तार पा रही खेती और पशु पालन, औद्योगिकीकरण आदि के चलते साल-दर-साल पानी की उपलब्धता घटती जा रही है। आजादी के बाद सन् 1951 में हमारे यहां प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए औसतन 14,180 लीटर पानी उपलब्ध था। सन् 2011 में यह आंकड़ा 1,608 पर आ गया और अनुमान है कि 2025 तक यह महज 1,340 रह जाएगा। भले ही कुछ लोग बोटलबंद पानी पीकर खुद को निरापद समझते हों, लेकिन यह जान लें कि एक लीटर बोटलबंद पानी तैयार करने के लिए पांच लीटर पानी बर्बाद किया जाता है।

यह केवल बड़े कारखानों में ही नहीं, बल्कि घर-घर में लगे आरओ में भी होता है।

पानी के सही इस्तेमाल पर कड़ाई से नजर रखने के लिए 'वाटर फुटप्रिंट' यानी जल पदचिह्न का निर्धारण बेहद महत्वपूर्ण और निर्णायक हो सकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस बारे में अभी तक ज्यादा सोचा नहीं जा रहा। जल पदचिह्न हमारे द्वारा उपयोग में लाए जा रहे सभी उत्पादों और सेवाओं में प्रयुक्त पानी का आकलन होता है। जल पदचिह्न या वाटर फुटप्रिंट के तीन मानक हैं- ग्रीन जल पदचिह्न उस ताजा पानी की मात्रा का प्रतीक है, जो नम भूमि, आर्द्र भूमि, मिट्टी, खेतों आदि से वाष्पित होता है। ब्लू जल पदचिह्न झीलों, नदियों, तालाबों, जलाशयों और कुओं से संबंधित है। ग्रे जल पदचिह्न उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जा रही सामग्री को उत्पादित करने में प्रदूषित हुए जल की मात्रा

**बोटलबंद पानी पी खुद को निरापद समझने वाले जानते हैं कि एक लीटर बोटलबंद पानी बनाने में पांच लीटर पानी बर्बाद होता है?**

को ईंगित करता है।

यदि सभी उत्पादों का आकलन इन पदचिह्नों के आधार पर होने लगे, तो जाहिर है कि सेवा या उत्पादन में लगी संस्थाओं के जल स्रोत, उनके संरक्षण व किफायती इस्तेमाल, पानी के प्रदूषण जैसे मसलों पर विस्तार से विमर्श शुरू हो सकता है। हमारी आयात और निर्यात नीति कैसी हो, हम अपने खेतों में क्या उगाएं, पानी के दोबारा इस्तेमाल की अनिवार्यता जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे स्वतः ही लोगों के बीच जाएंगे। उल्लेखनीय है कि इस साल हरियाणा सरकार ने पानी बचाने के इरादे से धान की जगह मक्का की खेती करने वालों को निःशुल्क बीज व कई अन्य सुविधाएं देने का फैसला किया है। ऐसे ही कई प्रयोग देश को पानीदार बनाने की दिशा में कारगर हो सकते हैं, बस हम खुद ही यह आंकना शुरू कर दें कि किन-किन जगहों पर पानी का गैरजरूरी या बेजा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है।

(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)



Hindustan Times  
Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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Deccan Chronicle

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Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

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The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

# पाक की नई चाल सिंधु को 'बांध-ने' के लिए जंग जैसा माहौल

बांध बनाने को फंड  
नहीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और  
सेना ने दान की राशि

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. आतंकियों के पनाहगाह बनते-बनते पाकिस्तान सरकार के आर्थिक हालात बहुत बदतर हो गए हैं। तंगहाली का आलम ये है कि वह अब पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर (पीओके) में गिलगित बाल्टिस्तान इलाके में सिंधु नदी पर बांध बनाने के लिए भी धन नहीं जुटा पा रहा है।

इसके लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार को धनसंग्रह अभियान चलाना पड़ रहा है। पाक में ऐसे हालात 1965 में भारत के साथ जंग के दौरान बने थे। अभियान के तहत पाकिस्तानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट और सेना ने भी धनराशि दी है।

बांध पर भारत के विरोध के कारण पाक को इंटरनेशनल फंडिंग नहीं मिल पा रही है। अब पाकिस्तानी फौज ने धनराशि जुटाने का नया तरीका अपनाया है। राष्ट्रहित का सहारा लेकर लोगों को भारत के

पानी का बंटवारा



## भारत के विरोध ने रोकी फंडिंग

बता दें कि भारत इस बांध को लेकर लंबे समय से विरोध जता रहा है। 2016 के उरी हमले के बाद सिंधु जल संधि की समीक्षा बैठक में इसका विरोध जताते हुए प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा था कि खून और पानी एक

साथ नहीं बह सकते। वहीं विश्व बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक ने भी साफ कर दिया कि यह विवादित क्षेत्र है। उधर मदद के नाम पर चीन ने इसका मालिकाना हक मांगा, तो पाक को दोहरा झटका लगा।

खिलाफ भड़काया जा रहा है।

**सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बनाया**

**पब्लिक फंड** : ऐसे में पाकिस्तान के चीफ जस्टिस साकिब निसार ने इसके लिए पब्लिक फंड गठित करने का आदेश दिया। पैसा जुटाने के लिए इसे भारत के साथ 1965 में हुई जंग

से जोड़ा। चीफ जस्टिस ने खुद भी इसमें 10 लाख पाकिस्तानी रुपए दान किए। वहीं पाकिस्तान के आर्मी चीफ जावेद बाजवा ने कहा है कि वह अपनी 1 माह की सेलरी देंगे। अब तक करीब 5 करोड़ रुपए की राशि एकत्रित की जा चुकी है।



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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)

Blitz

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

**मानसून मेहरबान: कावेरी पर बने सभी बांध लबालब होने के करीब**

# कृष्णा उपान पर, कावेरी बेसिन में अच्छी बारिश

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

बेंगलूरु. राज्य के कई इलाकों में लगातार हो रही बारिश के कारण कृष्णा सहित कई नदियां उपान पर हैं। राज्य के 13 प्रमुख बांधों में अधिकांश में पिछले साल की तुलना में जलस्तर काफी अच्छा है।

कावेरी नदी पर बने चारों बांध लबालब होने की स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं। कावेरी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में बारिश के कारण क्षेत्र के लगभग सभी बांध भर गए हैं। कावेरी बेसिन के कबिनी, हारंगी और हेमावती के बाद अब कृष्णराज सागर (केआरएस) भी अधिकतम स्तर के करीब पहुंच गया है।

## कबिनी और हारंगी 90 % से ज्यादा भरा

कावेरी नदी पर बने कबिनी और हारंगी बांध भी 90 फीसदी से ज्यादा भर चुके हैं। पिछले 10 दिनों में दो बार कबिनी के लबालब होने के बाद से वहां से लगातार पानी छोड़ा

जा रहा है। एच डी कोटे स्थित कबिनी का अधिकतम स्तर 2284 फीट है और शुक्रवार को इसका जलस्तर 2281.82 फीट दर्ज किया गया जो अधिकतम स्तर से सिर्फ 2.18 फीट कम है। कबिनी में 15.67 टीएमसी पानी का भंडारण हो सकता है और शुक्रवार को यहां

## केआरएस : 86 प्रतिशत भरा RP-19

केआरएस का जलस्तर शुक्रवार सुबह 120.20 फीट था जो अधिकतम स्तर 124.80 फीट से महज 4.60 फीट कम है। बांध में पानी के भारी अंतर्वाह के कारण पिछले चार दिन जलस्तर 12 फीट बढ़ चुका है। जल संसाधन विभाग के अधिकारियों का कहना है कि अगर पानी की आवक रफ्तार यही रही तो अगले एक-दो दिन में बांध अधिकतम स्तर को छू जाएगा। शुक्रवार को बांध में अंतर्वाह 39 हजार 737 क्यूसेक था जबकि बहिर्वाह 3 हजार 766 क्यूसेक रहा। केआरएस की पानी के भंडारण क्षमता 45.05 टीएमसी है और शुक्रवार को 38.90 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध था, जो अधिकतम क्षमता से 6 टीएमसी कम है। पिछले साल 13 जुलाई को बांध में सिर्फ 5.80 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध था जबकि साल बांध 86 फीसदी भर चुका है। शाम 6 बजे तक केआरएस का जलस्तर 121.40 फीट पहुंच चुका था।

14.28 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध था जो अधिकतम क्षमता से सिर्फ 1.5 टीएमसी कम है। कबिनी में 91 फीसदी पानी है जबकि पिछले साल

13 जुलाई को सिर्फ 5.08 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध था। शुक्रवार को कबिनी से 45 हजार 455 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा था।



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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

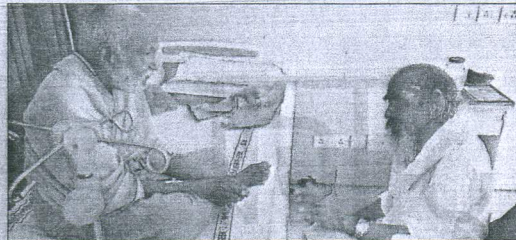
and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

# गंगा की निर्मलता पर कानून नहीं बना तो जान दे दूंगा: सानंद

ऋषिकेश | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

एम्स ऋषिकेश में भर्ती स्वामी ज्ञानस्वरूप सानंद को हालत स्थिर है, पर उन्होंने उपचार से इनकार किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा की निर्मलता को लेकर कानून नहीं बना तो वे प्राण त्याग देंगे।

मातृसदन के स्वामी शिवानंद शनिवार को उनसे मिलने पहुंचे। स्वामी ज्ञानस्वरूप सानंद 22 जून से हरिद्वार में गंगा की अविरलता की मांग को लेकर अनशन पर बैठे हैं। सानंद की हालत बिगड़ने पर 11 जुलाई को एम्स में भर्ती कराया गया।



एम्स ऋषिकेश में भर्ती स्वामी सानंद उर्फ प्रोफेसर जीडी अग्रवाल से शनिवार को मिलने पहुंचे मातृसदन के स्वामी शिवानंद महाराज। • हिन्दुस्तान

‘हिन्दुस्तान’ से बातचीत में स्वामी सानंद ने कहा कि गंगा की निर्मलता को लेकर एक्ट बनना जरूरी है। गंगा

के नाम पर मोदी सरकार जनता को गुमराह कर रही है। उधर, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रोफेसर अग्रवाल को

## पहले भी अनशन पर बैठ चुके हैं

2013 : 13 जून से हरिद्वार के गंगा तट पर अनशन शुरू किया। 13 अगस्त को उत्तराखंड में पर्यावरण से हुए खिलवाड़ का विरोध कर रहे मशहूर पर्यावरणविद जीडी अग्रवाल को उत्तराखंड पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया।  
2012 : 14 जनवरी से प्रयाग में अनशन शुरू किया। 9 मार्च को वाराणसी में अनशन किया। तबीयत बिगड़ने पर 17 मार्च को उन्हें दिल्ली लाया गया।

2010 : 20 जुलाई से 24 अगस्त तक गंगा को अविरल बनाए रखने को लेकर हरिद्वार के मातृसदन में एक बार फिर अनशन पर बैठे।  
2009 : 14 जनवरी से 20 फरवरी तक भागीरथी नदी पर बांध का निर्माण रोकवाने को दिल्ली में अनशन किया।  
2008 : 13 जून (गंगादशहरा) के दिन से उत्तरकाशी में गंगा को बचाने को 18 दिनों तक पहला अनशन किया।

जान बचाने और उनके आंदोलन को तेज करने के लिए इन सभी आंदोलनकारियों की ऋषिकेश से

दिल्ली तक यात्रा निकालने और 20 जुलाई को यहां राजघाट पर धरना देने की योजना है।



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

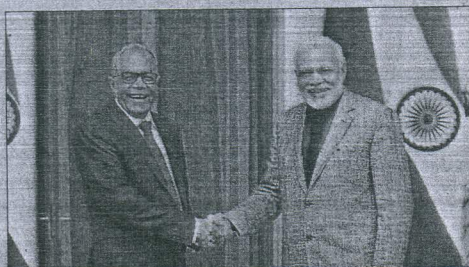
# When Teesta treaty loomed large on India-Bangla ties

Saubhadra Chatterji

saubhadra.chatterji@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Union home minister Rajnath Singh reached Dhaka on Friday for a three-day visit to hold wide-ranging talks with the Bangladesh government on issues including anti-terror mechanisms and the Rohingya refugee crisis. Both countries have come a long way from 2011, when the Teesta water accord was caught in a diplomatic logjam. Bangladesh wanted the long-pending treaty to be signed, but the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government then in power had to contend with opposition from its ally, West Bengal chief minister Mamata Banerjee.

## CONTEXT



In 2011, the UPA government was keen to meet the demand of Bangladesh, one of India's best friends in South Asia. Bangladesh wanted a higher share of the Teesta water to feed its northern agrarian areas. Critics of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had begun calling the Teesta, which originates in Sikkim and flows into Bangladesh via West Bengal, as a reminder of the suffering inflicted by India on Bangla-

desh. The West Bengal government opposed the demand, and consensus on the issue remained elusive. The water treaty never threatened to jeopardise the trusted relationship between the two neighbours, but it certainly became a thorn in the flesh of India's diplomatic endeavour towards Bangladesh. In the neighbouring country, it even looked like an election plank against Hasina.

## SIGNIFICANCE

The 2011 Dhaka trip highlighted how the government needed to take stakeholder states on board for improving ties with neighbours and sealing bilateral agreements.

While the Teesta accord still remains an unresolved issue, India and Bangladesh have been able to complete the transfer of each other's enclaves, step up economic ties and enhance cooperation in other areas.

Bangladesh also remains one of India's most important neighbours.

During Rajnath Singh's visit to Dhaka, the Rohingya refugee crisis and anti-terrorism cooperation loom as the key subjects of bilateral discussions.

Bangladesh has given shelter to Rohingyas for humanitarian considerations. India has sent relief consignments worth millions of dollars.

On the terrorism front, the current regime in Bangladesh had delivered on promises.

Hasina had announced that her country's soil can't be used for any terror activities against India.

Rajnath's tour is expected to cement India-Bangladesh ties further even as the Teesta water sharing accord remains to be inked.

## WHAT HAPPENED

Amid growing tension between New Delhi and Dhaka, then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh decided to travel to Dhaka on September 6, 2011.

The original plan was that a group of chief ministers including Banerjee will accompany Singh to Dhaka in a display of bipartisan support for Dhaka and willingness to

move forward on contentious issues. Just a few days before the proposed trip, Banerjee pulled out. The result was a cloud of uncertainty over any discussions on the Teesta water accord.

Water being a state subject, the Centre couldn't go ahead and conclude a deal on Teesta without getting Banerjee on board. The two sides, how-

ever, managed to sign an extradition treaty to facilitate deportation of each other's wanted fugitives, including United Liberation Front of Assam leader Anup Chetia.

In more recent years, the two neighbours have been able to put the Teesta logjam on the backburner and moved ahead on other issues of bilateral interest.



Statesman  
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# 800 million South Asians at risk

NIKITA KANSAL AND  
ARMIN ROSENCRAZ

**T**he impact of climate change is on the rise and no part of the world is immune. South Asia, home to some of the world's poorest and hungriest peoples, emerges as especially vulnerable.

A new study by the World Bank projects a steep decline in living standards in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka because of changes in average weather conditions and rainfall patterns. The impact of climate change in some of these regions is expected to be amplified by developmental challenges such as low consumption, poor road connectivity, and limited access to markets.

Floods, storms, droughts and wildfires may be some of the natural calamities that are now imminent in South Asia's future. Warmer ocean temperatures and melting polar ice caps have triggered a rise in sea levels, putting many regions at risk of extreme flood-related damage. Equally alarming is the change in rainfall patterns, which has led some areas to become devoid of water altogether. These regions have been identified as 'hotspots'.

The agricultural sector, which employs about 50 per cent of the workforce in countries like India, has been hit the hardest. The rise in sea levels has jeopardized the availability of fertile land while an increase in temperatures is reducing the ability of farmers to work outdoors for extended lengths of time. Since many in this region are dependent on subsistence farming that requires grueling outdoor labour, climate change poses a massive threat to their livelihood and equally to regional food security.

Almost half of South Asia's population now live in areas that are projected to become moderate or severe hotspots in the next few decades.

The World Bank study contemplates the fate of these vulnerable regions in two possible scenarios. One is a 'climate sensitive scenario' where concerted global effort to mit-

igate greenhouse gas emission may limit temperature rise to below 2 degree Celsius. As many as 195 nations have already pledged to this goal in the 2015 Paris Agreement. If these countries stick to their commitments, many of these regions may be prevented from becoming hotspots, reducing the impact of climate change significantly.

The other is the 'carbon-intensive scenario' where the trajectory of 'doing nothing' continues. In this case 'wet-bulb temperatures' - a composite temperature that combines heat, humidity and the ability of the human body to cool down naturally - will exceed the 'survival threshold' by the end of the century. If this happens even the fittest humans will die after six hours of sun exposure. Some areas in

South Asia are already facing the repercussions of this business-as-usual approach. In 2015, a heat wave struck Andhra Pradesh, in Southern India, claiming some 1,735 lives. The wet-bulb temperatures were recorded to be higher than ever, around 50 degrees Celsius.

Unchecked emissions will have uneven impact all across the globe. Some cities like Karachi, Dhaka and Kolkata face a substantial risk of flood-related damage. Areas in northern Pakistan and eastern Nepal may experience increase in annual average temperatures of about 1 to 1.5 degree Celsius. By contrast, living standards in colder regions may improve marginally. The severity of outcomes differs depending on our current emissions, and our effort to reduce future emissions.

Soon, preventing drastic climate change through simpler methods like rainwater harvesting or using solar energy may not alleviate the distress many populations are facing. Thus, building resilience to climate change should be a top priority for most nations. By establishing the relationship between household characteristics and declining living standards due to climate change, the study recommends interventions to build resilience. However, no single set of interventions will work for all regions.

Given the varying topography and climatic conditions of all these vulnerable regions, interventions will have to be tailored to the specific regions. India and Pakistan will be forced to increase opportunities in the non-agricultural sector. Urban

regions in these countries will have to increase infrastructure, reduce water stress and prepare for a population surge due to displacement of farmers and other rural people to loss of livelihood.

Continued greenhouse emissions threaten the lives of approximately 800 million people. Urgent action is taken and emissions plummet, this number may fall to about 375 million. Some nations threatening to pull out of the Paris Agreement and falling short on their commitments threaten the fate of these regions hangs in balance. If emissions continue at the current rate, the future of these 800 million will be bleak indeed.

The writers are respectively a final year student and a professor of law at Jindal Global Law School in Sonapat, Haryana.





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## Sulabh to make available safe drinking water

PTI

DARBHANGA (BIHAR), 14 JULY

An innovative project that aims at making contaminated water from rivers and ponds safe for drinking and promises to make the same available to the people at 50 paise per litre was launched on Saturday by social organization Sulabh International.

"The Sulabh Jal, which will become fully functional by December this year, would have the capacity to produce up to 8,000 litres of potable water every day. The safe drinking water will be made available to consumers at a nominal cost of Rs 50 per litre", NGO Sulabh International founder Bindeshwar Pathak said. This project will be first of its kind in Bihar.



He said before launching the project in Darbhanga, which houses a very large number of ponds, Sulabh had undertaken a similar drive in the neighboring state of West Bengal in collaboration with French organization "1001 Fountains".

"Our pilot project,

launched three years ago, in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas was a success. Villages in these districts, along the Indo-Bangladesh border, reported a decline in diseases caused by high arsenic content in water", Pathak claimed.

"There is a high concentration of arsenic and other harmful chemicals in north Bihar districts bordering Nepal and this project will go a long way in bringing about a change. This venture will be managed by local residents and NGOs. Although installation would cost Rs 20 lakh, it will be a non-profit venture and the price of 50 paise per litre has been fixed taking into account costs involving distribution and storage as well", he said. "Although the is situated in Darbhanga, its benefits may reach wider as people from other districts would be free to purchase water from here", he added.

The project was launched at a pond inside the premises of the Darbhanga Nagar Nigam by local MLA Sanjay Saraogi.



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## यूपी-बिहार और मध्यप्रदेश को लाभ मिलेगा

चार दशक पहले सोन नदी पर शुरू हुई महत्वाकांक्षी बाणसागर परियोजना का लाभ यूपी के साथ मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलेगा। लागत के लिहाज से यह एशिया की सबसे बड़ी परियोजना है। इस परियोजना से खास तौर पर यूपी के पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की समस्या का समाधान होगा। इसका मुख्य बांध मध्य प्रदेश के थहडोल जिले में बना है।

मिर्जापुर-इलाहाबाद को ज्यादा लाभ

बाणसागर परियोजना से यूपी के मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद जिले के डेढ़ लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई होगी। दोनों जिलों के एक लाख 70 हजार किसान सिंचाई की सुविधा से लाभान्वित होंगे।

### योजना की प्रगति

● 1978 में 14 मई तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री मोरार जी देसाई ने परियोजना की नींव रखी थी।

● 3400 करोड़ की लागत से बनने वाले बाणसागर परियोजना का काम तीन चरणों में पूरा हुआ।

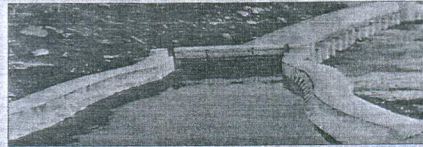
● 50 प्रतिशत पानी मध्य प्रदेश, 25 प्रतिशत यूपी और 25 प्रतिशत पानी बिहार को सिंचाई के लिए मिलेगा।

● 2006 में ही पूरी हो गई थी मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से की परियोजना।

● 2015 में यूपी का पहला चरण पूरा किया गया, इसकी टेस्टिंग भी पूरी।

● 171 किलोमीटर लंबी नहर का निर्माण हुआ है परियोजना के तहत।

● 425 मेगावाट बिजली का भी उत्पादन होगा परियोजना में।



बाणसागर परियोजना।

किसको कितना लाभ

1.54

लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में परियोजना से मध्यप्रदेश में सिंचाई

1.50

लाख हेक्टेयर यूपी में सिंचाई, 94 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में बिहार के खेतों की सिंचाई होगी।



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## 16-7-18 'About 70% of small rivers in India have died ... water conservation efforts must involve people and not contractors'

Niti Aayog recently came out with a Composite Water Management Index to assess and improve performance in efficient management of water resources. Some of the report's findings are alarming: 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress and India ranks 120th among 122 countries in water quality index. Water conservationist **Rajendra Singh**—recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay award and Stockholm Water prize, for his efforts to galvanise community based water harvesting and water restoration efforts—spoke to **Radheshyam Jadhav**, about sustainable solutions to tackle India's water crisis:

### ■ What are your observations on Niti Aayog's Composite Water Management Index?

Niti Aayog's report presents a dangerous scenario. It also reflects that MGNREGA is not going in the right direction when it comes to river rejuvenation. MGNREGA model was based on our work and was expected to create water assets. But it was not taken seriously. The money was used for building roads, constructing toilets, etc. If money and efforts were put to construct johads (rainwater storage tank) and recharge water aquifers, India's rivers would not have died. The money meant for water projects has been misused and corruption is rampant.

### ■ But haven't some states done constructive work in water conservation?

I would rank Maharashtra's Jalyukt Shivar programme at the first place. The state has done a good job of rejuvenating

small rivers. I would rank Telangana and Karnataka at second and third place respectively for doing good work under MGNREGA. Other states have wasted the opportunity.

### ■ What is the way forward to save our rivers and tackle the water crisis?

Linking our brains and hearts to rivers should be on the top of our agenda. India needs a river literacy movement. There is need to include river and water literacy in the curriculum. All river basins must have resource mapping and community driven water harvesting, and conservation structures must be created. Contractors must not have a place in these works and people must lead from the front. There is a need to classify river water as per the usage. It is a must for efficient use of water. 'A' class water must be allocated for drinking. 'B' class water

for growing vegetables and food grains, and 'C' class water for industries, etc.

### ■ Do you think more efforts are needed to encourage public participation in water conservation projects?

There are no serious efforts to encourage public participation. The government's definition of public participation is meeting, eating and cheating. The government calls meetings as part of public participation, feeds people and then cheats them by changing meeting proceedings. There is no point in

such public participation. I have been talking about this for the last ten years at national and international forums. But nobody is willing to hear the truth.

### ■ Are communities coming forward for popular voluntary participation to save rivers?

In many states, people have joined hands to save rivers and are putting pressure on governments. Public participation is only meaningful when people and government hold equal stakes in planning and execution of water projects.

Availability of water will maintain peace.

Migration from villages to cities is on the rise and because of water scarcity socio-economic dynamics will change drastically. People have to take the reins in their hands and work on sustainable solutions to save rivers and water bodies. Only sincere

and popular public participation can save India from further water crisis.

### ■ What efforts are being made to take forward the Arvari Sansad (Arvari river parliament) model?

At government level there are no efforts made in this direction. But we are trying to implement this model at the national level by launching community driven river rejuvenation programmes. About 70% of small rivers in India have died. Rejuvenation efforts are possible only in places where people have taken

initiative and we are ensuring that community participation increases. The river parliament model focusses on river-basin approach and it aims to encourage participatory, equitable and decentralised water management by stakeholders.

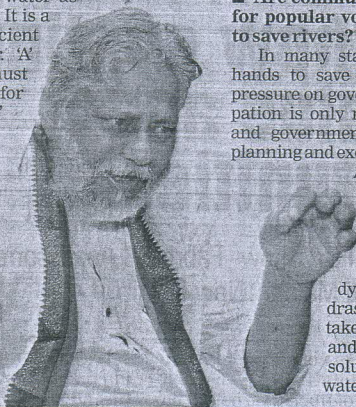
### ■ Is water crisis in rural areas prompting massive migration to cities?

It is necessary to ensure that rural areas get enough water. In absence of water massive migration to cities will continue and major chunk of migrated population will not return to villages. Migration to cities would stop if water is made available in villages as water availability is directly linked to health, employment and overall well-being.

### ■ You have strongly opposed government's river linking project. What alternative do you suggest?

Community driven decentralised water conservation and harvesting structures will help India to fight water crisis. Water conservation efforts must involve people and not contractors.

**Q&A**





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## MONSOON DEFICIENCY DIPS TO 5 PER CENT: IMD

Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation workers clear garbage washed ashore after a high tide on Marine Drive, in Mumbai on Sunday. The country-wide monsoon deficiency has dropped to five per cent but has risen to 30 per cent in east and northeast India, according to IMD data. Rainfall is likely to enhance over Maharashtra on July 16 and 17, the IMD said. PTI



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# More rain forecast in Cauvery catchment areas

## Alert sounded in Mysuru, Kodagu, Mandya & Hassan districts

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
MYSURU

The district administrations of Mysuru, Kodagu, Mandya, and Hassan are on alert given the incessant rain in the Cauvery catchment area.

Heavy rainfall in the catchment area has resulted in high inflow, and all the reservoirs in the Cauvery basin - Harangi, Kabini, KRS and Hemavathi - have reached the full reservoir level (FRL) in record time and there has been a controlled release of water from all the dams in keeping with the standard operating procedures.

### Offshore trough

Gangaram Baderiya, Principal Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, said that widespread



**In full flow:** A view of the gushing waters of the Cauvery at Balamuri, near Mysuru, on Sunday. \*SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

and heavy rainfall was forecast in the Cauvery catchment area and it would continue for at least a week due to the 'offshore trough' (a low pressure belt over a large area) along the Karnataka and Kerala coast.

Referring to the preparedness to handle any eventuality, Mr. Baderiya said fire

and emergency services, the State Disaster Response Force, civil defence and home guards had already been deployed in vulnerable areas. A National Disaster Response Force team has been positioned in Mysuru to assist the district administration to respond swiftly to any contingency.



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# गंगा सफाई के नाम पर काम क्या हुआ है, हजारों करोड़ लगाकर भी सरकार नहीं जानती फंड साफ पर गंगा मैली की मैली

NBT-16

KM Sharma

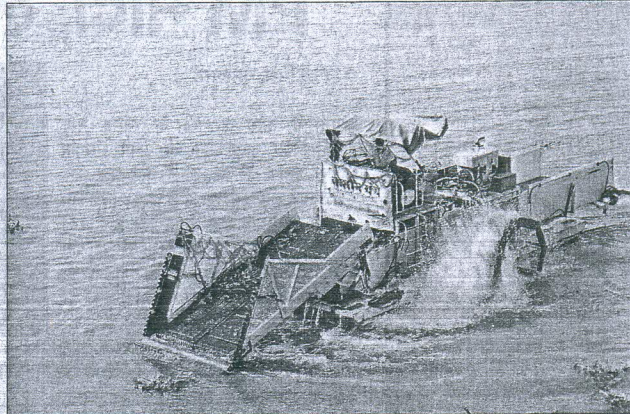


राम शिरोमणि  
शुक्ल

साल 2014 में नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार आने के बाद जिन मुद्दों को बहुत मजबूती से उठाया गया था, उनमें एक गंगा की सफाई भी था। प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद वाराणसी जाने पर मोदी ने कहा था कि मां गंगा ने मुझे बुलाया है। यह भी कि मां गंगा की सेवा करना मेरे भाग्य में है। तब नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्री बनाई गई उमा भारती ने दावा किया था कि तीन साल में गंगा साफ हो जाएगी। मोदी सरकार ने नमामि गंगे नाम की बहुप्रचारित योजना शुरू की तो लोगों को लगा था कि वह और कुछ करे न करे, कम से कम गंगा को साफ जरूर कर देगी। ऐसे तमाम लोगों के लिए यह जानकारी निराश करने वाली है कि इस सरकार ने भी गंगा सफाई के मुद्दे को शब्दों के खेल तक ही सीमित रखा है। यही वजह है कि अपने कार्यकाल के चार साल बिता लेने के बाद भी सरकार यह बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है कि इस दौरान गंगा को साफ करने के लिए उसने क्या-क्या किया और उसके प्रयासों से गंगा कितनी साफ हुई।

## ■ आरटीआई से खुलासा

हाल ही में आरटीआई के तहत किए गए एक सवाल पर सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया कि उसे इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि गंगा सफाई पर कितना काम हुआ और वह कितनी साफ हुई। आरटीआई जवाब के मुताबिक गंगा सफाई पर इस दौरान 3800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। इस बारे में भी कुछ दिलचस्प सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्रालय के ही मुताबिक 2014-15 में 2,137 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया था, जिसमें कटौती कर रकम को 2,053 करोड़ कर दिया गया था। लेकिन इसमें भी 1,700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं किए जा सके। 2015-16 में भी कुछ ऐसा ही हुआ। गंगा सफाई के



पटना का गांधी घाट: सांकेतिक कयायदों तक सीमित रहा गंगा सफाई का अभियान

गंगा में विष्ठा कॉलिफॉर्म बैक्टीरिया 58 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। वाराणसी से लिए गए सैंपल में यह मानक से 20 गुना अधिक पाया गया

लिए 2,750 करोड़ का बजटीय प्रावधान तो किया गया, लेकिन बाद में इसे 1,650 कर दिया गया जिसमें से 18 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं किए गए। इन आंकड़ों को सरकार के उस दावे के संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए कि अब कोई भी योजना न अटकती है और न अटकाई जाती है। केवल काम किया जाता है। अ

गर सचमुच काम किया जाता और योजना को अटकाया नहीं जाता तो सरकार को इतना तो जरूर पता होता कि गंगा की कितनी सफाई हुई। लेकिन जब योजना के लिए पैसा ही घटाया जाता रहेगा और आवंटित धन भी खर्च नहीं किया जाएगा, तो गंगा साफ कैसे होगी? यहां यह भी जान लेना जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी बेसिन प्राधिकरण की अब तक हुई तीन बैठकों में से केवल एक की ही अध्यक्षता

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने की। बाकी दो बैठकों में वे गए ही नहीं। इसके अलावा, खुद को गंगा की सेविका बताने वाली उमा भारती को गंगा मंत्रालय से हटा दिया गया और यह मंत्रालय उन नितिन गडकरी को सौंप दिया गया जिनके पास सड़क और जहाजरानी मंत्रालयों की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी पहले से ही थी। गडकरी यही कह कर काम चलाते रहते हैं कि नमामि गंगे योजना के तहत गंगा की सफाई में वे कोई कोर-कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे। उमा भारती कहती हैं कि गंगा सफाई पर धैर्य रखने की जरूरत है। वह यह भी बताती हैं कि नितिन गडकरी गंगा की सफाई की दिशा में अच्छा काम कर रहे होते, तो क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में कोई आइडिया नहीं होता?

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी भी अब गंगा की सफाई को लेकर कोई बात नहीं करते। बात इतनी ही नहीं है कि इस सरकार को गंगा की सफाई के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। गंगा की सफाई न होने से ज्यादा चिंताजनक है इस दौरान उसका और ज्यादा गंदा हो जाना। बीते साल एक अन्य आरटीआई आवेदन से

हुए खुलासे के मुताबिक गंगा का पानी अब पीने लायक नहीं रह गया है। हरिद्वार तक का हाल यह है कि वहां यह नहाने लायक भी नहीं रह गया है। एक जानकारी के मुताबिक गंगा में विष्ठा कॉलिफॉर्म बैक्टीरिया में 58 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा की वृद्धि हुई है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के संसदीय क्षेत्र वाराणसी में मालवीय ब्रिज के पास से लिए गए सैंपल में यह बैक्टीरिया आधिकारिक मानक से 20 गुना अधिक पाया गया था। यह हालत पिछले साल थी। तब से अब तक इसमें इजाफा ही हुआ होगा। इलाहाबाद में भी गंगा की स्थिति कोई अच्छी नहीं बताई जाती। छह महीने बाद वहां महाकुंभ लगने वाला है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उसकी तैयारियों में लगी है, लेकिन उसे भी गंगा में गंदगी और उसकी सफाई को लेकर कोई चिंता है, ऐसा नहीं लगता।

## ■ मिशनरी भावना का अभाव

गंगा की सफाई को लेकर सबसे पहले काम राजीव गांधी सरकार ने 1986 में शुरू किया था। तब से लेकर अब तक हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं, लेकिन गंगा साफ होने की बजाय गंदी ही होती जा रही है। ऐसा कोई शहर नहीं है, जिसके किनारे से बहती गंगा साफ हो और जिसकी सफाई को लेकर लोग संतुष्ट हों। विपक्ष में रहते हुए बीजेपी गंगा में गंदगी को लेकर कांग्रेसी सरकारों को घेरती रही है। लेकिन अब जब खुद उसकी सरकार है, तब सरकार के पास गंगा की सफाई को लेकर कोई जानकारी ही नहीं है। जाहिर है, अगर सरकार सारा जोर गंगा यात्रा निकालने और गंगा आरती करने पर ही रहेगा, सफाई का बजट घटाया जाता रहेगा, प्रधानमंत्री इससे जुड़ी बैठकों में नहीं जाएंगे, मंत्री बदले जाते रहेंगे और गंगा सफाई की दिशा में कोई काम ही नहीं किया जाएगा तो गंगा कैसे साफ होगी? सरकार को समझना चाहिए कि केवल नमामि गंगे मिशन बना देने से गंगा साफ नहीं होगी। इसके लिए पूरी जिम्मेदारी और मिशनरी भावना से काम भी करना होगा, जिसका सभी सरकारों में अभाव ही दिखता रहा है।



भारत सरकार  
Government of India

केंद्रिय जल आयोग

Central Water Commission

भारत सरकार, केंद्रिय जल आयोग

Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate

फैकट नं: 16/7/18 (01) 261061/23, 261052/24

e-mail 2

Room No. 5<sup>th</sup> Floor (d), New Building  
R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110022

प्रमाणित की जायेगी कि निम्नलिखित सूचनाएँ सचिव, केंद्रिय जल आयोग (News Clippings) को भेजी जा रही हैं।

मार्गदर्शक/सचिव, केंद्रिय जल आयोग (News Clippings) को भेजी जा रही हैं।

संलग्न 1 - केंद्रिय जल आयोग

16/7/18  
(16/7/18)

1/ 16/7/18

अधीक्षक (त-७) मिले 16/7/18

सचिव (त-७)

सचिव, केंद्रिय जल आयोग (त-७) को भेजी जा रही हैं।



दिनांक 15/7/18 को The Hindu (Chennai) समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित  
वाक / मानसून संवापी समाचार

## Water level crosses 80-foot mark in Mettur reservoir

About 1,000 cusecs of water being discharged from dam

SYED MUTHAHAR SAQAF  
SALEM

The continuous heavy flow of water has further brightened the prospects of opening the sluices of the Mettur Dam for commencing farm operations in the dozen delta districts next week.

The realisation of water in the Cauvery at Mettur which stood at 35,998 cusecs on Thursday and 42,282 cusecs on Friday, rose to 46,957 cusecs on Saturday, leading to increase in the water level by more than four feet in the last 24 hours – from 76.62 ft on Friday to 80.77 ft on Saturday.

With reports of Karnataka government stepping up the release from the Kabini and Krishnaraja Sagar reservoirs, which were brimming to their capacity, on Saturday,

the inflow is expected to go up in the next couple of days.

The water level is expected to cross the 90-foot mark, which is when the State government usually opens the sluices. Farmers in the delta districts are eagerly waiting for the good news from the Chief Minister in the next few days.

About 1,000 cusecs of water was being discharged from the dam for meeting the drinking water needs in various districts of the State.

The local farmers had raised cash crops in the dry water spread area in the villages surrounding the dam in the last few months.

With the dam fast filling up, they have started harvesting the crops.

The historic church tower, which surfaced a few months

back, submerged in the rising water on Friday evening.

Meanwhile, people from the surrounding villages have been visiting Mettur to have a glimpse of the dam with copious inflow.

### Karnataka reservoirs full

For the first time in 38 years, the Krishnaraja Sagar near Mysuru in Karnataka has attained the full reservoir level in the second week of July and the last time was in 1980.

The crest gates of the reservoir were opened on Saturday at 1.15 p.m. and 20,000 cusecs was being released, according to the Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Ltd.

With the KRS attaining FRL, all the four major reservoirs in the Cauvery basin in Karnataka are full.



**Bringing cheer:** Eleven crest gates of the Krishnaraja Sagar near Mysuru were opened on Saturday and 20,000 cusecs of water released. ■ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT



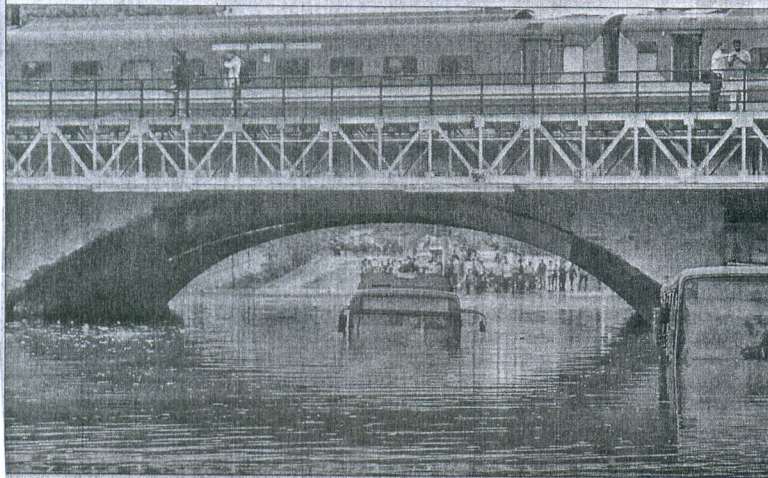
दिनांक 13/7/18... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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 ( Bengaluru )  
The Deccan Chronicle ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronicle ( Bhopal )

## AFTER MUM, DELHI GETS THAT SINKING FEELING



Friday the 13th brought Delhi to its knees following the season's first heavy monsoon showers, which resulted in widespread waterlogging and traffic snarls. The civic agencies failed Delhiites yet again, with the choked drains and dug-up roads adding to citizens' woes. Several flights were delayed and Metro services were disrupted for nearly three hours on two lines. (In pic) Two buses submerged after waterlogging at Minto Bridge in Connaught Place

4

TIMES CITY

# 2 days later, Vasai-Virar still water logged

Pic: Hanif Patel

## No Power In Such Areas For Fourth Day

Sandhya.Nair@timesgroup.com

**Mumbai:** Two days after rain stopped, several areas in the Vasai-Virar region continued to be water logged and with electricity supply for the fourth day on Thursday. In such a scenario, rain is expected on Friday, the met department said.

The region was paralysed on Monday and Tuesday following heavy downpour. Roads, railway stations, homes, shops and factories were marooned under waist-high water, leading to power cut for over 37 hours.

On Thursday, areas like 100 Feet Road, Sun City, Diwanman, Sai Nagar, Pandit Deendayal Nagar, Ashwin Nagar in Vasai were still water logged. Several areas in Nalasopara (west) were water logged affecting restoration of power supply.

Residents blamed the Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation (VVMC) for failing to respond to the emergency. They complained

## RAIN EXPECTED TO RESUME TODAY: MET

### WHY THE MISERY?

- > Destruction of natural water bodies
- > Massive illegal constructions
- > Civic administration was ill-prepared
- > Delayed in deployment of NDRF, Navy
- > No specific warning of extremely heavy rainfall communicated to public



“The municipality should have arranged pumps and removed the water. They cannot give the excuse of rain as it has been dry since Wednesday

**Rajesh Borkar**  
NALASOPARA (WEST)  
RESIDENT

### HEALTH ADVISORY

- > There's increased risk of water-borne infections such as gastroenteritis, cholera, hepatitis A
- > Boil drinking water for at least 20 minutes

- > Do not eat or drink anything exposed to flood water
- > Do not allow children to play in flood water
- > Minimize skin contact with flood water as germs can enter body through cuts and sores

**SYMPTOMS TO WATCH OUT FOR**  
Fever, chills headache, body ache, cold, red eye, nausea, rashes, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, jaundice



15/7/18

Sunday, July 15, 2018

## Nation/Miscellany

# Monsoon woes: Panchganga overflows, huge waves lash Konkan Rivers swell as rain pounds M'rashttra

Mrityunjay Bose

**MUMBAI:** The Panchganga and Krishna rivers swelled as heavy rain continued in the Kolhapur and Satara districts, even as huge tidal waves lashed the coastal Konkan belt of Maharashtra on Saturday.

At least 65 Kolhapur-type (KT) weirs in the Kolhapur district were overflowing, reports said.

There was flooding at several places as the Panchganga river flowed over the danger mark.

Huge tidal waves lashed Mumbai and the coastal Konkan districts of Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.

At 1.02 pm, this monsoon's second-biggest high tide was recorded at 4.96 m.

It has been predicted that at 1.49 pm on Sunday, the biggest high tide — measuring 4.97 m — may be recorded.

In the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, the tides brought a large amount of trash, including plastic, thermocol and bottles.

The IMD's Regional Meteorological Centre has forecast heavy to very heavy rain on Sunday for Mumbai and its suburbs.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Vasai-Virar belt of Palghar district returned to normalcy.

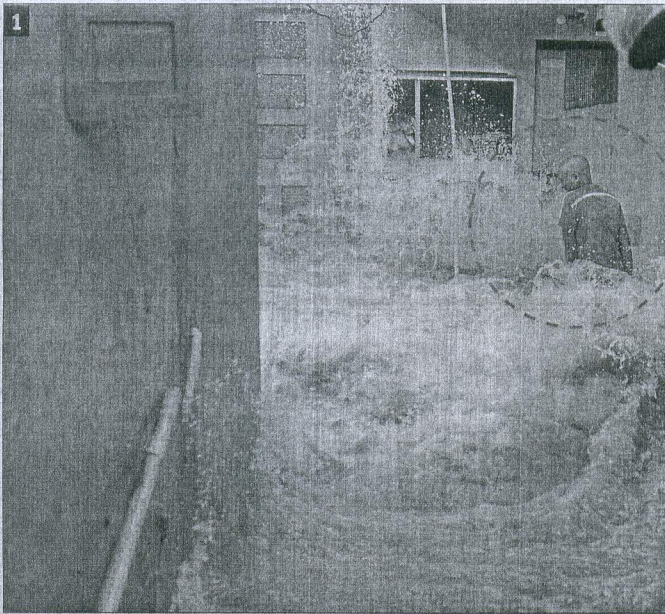
As per Skymet Weather, an offshore trough extending from Karnataka to Kerala is likely to gain strength and move towards the north.

Therefore, the monsoon is expected to increase in intensity along the coastal regions of Maharashtra. Rain in Mumbai will also intensify and moderate to heavy rain is expected.

The low-lying regions may also witness waterlogging.

Meanwhile, Vidarbha will continue to receive moderate to heavy rainfall.

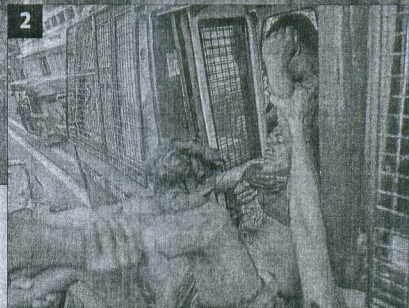
Monsoon rain would be mainly moderate in parts of North Madhya Pradesh.



**ENGULFING LIFE:** (1) A high tide wave hits a man standing outside his house as the seawater enters the shanty town near the shore, at Bandra in Mumbai on Saturday.

(2) The man, who was washed away by the wave and was rescued by a few metre away from the spot, is being taken to a hospital.

(3) A road filled with garbage, which was washed ashore during a high tide, along the Marine Drive in Mumbai on Saturday.



Maharashtra and the adjoining areas. Nagpur, Gondia, Chandrapur, Bramhapuri, Ratnagiri, Vengurla and Mumbai are likely to witness moderate to heavy Monsoon rain.

Meanwhile, rain in Pune, Nashik and Jalgaon would be light to moderate. As of July 13, Maharashtra has received 5% rain surplus.

**DH News Service**

### 60 snakes found in school's kitchen

Sixty highly poisonous Russell's viper snakes were found in the kitchen of a zilla parishad school in Hingoli district of Maharashtra, a school official said on Saturday, reports PTI. The spotting of so many snakes created panic among students and staffers of the school. A female cook spotted 2 Russells vipers near the place where wood, used for fuel, was stored on Friday afternoon. When she started lifting more pieces of wood, she found another 58 in the kitchen, he said. A snake catcher was called and after toiling for more than 2 hours, he caught all the snakes, he said.





# KRS, Hemavathi, Kabini reservoirs reach the brim

**MANDYA/HASSAN/MYSURU:** With the regions under the Cauvery basin receiving rainfall over the past few days, all the three dams under the basin – Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS), Hemavathi and Kabini – have reached the brim and the crest gates of all of the dams have been opened, increasing the flow in the rivers.

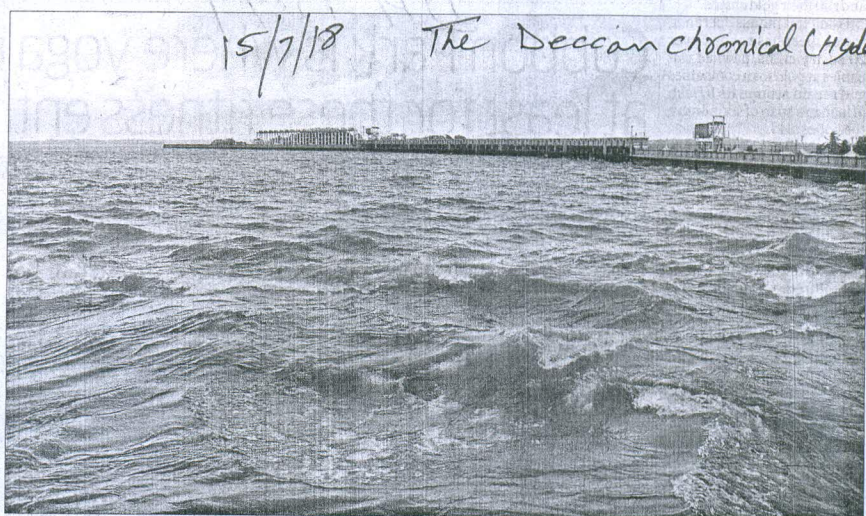
The authorities of the KRS dam in Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district opened the crest gates at 1.20 pm as the water level was inching to the maximum.

The water level stood at 123 feet (ft) against its maximum level of 124.80 ft on Saturday afternoon.

According to the authorities, the dam was receiving nearly 40,000 cusecs water and thus the gates were opened.

With the gates open, 20,000 cusecs water was being released to Cauvery river.

At present, the dam has a storage of 42.17 thousand million cubic feet (tmcf) water against its full capacity of 45.051 tmcf. Following the release of a large volume of water into the river, boating at Ranganathittu has been suspended until further notice.



The Krishnarajasagar dam in Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district filled to the brim on Saturday. DH PHOTO / SAVITHA B R

The six gates of Hemavathi reservoir in Gorur of Hassan district were opened in the afternoon as the water level reached the brim (2,922 ft). Public Works Department (PWD) Minister H D Revanna offered puja at the dam before the crest gates were opened.

As Sakleshpur taluk in Hassan district and Mudigere taluk in Chikkmagaluru district

have been receiving heavy rain for the past few days, the inflow was high. The inflow was 24,743 cusecs and outflow was 3,870 cusecs on Saturday morning.

This time, the water level reached the full reservoir level (FRL) in a record time. Earlier, the water level had reached its brim on July 26, 2013. An official said that as the

catchment areas have been receiving good rainfall, the dam has been receiving a large volume of water. The district administration has taken all necessary precautionary measures before opening the gates. The people living on the banks of the river were shifted to safer places.

Kabini dam in HD Kote taluk of Mysuru district, which

has a total capacity of 2,284 ft, touched 2,282 ft. The inflow and outflow were 40,000 cusecs respectively on Saturday. The four gates of the reservoir were kept open for a few days. Following the heavy inflow, a flood alert has been issued and people are advised to be cautious while venturing on to the river banks.

**DH News Service**

## Ban on recreation activities in rivers

Principal Secretary to Revenue department Gangaram Baderiya has directed the respective district administration to suspend all recreation activity in the rivers of Cauvery basin.

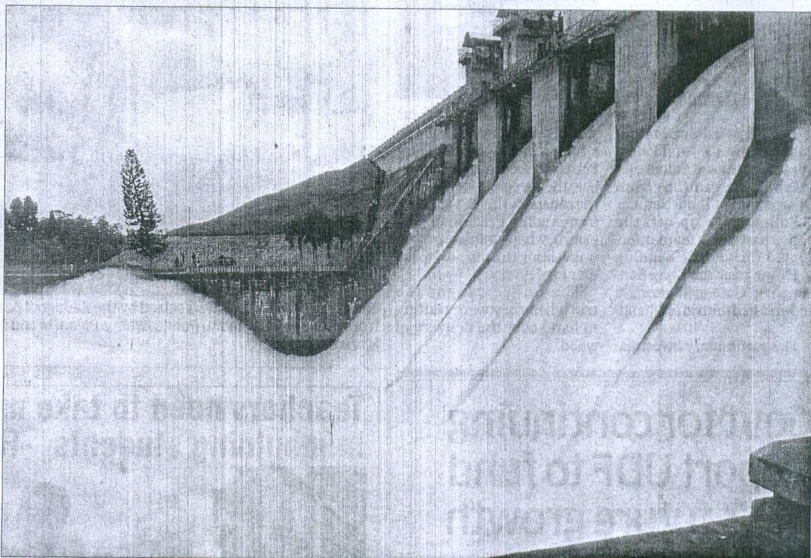
The direction comes in the wake of rise in water levels in these rivers, reports **DHNS** from Mysuru.

In his communication to the district administrations concerned, Baderiya has said that dams in the basin had reached their full reservoir levels and water would be released from them in a controlled manner as per standard operating procedure.

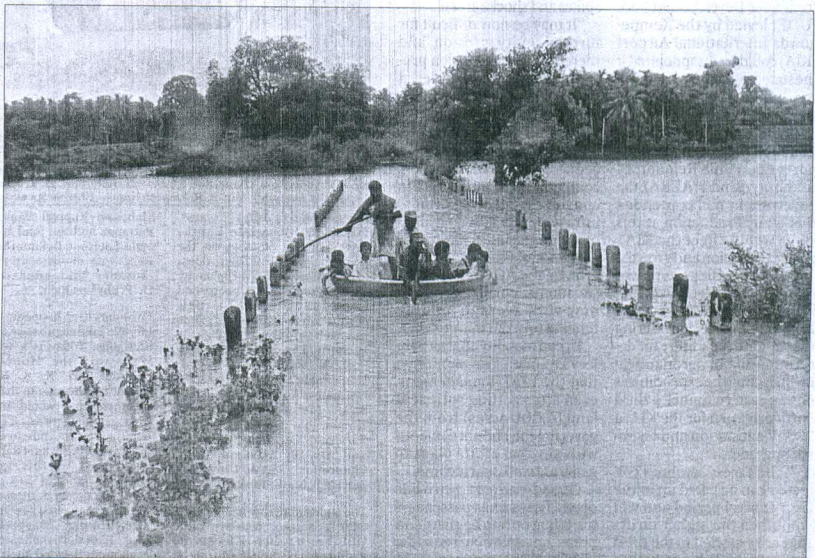
The Principal Secretary has directed the authorities to maintain a strict vigil at the dams as well as the areas in the downstream.

Necessary precautionary measures should be taken to ensure that there is no untoward incident after water release.

Tourists at popular river spots should be dissuaded from venturing into the rivers, Baderiya has stated.



Water gushes out from the crest gates of Hemavathi dam at Gorur in Hassan district. DH PHOTO



People use a coracle to cross the swollen River Varada near Banavasi in Sirsi taluk of Uttara Kannada district. DH PHOTO

## Reservoir levels

Name of the Reservoir	Full level*	Present level*
Linganamakki	1819.00	1789.40
Supa	1849.92	1780.94
Harangi	2859.00	2856.67
Hemavathi	2922.00	2919.37
KRS	124.80	122.70
Kabini	2284.00	2281.46
Tungabhadra	1633.00	1622.75
Malaprabha	2079.50	2048.70
Almatti	1704.81	1695.29

\*in feet Source: KSNMDC website



## Heavy rain batters several north Indian states

**NEW DELHI:** Heavy rain lashed North India on Friday, wreaking havoc in several states leading to waterlogged roads and traffic congestion.

Heavy rain pounded several parts of the national capital where commuters had a hard time navigating.

The rain came after heavy overcast conditions plunged Delhi into near darkness in the afternoon, prompting the vehicles to ply with their headlights on. Trees were also uprooted in some areas.

A Met department official said according to the Safdarjung observatory, the recordings of which are considered official figures for Delhi, the city received 52.4 mm of rain between 8.30 am and 5.30 pm.

Heavy rainfall was also recorded in many parts of Punjab and Haryana, ending a week-long dry spell. Chandigarh received heavy downpour and the mercury dropped by a few notches. In Haryana, Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Hisar, Sirsa and Narnaul were

among the places that received rains. Mohali, Ropar, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur in Punjab were also lashed by rains.

Kangra in Himachal Pradesh received the highest

rainfall as the state continued to be pounded by rain.

While Kangra recorded 90.3 mm rain, Palampur recorded 75 mm in the last 24 hours. Parts of Rajasthan re-

ceived heavy rainfall, while light to moderate rainfall was recorded in many places in eastern parts of the state since Thursday.

PTI



A bus submerged under Minto Bridge near Connaught Place after heavy rainfall in New Delhi on Friday. PTI



River Cauvery in splendour at Chunchanakatte Falls in K R Nagar taluk of Mysuru district on Friday. DH PHOTO

## Rain on the wane, but dams continue to get good inflow

**BENGALURU:** Rain subsided on Friday after battering Malnad and coast in the last few days. However, reservoirs continued to get good inflow while several bridges across Krishna, Varada and Pandari rivers remain submerged following heavy rain in Western Ghats.

Water level in Krishna river has increased following heavy rain in its catchment in Maharashtra. Six low-lying bridges across Krishna and its tributaries Vedganga and Doodhganga remain submerged in river waters. Datta Temple at Narasimhawadi in Kolhapur district, located on the banks of the confluence of Krishna and Panchaganga rivers, is under water. Malaprabha, Mahadayi, Pandari have swollen owing to heavy rain in Khanapur taluk.

A British-era bridge built across Pandari river at Chandewadi in Dandeli taluk has remained under water, causing grave hardships to the students, office-goers and the



OVERFLOWING: A British-era bridge over the Pandari river submerged in Chandewadi of Dandeli taluk, Uttara Kannada district. DH PHOTO

daily wagers. The villagers are forced to take a detour for about 30 km to reach towns.

Tungabhadra river has come alive after water from Tunga reservoir at Gajanur in Shivamogga district and Bhadra reservoir was let into the river. A bridge, across Varada river, between Banawasi and Ajjarani has been submerged. Tungabhadra reservoir

in Hosapete taluk, Ballari district, has received a whopping 17 tmcft water in the last four days. The storage level of the TB dam on Friday stood at 59.45 tmcft. It was a mere 14.03 tmcft during the corresponding period last year.

Sakleshpur and surrounding areas received moderate rain on Friday. Parts of Kodagu district continued to receive

moderate to heavy showers in spells on Friday.

The Mysuru-Bantwal national highway (NH-275) has cracked in many places. The district police have set up barricades at places vulnerable to landslides as a warning to motorists. After Shiradi Ghat was shut down, this route has seen a sharp increase in traffic.

DH News Service