Central Water Commission
Water Systems Engineering Directorate
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West Block II, wing No- 5
R K Puram, New Delhi-66
Dated 16.11.2018.

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.

S. Mahajan 16.11.2018.
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As above.

O/C

Deputy Director, WSE Dte. 16/11/18

Director, WSE Dte. In meeting

For information to:

Chairman, CWC, New Delhi

Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at www.cwc.gov.in

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 16.11.2018 in the

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Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

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

K'taka to build 125-ft Cauvery statue on river

HT Correspondent
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BENGALURU: A 125-foot tall statue of Cauvery in the form of a woman, a tribute to the river that originates in the southern region of Karnataka, is set to come up in the state, irrigation minister DK Shivakumar announced on Wednesday.

The statue, on a 200-foot-high pedestal, a museum, glass house, indoor stadium and other amenities will be built to promote tourism near the famous Krishna Raja Sagar (KRS) reservoir in Mandya district.

Estimated to cost about ₹1,200 crore, the project will be completed in two years and the government is looking to attract private investors. Shivakumar said the state would provide the land for the project and the entire cost of the project would be borne by private entities, with tourism revenue being the pay-off.

The Cauvery is worshipped in parts of the state. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu fought a protracted legal battle over sharing the river's waters and the issue remains a sensitive one in the state which believes it got the short end of that resolution.

The project, the official said, is a redevelopment of Brindavan Gardens, a park just outside KRS, and once a popular location for movie shoots. An artificial lake will be created within this premises and the statue will be located at the heart of the lake.

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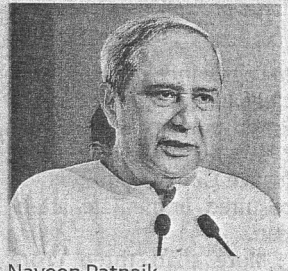
Odisha announces drought relief package for 9 districts

Declares 100% remission of land, water cess for farmers

STAFF REPORTER
BHUBANESWAR

The Odisha government on Thursday announced a drought relief package for framers who suffered 33% and above crop loss in nine districts.

"Agriculture input subsidy will be provided to small and marginal farmers who have sustained crop loss of 33% and above at the rate of ₹6,800 per hectare in rainfed areas, ₹13,500 per hactare in irrigated area and ₹18,000 per hactare for all types of perennial crop," said Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik announcing the package here.



Naveen Patnaik

There will be 100% remission in respect of cess on land revenue and compulsory basic water rate for the affected farmers.

Short-term kharif loans in affected areas during kharif 2018 having crop loss of 33% and above would be converted into medium-term loan, Mr. Patnaik said.

The government also said that the Centre would be requested to provide interest subsidy of 3% for medium-term loans at par with crop loans for prompt paying farmers.

Moreover, tuition fees and examination fees in government and aided schools and colleges in drought-affected areas would be waived.

About 2,33,173.8 hectares of cropland in 5,633 villages in Bargarh, Balangir, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts sustained crop loss of 33% and above. The State government declared drought in these villages.

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'Gaja' intensifies, TN on high alert

Cyclone likely to pack winds of up to 100 km per hour, heavy rains

CHENNAI, NOVEMBER 15

Cyclone 'Gaja' intensified into a severe cyclonic storm Thursday and is expected to cross the south Tamil Nadu coast, with the government machinery put on high alert in vulnerable districts.

The storm, which lay over the Southwest Bay about 140 km east of Nagapattinam and Karaikal in neighbouring Puducherry, was very likely to cross the coast between Cuddalore and Pamban around Nagapattinam by evening or Thursday night after weakening into a cyclone, Deputy Director General of Meteorology S Balachandran said.

The cyclone, the first major weather system to form since the onset of the North-East monsoon on November 1, was moving at a speed of 10 kmph as of 6 pm, he said.

At the time of landfall, wind speed of 80-90 kmph gusting up to 100 kmph and heavy rains were likely along the region, the Met office said.

Fishermen dock boats as a precautionary measure ahead of the arrival of 'Gaja', in Chennai. PTI

Heavy rains were lashing several parts of Nagapattinam district and surrounding areas, including Karaikal, since this evening while power supply has been disconnected as a pre-cautionary measure in the region, officials said.

People living in low lying areas have been shifted to relief centres in Nagapattinam and other vulnerable districts where teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and state force have been deployed.

A report from Rameswaram said people in Dhanushkodi have been evacuated to safer places while tourists entry banned. A holiday has been declared for educational institutions in seven districts, including Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram, and the government has advised private firms, and establishments to send back their employees early.

The Coast Guard and Navy personnel were keeping a close watch on the coastal areas in and around Rameswaram and Pamban. — PTI

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Scientists using US intel pic to restore 'Ganga of the past'

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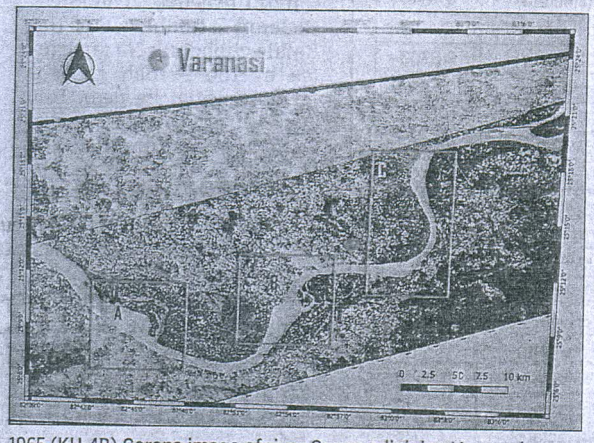
New Delhi: Indian scientists are using declassified satellite images of US military intelligence to "reconstruct the river Ganga of the past". The images were originally used for reconnaissance and to produce maps for the American intelligence agencies including CIA.

The classified military satellite system (code-named CORONA) had acquired photographic images of the entire Ganga river basin during 1960s.

"Idea of this exercise is to establish reference condition of the Ganga river and quantify the changes in morphological characteristics and land-use/land-cover within the Ganga valley between 1960s and present. The move will help in framing policy for 'desirable' land-use within the entire river basin," said Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, director general of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).

The task to reconstruct the Ganga river basin of the past 'from Corona archival imagery' has been given by the ministry of earth sciences to IIT, Kanpur.

Mishra told **TOI** the reconstruction would help us understand the extent of encroachment and siltation over the years. "We will use the imagery to formulate the best practices, taking lessons from the past about natural course of the flow. It'll help us in our ongoing efforts at multiple levels to rejuvenate the river and ensure its ecological flow", he said.



1965 (KH-4B) Corona image of river Ganga adjoining Varanasi showing three areas with well defined changes in river behaviour

Deliverables of project will be to make all processed Corona images available for upload on public portal such as the ISRO-backed Bhuvan geo-portal and develop an Atlas of the Ganga river showing a comparison between 1960s and the present.

According to information available on website of the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the first generation of the US photo intelligence satellites collected more than 8,60,000 images of the Earth's surface between 1960 and 1972. The classified military satellite systems acquired photographic images from space and returned the film to Earth for processing and analysis. The images were declassified in 1995.

"The first successful CORONA mission was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in 1960. The satellite acquired photographs with a telescopic camera system and loaded the exposed film into recovery capsules. The capsules or buckets were de-orbited and retrieved by aircraft while the capsules parachuted to earth. The exposed film was developed and the images were analysed for a range of military applications," said the USGS on its website.

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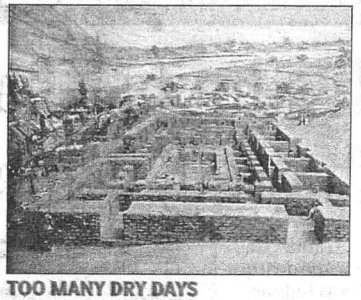
Climate change drove Harappans away

Shift In Rainfall Patterns Made Agriculture Difficult, Hit Urban Lifestyle: Experts

Washington: A shift in temperatures and weather patterns over the Indus valley starting about 2500 BC may have driven the Harappans to resettle far away from the floodplains of the Indus, a study has found.

Over 4,000 years ago, the Harappa culture thrived in the Indus River Valley of what is now modern Pakistan and northwestern India, said researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in the US.

Yet by 1800 BC, this advanced culture had abandoned their cities, moving instead to smaller villages in the Himalayan foothills. Beginning in roughly 2500 BC, a shift in temperatures and weather patterns over the Indus valley caused summer monsoon rains to gradually dry up, making agriculture difficult or impossible near Harappan cities, said Liviu Giosan, a geologist at WHOI.



TOO MANY DRY DAYS

"Although fickle summer monsoons made agriculture difficult along the Indus, up in the foothills, moisture and rain would come more regularly," said Giosan, lead author of the study published in 'Climate of the Past'.

"As winter storms from the Mediterranean hit the Himalayas, they created rain on the Pakistan side, and fed little streams there," said Glosan.

"Compared to the floods from monsoons that the Harappans were used to seeing in the Indus, it would have been relatively little water, but at least it would have been reliable".

Evidence for this shift in seasonal rainfall—and the Harappans' switch from relying on Indus floods to rains near the Himalaya for water crops—is difficult to find in soil samples.

"We don't know whether Harappan caravans moved toward the foothills in a matter of months or this massive migration took place over centuries. What we do know is that when it concluded, their urban way of life ended," Giosan said.

The rains in the foothills seem to have been enough to hold the rural Harappans over for the next millennium, but even those would eventually dry up, likely contributing to their ultimate demise. "We can't say that they disappeared entirely due to climate—at the same time, the Indo-Aryan culture was arriving in the region with Iron Age tools and horses and carts. But it's very likely that the winter monsoon played a role," Giosan said. PTI