

Main: Kamaldeep, editorial publisher

Production Times

Editorial

The Times of India (Hindi)

Indian Express

Telephone

Headlines (Hindi)

Nav E Heral Times (Hindi)

Punjab Kesari (Hindi)

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Dussehra Chronicle

Lodhan Herald

U.P. Chronicle

U.P. (Hindi)

Indian Nation

U.P. Chronicle (Hindi)

The Times of India (U.P.)

Editor

ENR'S COMMITMENT TO THE PEOPLE (English/Hindi) Publishing Section: ENR

# Drought to hit food output, government estimates show

**INFLUENCE** Poor monsoon has led to a drop in foodgrain production

HT Correspondent

✉ letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** India's output of rice is likely to be 90.6 million tonnes in 2015-16, which is marginally lower than last year's, the government's first of the four quarterly projections released on Wednesday shows.

The total foodgrain production from summer-sown crops is likely to drop 1.8% from a year ago to 124.05 million tonnes due to a sharply lower output of some crops after a poor monsoon and a partial drought. The estimates are likely to be revised again. A crippling drought has gripped four states while several others are struggling with tough farm conditions, hardening the government's job of easing a rural distress and taming retail prices of food items.

Karnataka has been the first state to declare a drought in almost the entire state (27 of 30 districts) while almost half of Maharashtra has been parched, although the state hasn't noti-



■ A crippling drought has gripped four states while several others are struggling with tough farm conditions. SANTOSH HARHARE / HT FILE

fied a drought yet. Over a third of the areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are under stress.

This is a back-to-back drought and could be one of the worst in three decades. Last year, a 12% below-normal monsoon crimped food output by almost 5%.

Overall, as the monsoon season draws to a close, nearly half of the country has received below-normal rains, leaving many states grappling with pock-

ets of battered farms. A preliminary analysis shows crops, such as onions, tur (a type of widely consumed pulses) and coarse cereals, apart from cotton, will take a hit, an official told HT on the condition of anonymity.

He said the government was speeding up imports to deal with the crisis and the first consignment of imported pulses would land within the next eight days.

and documented at Enquiry/English/16, Publicity Section, GYO.

# Reality check: A boat ride down the stinking Yamuna

**FACT FINDING** Team of officials and experts led by DJB chairperson Kapil Mishra went across the polluted river to have a first-hand experience of the problems facing the Yamuna

Mallica Joshi

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**NEW DELHI:** The black water was bubbling as a rotten smell emanated from the 'sacred' river. It took barely an hour for those who took a boat ride on the Yamuna on Wednesday to develop headaches and nausea because of exposure to the toxic methane gas.

That the Yamuna is more a drain than a river is well known but what this actually means became clear to those who were part of the team, headed by Delhi Jal Board chairperson Kapil Mishra, that visited the river.

Mishra, who has made a commitment to make the river fit enough to bathe within 36 months, was accompanied by officials from several government department officials who are working on the Yamuna clean-up mission, civil society members and media persons.

The water is black and one cannot look even a few centimetres past it, the smell is unbearable and encroachment on the banks is rampant.

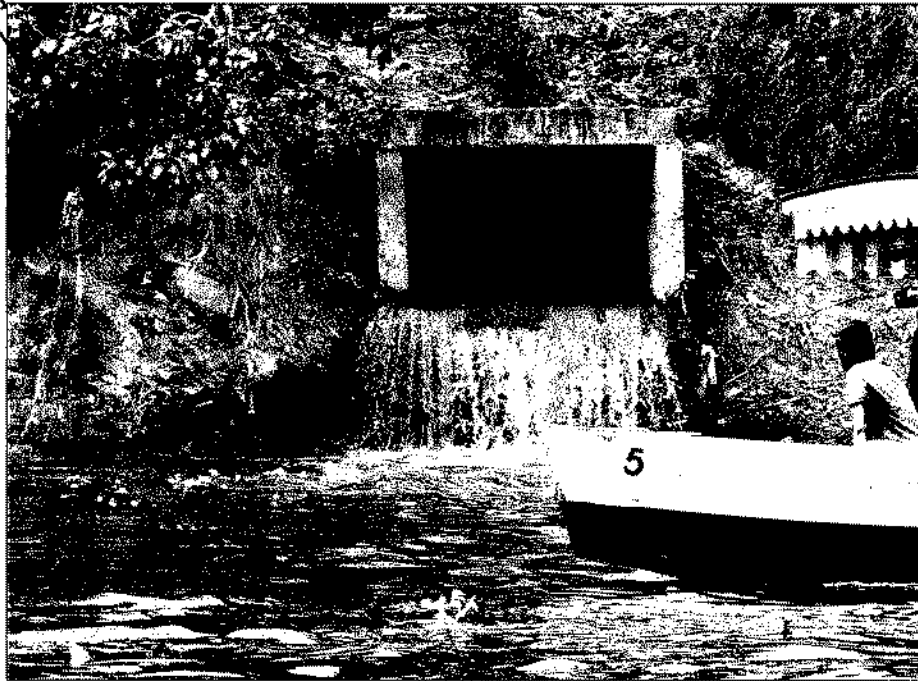
## WATER QUALITY

As per samples picked up from seven points between ITO and the Najafgarh Drain, the dissolved oxygen (DO) was between 0.24 parts per million and 0.32 parts per million. DO levels in healthy water are above four. Below a DO of 2, aquatic life begins to get affected.

The methane that causes headaches and nausea is pro-

**I made a commitment to clean the river in three years and we wanted to assess the monumental task ahead of us. The river is very dirty and our work is cut out for us...sewage from Najafgarh Drain needs to be treated before entering the river. If that is done, things will improve quickly**

KAPIL MISHRA,  
DJB chairperson



duced because of the decomposition of organic material in anaerobic conditions in the river.

In a lifeless river, the noxious gas bubbles up, harming those who live along it.

The poor water flow because of a deficient monsoon has also meant that the river is not being able to clean itself.

## DESILTING THE BED

According to Yamuna activist Sanjay Sharma, who accompanied the battery of officials on Wednesday's ride, the water in the river does not appear black just because waste water and sewage are being dumped into it but also because the river bed is covered in trash.

"Even if you fill the river with clean water from a tap today, it will not appear clean since the bed is blackened because of things that are dumped in it. Even today, the turbidity (cloudiness) of water was between 67 NTU and 47 NTU, which is not very high. At this level, one should be able to see a coin if it is dropped into a two-metre column but one could not see anything at all on Wednesday since the bed was also blackened by the trash that has been collecting there," Sharma said.



• Samples of water were picked up from seven points between ITO and the Najafgarh Drain.

SUSHIL KUMAR/HT PHOTO

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

According to Kapil Mishra, the idea behind the visit was to show officers, who make policies and decisions, how difficult was the task ahead of them.

"I have made a commitment to clean the river within three years and we wanted to assess the monumental task ahead of us. The river is very dirty and our work is cut out for us. According to preliminary reports, the sewage from the Najafgarh Drain needs to be treated before entering the

river. If that is done, things will improve quickly," he said.

The Najafgarh Drain is believed to be responsible for close to 70% of the river's pollution.

According to experts, the desilting of the river bed will have to be carried out a few months before the interceptor sewage project kicks off to make sure the desired effect is achieved.

A detailed report of the quality of Yamuna's water is expected in three days.

News Item/feature/article/editorial published on September 17, 2013

Hindustan Times	Nav Eharat Timet (Hindi)	M.P. Chronicle
Stateaman	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	Vijay (Hindi)
The Times of India (N.D.A)	The Hindu	Indian Worker
Indian Express	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	Nal Duniya (Hindi)
Tribune	Deccan Chronicle	The Times of India (A)
Hindustan (Hindi)	Deccan Herald	ETN

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

## Green court steps in to stop river pollution in festive season

HT Correspondent  
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**NEW DELHI:** The National Green Tribunal on Wednesday directed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the municipal corporations, Delhi Police and the state government to ensure zero pollution in the Yamuna, especially due to idol immersion, in the festive season.

The NGT in its order told the agencies concerned to identify immersion spots, develop nine ghats and ensure that environment friendly colours and biodegradable material are used in making idols.

"Idol immersion should be allowed only of the ones that are made from bio-degradable material and not plastic/plaster of Paris. Only those colours should be used on the idols that are environment friendly," a bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said.

Barring for designated sites for the immersion of idols, the tribunal directed the irrigation department of the Delhi government and Uttar Pradesh to hold a meeting with the Delhi Development Authority vice-chairman to "immediately identify" such sites during the festive season.

"The above committee will report as to whether the nine ghats to be provided and main-

**THE GREEN COURT TOLO AGENCIES CONCERNED TO IDENTIFY IMMERSION SPOTS, AND ENSURE ECO FRIENDLY MATERIAL IS USED TO MAKE IDOLS.**

tained by the respective corporations have been constructed and are being maintained regularly. Whether such ghats currently have mechanism in place for ensuring that material does not flow into the river but is collected and recycled. It may be by use of mesh or by providing separate channel of water, as already directed by the tribunal," the bench said.

The tribunal directed the authorities concerned to notify and publicise such information to enable people know about identified sites for immersion of idols.

It ordered all public authorities, including the Delhi government, to provide mobile toilets or bio-toilets near the ghats. The green panel directed that "no commercial or construction activity by use of machines or otherwise, except floriculture and silviculture (regeneration of forests), would be allowed to be carried on by any of the authorities, particularly the Delhi Development Authority".

Maya Ram Gollamudi (Kolluru) published

*September 17 09.2018*

Hindustan Times ✓  
 Observer  
 The Times of India (M.C.)  
 Indian Express  
 Telugu  
 Hindustan (M.C.)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
 Punjab Kesari (Hindi)  
 The Hindu  
 Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
 Doodh Chronicle  
 Lokmat World

ILF Chronicle  
 [?] (Hindi)  
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 Nat Lokya (Hindi)  
 The Times of India (V)  
 Elin

AND CHANDRABABU Naidu (Hindi) Published in Srisailem, G.C.C.

HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI  
 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2015

*AT 17*

# Godavari, Krishna rivers linked

**MARVEL** The major benefit of this project would be to the farmers and people of Rayalaseema

Prasad Nichenametla  
 prasad.n@hindustantimes.com

**HYDERABAD:** In a historic move, the water of the two great rivers of the South — the Godavari and the Krishna — were formally connected on Wednesday.

Under the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, executed by the Chandrababu Naidu government within six months, the Godavari waters reached the Krishna, covering a distance of 175 km.

Naidu, on Wednesday, inaugurated a pylon named Pavitra Sangamam near Ibrahimpatnam in Krishna district. He went on to Pattisam in the West Godavari district, where he started the first pump to lift waters from Godavari in to the Polavaram right bank canal.

"Twelve years ago, an attempt was made on my life when I was going for Tirumala brahmotsavams. Today as the brahmotsa-

vams are beginning again, the interlinking of the two sacred rivers took place. I am fortunate to have witnessed such a great event and I congratulate all those who made this feat possible," said Naidu.

The linking of the two rivers was originally envisaged as part of the river linking programme initiated by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government. And the Polavaram project, now accorded a national project status, was supposed to achieve it by taking the 80 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of surplus waters from the Godavari to Krishna through its right bank canal.

But as the Polavaram project itself would take at least four more years to be completed, the Naidu government decided to use the Godavari flood waters in the interim.

The major benefit of this interlinking would be to the farmers and people of Rayalaseema.



■ Andhra Pradesh CM Chandrababu Naidu at the first phase of Pattiseema project in West Godavari on Wednesday. P NICHENAMETLA

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

- Both rivers are a major life-line for the people of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- On Wednesday, the first pump was switched on, but it would take two more months for another 12 pumps to be made operational. The rest would be prepared by February-March next year
- Estimating that one TMC would irrigate 10,000 acres, over seven lakh acre of fields majorly growing paddy in Guntur, Krishna districts could be watered every year besides part of the water utilised for domestic and industrial needs of the new capital region, Amaravati
- With this 80 TMC of water saved from Krishna, the government wants to take the waters dammed at Srisailem to the parched Rayalaseema

News item/stories/articles/Editorial published on September 17, 2018 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (H.A.)  
Indian Express  
Tribune  
Hindustan (Hindi)

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

D.P. Chronicle  
A & J (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Eike

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

## Only biodegradable idols in Yamuna: NGT

Staff Reporter

**NEW DELHI:** With festive season round the corner, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Wednesday took steps to ensure the Yamuna is not choked with hazardous chemicals.

With Ganesh Chaturthi being celebrated on Thursday, which is followed by immersion of idols in the Yamuna, a Bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar directed that immersion would be allowed only of those idols "which are made from biodegradable material and not plastic/Plaster of Paris" and added "only those colours should be used on the idols which are environment-friendly."

The order said, "the DDA, the municipal corporations, the police and the Administration of NCT of Delhi would fully co-ordinate with each other to ensure compliance of these directions."

The agencies concerned have been told to publicise the identified sites of immersion and check flow of pooja material into the river.

The Delhi government has also been asked to provide mobile toilets/bio-toilets at these sites.

The civic agencies, however, are not sure who will check if the idols are made of biodegradable material or not.

"During immersion, idols are checked and those found to be non-biodegradable are separated after immersion by the flood and irrigation department and later taken to a land-fill site by municipal corporation. We will follow the directions of the NGT and all arrangements will be made at the immersion ghats," said a spokesperson of North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations.

Officials of the Flood and Irrigation Department, however, said their task was limited to ensuring safety of the devotees. "Our job is primarily to put up fences along the banks as well as in the river. The task of ensuring that no toxins go into the river is with the other authorities. They need to ensure during the making of these idols itself that no toxic material is used," said an official.

"We will follow the orders of NGT and whatever measures are needed will be put in place," said the Delhi Development Authority spokesperson.

The NGT is committed to the cause of cleaning the Yamuna, said Delhi Jal Board chairperson Kapil Mishra. "We will follow the NGT order in letter and spirit," he said.

For all the information, editors, publishers

Editorial Times  
 Publisher  
 The Times of India Ltd.  
 India - Chennai  
 Telugu  
 Publisher: P. V. S.

Editorial Times (India)  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.  
 Telugu  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.  
 Telugu  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.

Editorial Times  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.  
 Telugu  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.  
 Telugu  
 Publisher: K. S. S. S. S.

For all the information, editors, publishers

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## PATTISEEMA PROJECT

# Andhra CM completes Godavari-Krishna link

Naidu's pet project turns into a reality

S. Sandeep Kumar &  
B.V.S. Bhaskar

**VIJAYAWADA:** Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu's grand plan of linking the Godavari and the Krishna did not go according to script on Wednesday. All he could do was to pour a potful of water from the Godavari into the Krishna to notionally complete the confluence.

The Chief Minister had originally intended to switch on the pumps at the Pattiseema project site to release the Godavari's flood waters into the Polavaram Right Main Canal which would carry it to the Krishna at a point called Ferry on the banks of the Krishna. But as heavy rain past midnight disrupted pump installation work at the project site, the inaugural function was put off for later in the day.

However, he went ahead with the pre-arranged programme of releasing



A.P. Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu inspecting the Pattiseema project in West Godavari district on Wednesday. — PHOTO: A.V.G.PRASAD

dammed-up waters of the Godavari, that had been requisitioned from another project on that river, the Tatipudi lift irrigation scheme, into the Krishna at Ferry.

Amidst a celebratory atmosphere, the Chief Minister performed special pujas before pouring a pot of Godava-

ri water into the Krishna, thus bringing to reality his pet project of linking the State's two great rivers. Mr. Naidu said it was a historic occasion and unveiled a pylon to commemorate the confluence. The confluence spot at Ferry has been named the Godavari-Krishna Pavitra Sangamam.

News Item/Article/Editorial published on September 17-09-2016 in the

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

Nav Echari Times (Hindi)  
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The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

E.P. Chronicle  
A. J. (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Ud Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Elite

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

# Yamuna to be clean in three yrs

## TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 16

Delhi Jal Board Chairperson and Water Minister Kapil Mishra today said the polluted Yamuna river will be cleaned within the next three years.

The minister was on a boat-ride inspection of the national Capital's lifeline. He was accompanied by the officials of various departments such as the Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

Mishra pointed out that water in the Yamuna is polluted by 21 major drains and hundreds of smaller drains where untreated sewage and

"The Najafgarh drain, which is the biggest polluter, needs immediate cleaning and our team at the Delhi Jal Board has already started drafting a plan to clean this river. We must remember that before we think of making a Thames of Danube out of our Mother River Yamuna, we have to first clean it with commitment."

Kapil Mishra, Water Minister

effluents are flowing without control.

"The Najafgarh drain, which is the biggest polluter, needs immediate cleaning and our team at the Delhi Jal Board has already started drafting a plan to clean this river. We must remember that before we think of making a Thames of Danube out of our Mother River Yamuna, we have to first clean it

with commitment. Our team has also collected various samples and performed water quality tests, which I will personally monitor," he said.

"We have to think of this river and its various constituents holistically. For example, the Signature Bridge near Wazirabad and Loha Pull can be at par with the world's greatest bridges like the Brook-

lyn Bridge or the Golden Gate Bridge, but until there is clean water flowing below the bridge, this will remain a pipe dream," he asserted.

Mishra also said that his government will make cleaning of the Yamuna a public movement while adding that there was earlier a lack of political will to clean the river.

"I will bathe in the Yamuna in 36 months. No stone will be left unturned in making it a truly world-class river," he said.

During the boat-ride starting from Wazirabad barrage to the ITO barrage, the quality of water was tested at numerous points by DJB engineers and chemists.

News item/Article/Editorial published on

September-17-09-2015

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

Nav Eshat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Kesari (P.N.T.)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Doodan Chronicle  
Doodan Herald

I.L. Chronicle  
A.I. (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Jan Dhan (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Bharat

and documented at Eshat/English's Publicity Section, CWC

# 'YAMUNA WILL BE CLEANED IN 3 YEARS'

## AAP MINISTER LEADS FACT-FINDING SURVEY OF RIVER

KUSHAGRA DIXIT

kushvoice@gmail.com  
New Delhi, 16 September

After years, a ray of hope appeared to shine on the Yamuna, as a team constituted by the National Green Tribunal, along with a Delhi Minister, bureaucrats and media, embarked on a two-hour 'fact finding mission' of the river on boats.

In this first fact-finding survey, Delhi Jal Board chairman and water minister Kapil Mishra along with a team of officials took stock of the deteriorating condition of the river. The verdict was that while the Yamuna is on a ventilator, it is not dead yet.

Mr Mishra pledged to ensure a clean Yamuna within the next three years.

"The Yamuna river which has now been reduced to a dark grey-coloured lifeless river will be cleaned within the next three years. I will take a holy dip here after 36 months," Mishra said.

Entering via the Boat Club near Chandgi Ram Akhara, the delegation led by the minister traversed the river's length and breadth, covering points from Wazirabad along the Signature Bridge to ITO, part of the filthiest 22 km stretch.

The river of great mytho-



*The river has now been reduced to a big stinking drain with no water life, low oxygen level and a high degree of pollution. Its present dissolved oxygen level is between 0.24-0.29 PPM, while it requires 4 PPM to support aquatic life*

logical significance for Hindus has now been reduced to a big stinking drain with no water life, low oxygen level and a high degree of pollution. Its present dissolved oxygen level is between 0.24-0.29 PPM, while it requires 4 PPM to support aquatic life. These readings were taken during the journey while the water quality was tested at ten points by DJB engineers and chemists on multiple parameters.

The officials said the river 'appears' to be more dirty due to the presence of sludge at the bottom.

"The sludge further creates

anaerobic decomposition due to which the river stinks and there is no ecology. On the other hand, the water is not as bad as it appears to be, we just need to work on four major parameters and with collective efforts we can create a clean Yamuna in three to five years," said an official.

The rotten drain from Najafgarh was cited as the cause of 90 per cent of the pollution created by the combined 21 other untreated sewers. DJB officials said it will be trapped and routed to sewage treatment plants (STPs) before December 2016.

While STPs are in the hands of Delhi Government, managing solid waste is under the jurisdiction of MCD, though officials said 'other arrangements are being planned'.

The minimum flow is under the jurisdiction of Upper River Yamuna Board.

"We must remember that before we think about our Mother River Yamuna becoming a Thames or Danube, we have to first clean it with commitment. Our team at DJB has also collected various samples and performed water quality tests, which I will personally monitor,"

said Kapil Mishra.

He blamed the previous government's lack of political will as the reason behind the present condition of Yamuna. "We will make cleaning of the Yamuna a public movement. Thousands of crores were spent in the name of cleaning of Yamuna river in last 10-20 years but to no avail," he added.

Officials from DJB said there are 33 STPs in Delhi and 15 new ones would also be set up in the next two years.

The Yamuna is currently being polluted by 21 major drains and hundreds of smaller drains where untreated sewage and effluents are flowing without any control.

The mission included the Principal Committee formed by NGT in January this year to assess the shortcomings and gaps in information, to form a plan and execute it. The committee headed by Secretary Ministry of Water Resources Sashi Shikhar, includes officials from DJB, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Central Pollution Control Board and Flood Control.

A set-back though was that MCD, also part of the committee which is responsible to manage solid waste from the river, gave the survey a miss.

News from India's media editorials published on *September 17, 2015*

Andhra Pradesh  
Statement  
The Times of India (T.O.I.)  
Indian Express  
Telugu  
Andhra (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Kesari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
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Deccan Herald

U.S. Chronicle  
U.S. (Hindi)  
Indian Mirror  
U.S. Daily (Hindi)  
The Times of India (U.S.)  
U.S.

U.S. Chronicle (U.S.) (Hindi/English) Published: Secured, 2015

# Groundwater management is critical for survival

S K Sarkar

**E**ven as the Met department's prediction of monsoon rain deficit in the country is affecting forecasts of country's economic buoyancy, the consequent danger of stress on groundwater resources posed by it is less highlighted. On an average, 61 per cent of net annual available groundwater is consumed for various purposes. The states facing severe groundwater overdraft are Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The picture, as provided by NASA's satellite data (2009) is grim, and shows that in northern India, the ground water levels are declining by an average of one foot per year! Additional extraction of groundwater due to deficit monsoon is likely to take the level of stress to danger levels.

The depletion of ground water is faster in recent years due to various factors: increasing demand for agricultural, domestic and industrial uses; change in cropping pattern, especially growing of paddy and cash crops in non-traditional areas, large extraction of ground water due to drought; subsidised electricity price for ground water extraction in some states; rapid pace of urbanization resulting in blocking of natural recharging of aquifers, and so on.

Chronic overdraft of ground water resources has adverse consequences such as land subsidence, increased energy costs and water quality degradation which impact on surface water rights and the ecosystem. Since the water system is interconnected, when ground water is depleted stream flow depletion takes place which also affects aquatic habitats. A recent report of groundwater contamination in villages around the Kali river in western UP due to river water contamination reaffirms the symbiotic relationship between surface and ground water in many ways, and calls for holistic action for water resources management.

There are 14 principal aquifers in the country. In the past, certain initiatives such as the mapping and management of entire aquifers



were undertaken by the Central government. The progress so far is not significant. Out of about 23 lakh square kilometer mappable area, only about 6 lakh square km has been mapped by the central government. Unfortunately, using such maps for aquifer management (including their recharging) along with stakeholder participation is yet to make a visible impact on the ground. What we also need is establishment of ground water management entities at the local level to effectively implement this program.

Who owns the groundwater? Current water rights system assigns the ownership of groundwater to the person who owns the land above the ground water. Thus the 'tragedy of commons' starts: each person's need of ground water is met irrespective of the health of the common ground water resources. There is a big challenge in effectively managing ground water aquifers with multiple owning entities and overlapping jurisdictions. The legislative and policy response to address this problem has yet to take place.

The supply-side augmentation of ground water through scientific development of ground water resources or finding new resources through using advanced technology has to be pursued with much vigour. Similarly demand-side management of ground water through increasing water use efficiency, using proper pricing mech-

anism, etc, has also to be carried forward across the states.

Since ground water is mostly used in agriculture, increasing water use efficiency in this sector is extremely important. Certain efforts in this direction are noticeable in western and southern India like use of drip and sprinkler irrigation, but other parts of the country have not yet given this aspect a high priority. Improving such efficiency in agriculture also implies a relook at the cropping pattern in states, especially where there is a groundwater overdraft. Motivating farmers to change their cropping pattern requires a massive mobilization program, for which the NGOs/CSOs can be useful partners with the governments.

Integrated water management is necessary for sustainable water management. There is a need to undertake efforts to move 'wet year water' into ground water storage for its use during drought conditions. Volatility of surface water supplies due to climate change impacts will have adverse effect on use of groundwater resources in the coming years. The immediate challenge is to ensure that policy makers realize that effective groundwater management is as crying a need for India's development as socio-economic reforms.

THE WRITER IS A DISTINGUISHED FELLOW AND DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION IN TERI, NEW DELHI AND A FORMER SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Newspaper/Reader's choice/Editorial published on

*17.9.2015*

Andhra Pradesh Times  
State Times

The Times of India (M.C.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Prakashin (Hindi)

New Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindustan

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Prakashin Chronicle

Ladakh Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Andhra Pradesh

Indian Nation

Kol Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (M.C.)

Prakashin

AP (AP) is published at Hyderabad/English/Editorial Section, 6/1/15

## NATION AP links Godavari, Krishna

Andhra Pradesh witnessed a historic moment on Wednesday when the decades-old dream of inter-linking of rivers was realised. Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu switched on the pump at Ibrahimpatnam village near Vijayawada, releasing water from the Godavari into Krishna, an occasion that set off celebrations across the region. P10

# 6 decades on, Andhra links Godavari with Krishna

**SURESH DHARUR**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

**HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 16**

Andhra Pradesh witnessed a historic moment today when the decades-old dream of inter-linking of rivers was realised. Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu switched on the pump at Ibrahimpatnam village near Vijayawada, releasing water from the Godavari into Krishna, an occasion that set off celebrations across the region.

Though the idea of inter-linking of rivers has been on the drawing board for over six decades, it is the first time that the water from one river basin has been successfully diverted to the other to meet the irrigation and drinking water needs in the backward regions.

In the first phase, about 80 TMC of water from the Godavari will be transferred to the Krishna basin through a lift irrigation project constructed at Pattiseema village in West Godavari district. The water will be pumped into Polavaram canal, about 4 km, from where the water would reach

## Water for all regions

- In the first phase, about 80 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of water from the Godavari will be transferred to the Krishna basin through a lift irrigation project constructed at Pattiseema village in West Godavari district
- The Andhra Pradesh government plans to harness at least 200 to 300 TMC of Godavari water and use it to fill reservoirs, tanks and lakes in the Rayalaseema and other backward regions
- Every year about 3,000 TMC of Godavari water flows into the Bay of Bengal unutilised while there is hardly enough water in the Krishna basin
- The inter-linking of rivers has been on the cards since eminent engineer KL Rao was the Water Resources Minister in the Union Cabinet in 1950s

the Krishna barrage at Vijayawada after travelling a distance of over 175 km. By next year, 24 vertical turbine pumps of 4,611 HP each will lift and pump the water through 12 rows of pipelines into the canal.

"The inter-linking of rivers has been on the cards from the days when eminent engineer KL Rao was the Water Resources Minister in the Union Cabinet in 1950s. The plan was revived during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's NDA government. But, this is the first time ever

that it has been implemented," said P Prabhakar, Advisor (Communications) to the Andhra Pradesh government. The place of confluence of the two rivers near Ibrahimpatnam would be developed as a tourist spot, he said.

It is estimated that every year about 3000 TMC of Godavari water flows into the Bay of Bengal unutilised while there is hardly enough water in the Krishna basin. "Our objective is to harness at least 200 to 300 TMC of water and

divert it to Krishna basin, which can be later used in the Rayalaseema region where all the reservoirs, tanks and lakes can be filled up. This interlinking through the Pattiseema project will help drought-proof the state," State Irrigation Minister D Uma Maheshwara Rao said.

The Chief Minister, his cabinet colleagues, local MPs and MLAs and thousands of farmers from almost all the 13 districts of the state witnessed the release of Godavari waters into Krishna river. Hailing it as South India's first river integration project, the Chief Minister said the Rs 1,300 crore project had helped resolve the water sharing disputes with Telangana in drawing water from Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar dams for irrigation in Krishna delta region.

The project, completed within a record time of six months, involved construction of a 54-km-long link canal and installation of high capacity portable pumps. The project will irrigate 7 lakh acres.

# Major relief for dry Rayalaseema, farmers to benefit

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Hyderabad:** With the launch of the Pattiseema lift irrigation scheme in Andhra Pradesh on Wednesday, the Godavari was formally connected with the Krishna, and the country took a large step towards its ambitious but long-pending goal to interlink major rivers to eventually form a national water grid.

The 174-km Pattiseema project is not part of the original nationwide inter-state river-linking scheme — the

linkage. About 17 lakh acres including 13 lakh acres in the Krishna delta will get assured irrigation water for two crops round the year. Thousands of villages en route will get drinking water supplies.

The next in the pipeline under the national project is the interlinking of Ken (Madhya Pradesh) and Betwa (Uttar Pradesh) rivers. Though Ken-Betwa was touted to be the first river interlink project, under the revised national scheme, AP chief minister N Chandrababu Naidu hurried through the scheme and completed it in record eight months.

The national river interlink project was first conceived about two centuries ago by British engineer Sir Arthur Cotton, who designed the anicuts across the Godavari at Dhowlaishwaram and the Krishna in Vijayawada. The idea was revived by eminent engineer-politician Dr KL Rao about five decades ago. The Polavaram-Vijayawada link was proposed by Dr Rao. Later, TDP founder-president and former chief minister NT Rama Rao and former chief minister YS Rajasekhara Reddy too played a key role on the Andhra project.

At the national level, the river interlinking project will benefit millions of farmers in north India and down the Vindhyas. The Centre has proposed to create 3,000 storage tanks. A whopping 174 billion cubic metres (BCM) of water will be distributed through canals that run for 14,900 km across the country.

The Centre has also appointed a high-powered task force on the interlinking of the rivers, which once completed will bring an additional 35 million hectares under irrigation. The task force has been given a deadline of 2016 to submit its report.



Suman Reddy D

**Priests perform puja on the banks of the Krishna**

first instance of the national project is the Ken-Betwa connection which will be launched in December this year. However, its significance lies in the fact that it addresses water scarcity in Rayalaseema region and is the first major intra-state river-linking plan.

The Pattiseema project lifts flood water from the Godavari and pumps it into the Polavaram right canal that empties into the river Krishna in Vijayawada. The interlinking of Godavari-Krishna has been on the anvil for almost five decades. Thousands of farmers in Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Kadapa, Anantapur and Chittoor districts will gain from the Godavari-Krishna

# How Andhra CM linked rivers, delinked<sup>12</sup> netas

Syed.Akbar@timesgroup.com

**Hyderabad:** The Pattiseema project will bring huge dividends to water-starved farmers of the Krishna Delta, reason both the TDP and YSR Congress have been vying with each other to claim credit for it.

TDP claims it completed the 174-km-long project that'll fetch flood water from Godavari to Krishna. YSR Congress alleges Naidu's government squandered public money and simply changed the project's name. It argues that most of the work on the Pattiseema (Polavaram) canal was completed during late CM YS Rajasekhara Reddy's tenure.

To claim sole credit, the TDP government removed the name 'Indira' from Polavaram Indira Sagar. It had to convince Godavari delta farmers that diversion of 80 tmc ft of water to the Krishna delta, India's rice bowl, won't impact their irrigation interests. CM Chandrababu Naidu scored a political point



Andhra CM N Chandrababu Naidu and other ministers perform a puja near Vijayawada where the Godavari's water was linked to Krishna river

when he said the 80 tmc ft water thus 'saved' from the Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar dams on the Krishna could be diverted to Rayalaseema's parched districts.

Contrary to TDP's claim, Godavari and the Krishna have been 'in-

terlinked' earlier. Andhra Pradesh, in fact, is south India's only state with all major rivers, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Tungabhadra, interlinked. Two of the three major linkages were carried out by the British.

Almost 160 years ago Krishna was connected to Godavari albeit for navigation. Today's Pattiseema scheme is a pure irrigation one. The Eluru canals from Godavari and Krishna meet at Malkapuram village to form part of the Kakinada-Pondicherry Buckingham canal. The two Eluru canals also meet the Tammileru rivulet that drains into the Kolleru lake.

More recently the Telugu Ganga Project that supplies drinking water to Chennai, connected Krishna with Pennar and with Kandaluru before reaching Chennai. Then, over 130 years ago river Tungabhadra was joined to Pennar via the Kurnool-Cuddapah (KC) canal.

The Pattiseema, however, is the first intra-state project that's seen completion under the revised national river linking project. The mega project meets Krishna delta's irrigation needs and brings large volumes of Godavari's waters into river Krishna, upstream of Vijayawada's Prakasam Barrage.

# Naidu flags off 'pavitra sangam'

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Vijayawada:** Andhra CM N Chandrababu Naidu commissioned the much-touted Pattiseema scheme in West Godavari district in a ceremony on river Krishna's banks.

The function at Ferry village, Ibrahimpatnam, where Godavari's water will drain into Krishna was marked by special pujas and chanting of Vedic hymns that "welcomed" Godavari to the Krishna. Naidu cracked open a coconut but in the second part of the ceremony at Pattiseema, could not switch on the first motor pump on river Godavari as the pumps were not ready.

Naidu was originally scheduled to switch on the motor at Pattiseema on Godavari and later address the public meeting in Ferry on Krishna's bank near Vijayawada. But heavy rains in Pattiseema forced a change in schedule. He addressed the meeting first and later visited Pattiseema.

The scheme lifts water from the Godavari and lets it into the Krishna through 24 motor pumps at Pattiseema village.

At Krishna's end of the new canal, an air of festivity marked fishing hamlet Ferry as villagers from near and far gathered to witness the event. Calling the scheme "historic",

Naidu claimed Andhra will be drought-proof in the next five years as his government planned to connect Krishna with Pennar too. Naidu unveiled a pylon at Ibrahimpatnam.

"I was attacked 12 years ago when I was on my way to Tirupati. Lord Venkateswara saved me and now I think I survived only to accomplish this great cause — 'pavitra sangam' (holy confluence of the two perennial rivers) which will prove to be the lifeline for many districts. I have never been so overwhelmed", he said.

# LINKING HOPE

## THE PROJECT

1 The **Pattiseema**, a lift irrigation project, interlinks **Godavari and Krishna** rivers through the Polavaram right canal

2 The canal traverses for **174 km** through West Godavari and Krishna districts in AP

3 About **80 tmc ft** of water will be pumped into the Polavaram canal. An **additional 40 tmc ft** water is tapped en route through **seasonal streams** linked to the canal

4 It is a **temporary project**. Once the Polavaram dam is completed, the right canal will be linked to the dam

5 Pattiseema is the first project to be completed under the **revised national river interlinking project**

6 AP has earlier interlinked the **Tungabhadra with the Pennar** through the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the **Krishna with the Pennar**

## WHAT'S GOOD

7 The Pattiseema scheme is largely **beneficial to farmers** in the Krishna delta — **13 lakh acres** spread over Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts

8 The AP government proposes to **divert 80 tmc ft of water** it saves from the Krishna river reservoirs (Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem) to the dry **Rayalaseema** region

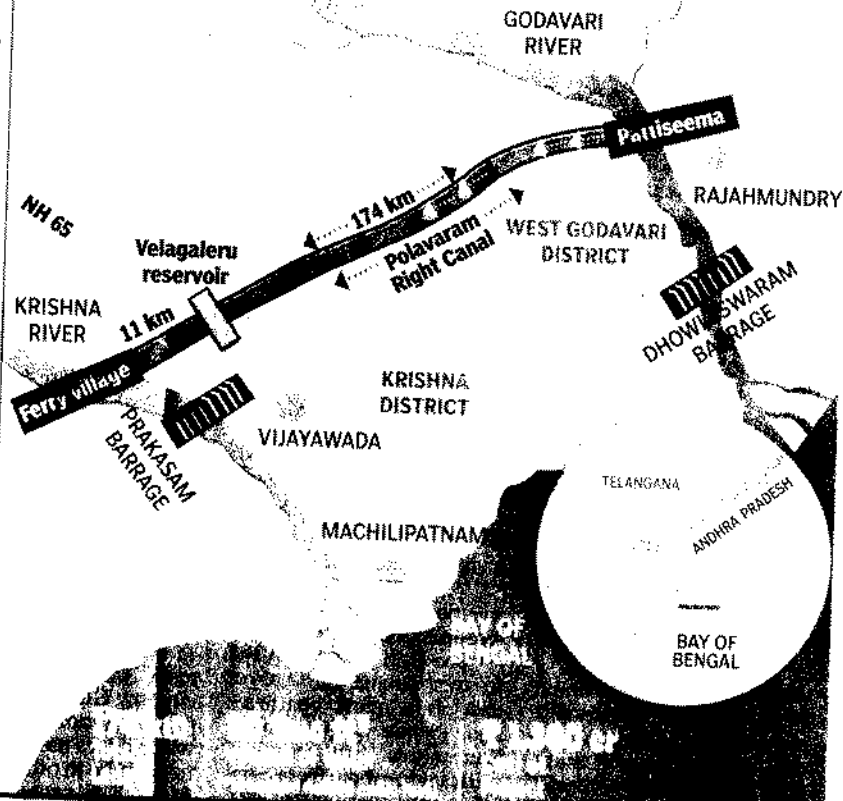
## THE COST

9 Pattiseema may prove to be **harmful to the environment**. Interlinking of rivers is fraught with ecological loss. Since the rivers have different environments, mixing water may **affect aquatic life**.

10 The new canal will recharge the groundwater more than needed. This will lift up the **water table** abnormally, **causing damage** to the root system of the plants and crops all along the canal

11 The Pattiseema is linked to the Budameru (river) diversion channel. If there's **flooding in Budameru**, Vijayawada, parts of Krishna and West Godavari districts may be affected

12 Farmers in **West Godavari** fear that **inflow** into Godavari delta system will get **reduced** if water is diverted to Krishna



# Babus bear stench of Yamuna on boat ride

Thousands Of Crores Spent And Four Committees Supervise Rejuvenation, But Fail To Revive 'Dead' River

Neha Laichandani  
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**New Delhi:** It's a known fact that the Yamuna is polluted, but to what extent the river has to struggle through the capital can only be evident when, and if you are brave enough, you take a boat ride through it. On Wednesday, senior officials of Delhi government set out to inspect the river and see the kind of encroachments that have come up along it.

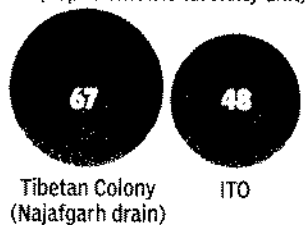
Tourism minister Kapil Mishra had claimed that the river water will be of bathing quality within three years, but at present the Yamuna is a swamp of tar-coloured toxic waste, its water bubbling ominously as noxious fumes are emitted by the untreated sewage flowing through it.

Several thousand crores have been spent on cleaning the Yamuna over the years but to absolutely no effect. There are at least four committees or agencies supervising rejuvenation of the river — including a high powered committee, a unified centre, a Yamuna riverfront development project and a biodiversity foundation — but they have done nothing to revive the "dead" river. Delhi Jal Board's interceptor sewer system will be operational by March 2016 which, officials claim, will show a reasonable improvement in water quality.

## CRIM REPORT

Water quality on Sept 16, 2015

**TURBIDITY**  
(nephelometric turbidity unit)



Najafgarh drain	0.24
Sweeper Colony drain	0.24
Khyber Pass drain	0.30
Metcalfe House drain	0.27
Mori Gate drain	0.32
Tanga Stand drain	0.28
Sen Nursing Home	0.29

terquality.

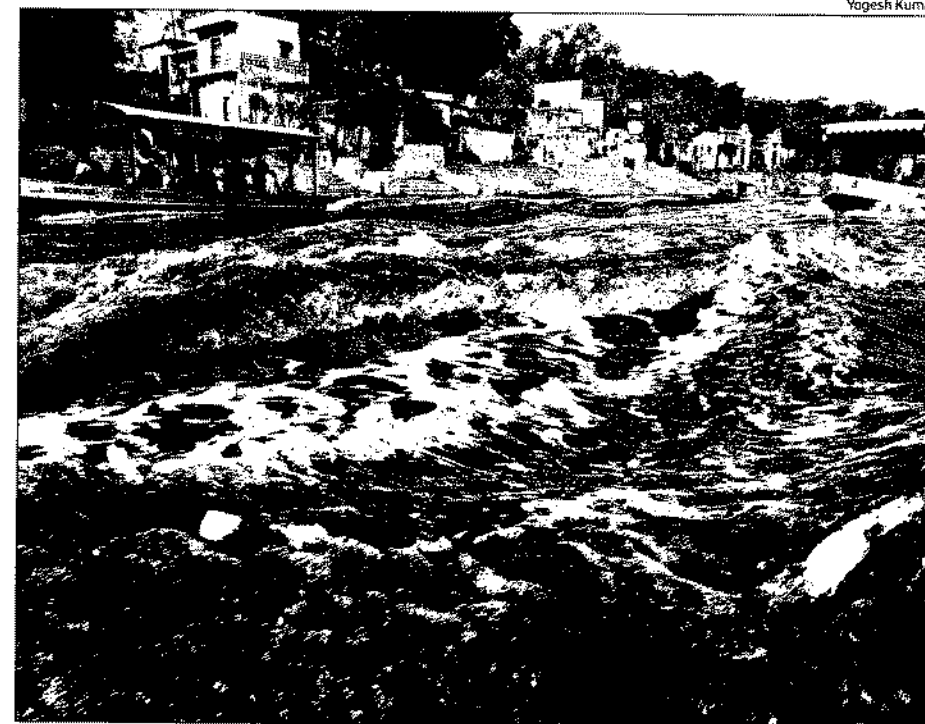
On Wednesday, as four boats moved through the sluggish waters between Wazirabad and ITO, it became clear to the senior officials on the fact-finding mission that reviving the Yamuna is not going to be an easy task. At various points, especially at the mouth of drains, many of which are spewing untreated

sewage into the river, the stench is unbearable and only 15 minutes on the boat is sufficient to make you sick because of the methane emission.

Behind the Tibetan Colony, a couple of dead fish bobbed between plastic packets and bottles. Downstream, on the way to ITO, the city's religious connect with the

river takes shape. Crematoriums, including a couple of unauthorized sites, temples and ghats line the river while every few metres marigold flowers dot the black sludge.

"We found dissolved oxygen levels extremely low in the water. It should be a minimum of 4 ppm and if it falls below 2 ppm the water is not conducive to survival of even



At present, the Yamuna is a swamp of tar-coloured toxic waste. Its water bubbles ominously as noxious fumes are emitted by the untreated sewage

fish. We also thought that the levels would increase slightly between Wazirabad and ITO, but the rise was only 0.3-0.4 ppm. This means that the river has lost the ability to rejuvenate itself," said Sanjay Sharma of Water Workers Alliance.

Officials have identified a major task for rejuvenation of the river — by removing

the thick layer of silt formed due to sewage on the riverbed. The river appears black as it reflects this layer. The silt is also probably leading to loss of groundwater recharge. "The government will probably involve the Centre or get the National Green Tribunal to permit this work. The bubbles on the water surface are also due to

accumulated sludge," said an official.

Other major works identified to clean the river are trapping of nallahs at their outflow points, allowing a reasonable flow for which Delhi may also consider storing monsoon flow to release back in the Yamuna during dry months and greening the banks at various points.



News Item/Section/article/editorial published on

*September-17-8-2015*

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (M.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

New Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

Deccan Chronicle

A. & J. (Hindi)

Indian Khabar

Kal Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

File

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## यमुना की सफाई कर लगाऊंगा

नये डुबकी : कपिल

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : यमुना की सफाई के लिए दिल्ली सरकार की ओर से की जा रही नई पहल के तहत बुधवार को पहली बार डीडीए, डीएसआईआईडीसी, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड और दिल्ली पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल कमिटी के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने कैबिनेट मंत्री कपिल मिश्रा के साथ मिलकर यमुना नदी का जॉइंट सर्वे किया। इन लोगों ने बोट में बैठकर कबीराबाद बैराज से लेकर आईटीओ ब्रिज तक यमुना नदी का दौरा किया। इस दौरान दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के इंजीनियरों ने यमुना नदी के पानी की गुणवत्ता नापने के लिए अलग-अलग जगहों से पानी के सैंपल भी कलेक्ट किए। इस दौरान यह फैसला किया गया कि नजफगढ़ नाले समेत यमुना में गिरने वाले 20 अन्य बड़े नालों को जल्द से जल्द साफ किया जाएगा और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाएगी, जिससे यमुना में गंदगी ना जाए। जल संसाधन मंत्री और जल बोर्ड के चेयरमैन कपिल मिश्रा ने दावा किया कि यमुना की सफाई के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह से डेडिकेट है और उन्होंने निजी तौर पर यह लक्ष्य तय किया है कि तीन साल के अंदर यमुना को इतना साफ कर देना है कि वह खुद भी उसमें नहा सके।

More newspapers published in the

Windward Times

Salesman

The Times of India (Muz)

Indian Express

Tribune

Windward (Muz)

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Punjab Mehar (Muz)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Muz)

Pravara Chronicle

Pravara Herald

M. A. Chronicle

M. A. Chronicle

Indian Express

The Times of India (Muz)

The Times of India (Muz)

The

and Government of India (English) & English Section, S.C.

पत्रिका-17-9-15

## लंबे अरसे बाद प्रदेश में बरसी राहत

रायपुर @ पत्रिका। लंबे समय बाद दक्षिण छत्तीसगढ़ में बुधवार को अच्छी-खासी बारिश हुई। रायपुर में 17.7 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गई। दो दिनों से रुक-रुक कर हो रही बरसात से लोगों को गर्मी से राहत मिली है। मौसम विज्ञानियों ने अगले 48 घंटों में प्रदेश के कई स्थानों पर भारी वर्षा की संभावना जताई है। मौसम विज्ञानियों के अनुसार मंगलवार तक ओडिशा के ऊपर कम दबाव का क्षेत्र बना था। बुधवार दोपहर 2.30 बजे यह अवदाब के रूप में तब्दील हो गया, इसलिए तगड़ा सिस्टम बना है। अधिकतर जगहों पर जोरदार बारिश हो सकती है।



रायपुर में बुधवार को भारी बारिश के बीच रास्ता पार करती महिलाएं।

-पत्रिका

जगदलपुर @

News Name/Editorial/article published on September 17.07.2015

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (H.E.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Esharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Kesari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

K.P. Chronicle

A. a. J. (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Del Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

File

and documented at Ehsanullah/English/6. Publicity Section, C/4/2

## हिन्दुस्तान

Hindustan

### काश्मीर में बाढ़ से तबाही

श्रीनगर, १६ सितम्बर। सोमवार को काश्मीर के बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके में जाने पर सबसे पहला असर मन में यह हुआ कि अवन्तीपुर से काकापुर तक सात मील लम्बी जलधारा चली गई है और जमीन्दारों के घर वर्षा के कारण द्वीप के रूप में नजर आते हैं। श्रीनगर से जम्मू तक जाने वाली सड़क अभी तक बन्द है। अवन्तीपुर से ऊपर संघपुल तक सड़क अभी तक पानी में है और उसको पार नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए अवन्तीपुर के परे बाढ़ ने क्या तबाही मचाई है, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह सम्वाददाता नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के कुछ सदस्यों और शेख मो. अब्दुल्ला के साथ नाथ पर सवार होकर पदयात्रा कर रहा। बड़ी संख्या में किसानों ने आकर अपनी दुःख भरी कहानी सुनाई और बताया कि किस प्रकार वे अकस्मात बाढ़ आने से चकित रह गए और उन्होंने अगले क्षण अपने आप को दुनिया से अलग कट्य हुआ पाया। यदि ६ इंच और अधिक पानी पड़ जाता, तो सारा गांव नष्ट हो जाता। जांच करने से मालूम हुआ कि लगभग तीस गांव सर्वथा पानी से घिरे हुए हैं। इन गांवों की सारी फसल नष्ट हो गई है। अभी तक किसी के मरने का समाचार नहीं मिला है। यद्यपि कुछ गांवों में मकान ढह गए हैं और कुछ पानी में डूब गए हैं। कहा जाता है कि २० गांवों की सारी फसल बह गई है।

हि-17-4-15

17 सितंबर, 1941 को प्रकाशित

News Item/Letter/Article/Editorial published on 17/09/2015 in

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

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

M.P. Chronicle  
A. & J. (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A.)  
Bika

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

मुख्यमंत्री एन. चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने गोदावरी नदी का पानी कृष्णा नदी में छोड़ा

# आंध्र में गोदावरी-कृष्णा नदियां जुड़ीं

विजयवाड़ा | एजेंसियां

दि-17-9-15

नदियों के जोड़ने के मिशन के तहत ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाते हुए बुधवार को गोदावरी को औपचारिक तौर पर कृष्णा नदी से जोड़ दिया गया। आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री एन. चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने गोदावरी नदी का पानी कृष्णा नदी में छोड़ा। इसके साथ ही यह नदियां आधिकारिक रूप से एक-दूसरे से जुड़ गईं। इब्राहिमपट्टनम गांव के समीप आयोजित कार्यक्रम में इस योजना को अंतिम रूप दिया गया।

इस अवसर पर नायडू ने कहा कि कई दशक पहले ही प्रख्यात इंजीनियर और पूर्व केंद्रीय मंत्री के.एल. राव ने नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने का विचार प्रस्तुत कर इतिहास रचने की शुरुआत कर दी थी। इन दोनों नदियों के औपचारिक रूप से आपस में जुड़ जाने से कृष्णा और गोदावरी जिले के किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। अलमासी बांध का निर्माण उत्तरी कर्नाटक के कृष्णा नदी पर हुआ है जो एक पनबिजली योजना है। इसका निर्माण जुलाई 2005 में पूरा किया गया था।

नायडू ने कहा कि इसकी अनदेखी के बावजूद भी यह कार्यक्रम सफल रहा। इसके बाद मुख्यमंत्री ने पश्चिमी गोदावरी में पहली सिंचाई योजना पत्तीसीमा को अधिसूचित किया।

## ‘नदी जोड़ने की योजना खतरनाक’

नई दिल्ली।

गांधीवादी विचारक

और जल विशेषज्ञ

अनुपम मिश्र ने

नदियों को परस्पर

जोड़ने की सरकारी योजना को खतरनाक

करार दिया है। मिश्र ने कहा, यह भारत

भूमि हजार नहीं, बल्कि लाखों वर्षों की

मेहनत से बनी है। इसके उतार चढ़ाव पर

अनेक नदियां बही हैं। उन्होंने कहा, ठीक

से पांच बरस भी न चल सकने वाली

गिरती-पड़ती सरकारें आज हमारी इन

नदियों को दो चार बरस में जोड़ देने की

योजनाएं विकास के नाम पर बनाती हैं।

उन्होंने कहा, देश के कितने ही भागों

में अकाल जैसी परिस्थितियां हैं। लेकिन

इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं होती।



आंध्र प्रदेश में कृष्णा और गोदावरी नदी को जोड़ने वाली नहर। ■ फाइल फोटो

## 7 लाख एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिलेगा

बाढ़ के लिहाज से संवेदनशील गोदावरी नदी को कृष्णा नदी से जोड़ने की आंध्र सरकार की दशकों पुरानी योजना बुधवार को साकार हो गई। अधिकारियों के मुताबिक इस परियोजना के तहत चार लाख लंबे बांधों के मौसम में गोदावरी नदी का 80 टीएमसी पानी कृष्णा नदी में छोड़ा जा सकेगा। 10 टीएमसी पानी घरेलू और औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। जबकि 70 टीएमसी पानी का इस्तेमाल खेती में होगा। जलकाय इतने पानी को 7 लाख एकड़ में बौंदा पान की फसलों की सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त मानते हैं।

### कृष्णा-गोदावरी प्रोजेक्ट

**3,000**

टीएमसी गोदावरी नदी का पानी हर साल बह जाता है बंगाल की खाड़ी में

**10%** पानी इसमें से कृष्णा नदी की ओर मोड़ने की कोशिशों में लगी सरकार

**03** महीने (जून, जुलाई, अगस्त) कृष्णा में सिंचाई के लिए नहीं होता पर्याप्त पानी (नोट : टीएमसी पानी हजार घन फीट)

### पंप खींचने पानी

- पट्टीसीमा गांव से 3.9 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित पोलावरम राइट मैन नहर में गोदावरी का पानी पहुंचाना था चुनौती
- 12 लंबी पाइपलाइन बिछाकर

### अटल सरकार की पहल

- महानदी-गोदावरी-कृष्णा-पेन्नार-कावेरी-वेगई नदी जोड़ो परियोजना का एक हिस्सा है यह प्रोजेक्ट
- 1970 के दशक में दिया गया था प्रस्ताव, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार में तय हुआ प्रारूप
- पोलावरम बांध के जरिये कृष्णा नदी में गोदावरी का पानी छोड़ने की आंध्र सरकार की है योजना
- पांच साल और लगभग बांध के निर्माण में, इसलिए पट्टीसीमा लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना शुरू की

4,611 हॉसपावर क्षमता के 24 पंप लगाए गए, 8,500 क्यूसेक पानी खींचने में होंगे सक्षम

- 108 दिन की वर्षा अवधि में 80 टीएमसी पानी का प्रवाह मुमकिन हो पाएगा, 1,427 करोड़ रुपये प्रोजेक्ट पर आया खर्च

### अहम पड़ाव

- 01 जनवरी 2015 : आंध्र सरकार ने पट्टीसीमा लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना को दी मंजूरी
- 23 फरवरी 2015 : पट्टीसीमा (गोदावरी) से प्रकाशम बैराज (कृष्णा) तक पोलावरम राइट मैन नहर का निर्माण हुआ शुरू
- 01 सितंबर 2015 : नव-निर्मित पोलावरम नहर में छोड़ा गया गोदावरी नदी का पानी
- 18 सितंबर 2015 : 174 किलोमीटर लंबा सफर तय कर कृष्णा नदी में पहुंचा पानी

### प्रमुख प्रोजेक्ट

- केन-बेतवा परियोजना (उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश)
- बूंदी-गंडक परियोजना (बिहार)
- कोसी-मेची परियोजना (बिहार)
- कोसी-ब्रामती परियोजना (बिहार)
- बाराकार दामोदर-स्वर्णरेखा परियोजना (झारखंड)
- गोदावरी-महानदी (महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तराखण्ड, ओडिशा)

### नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना

- आयात-निर्यात सेवा को सुचारु बनाने के लिए 19वीं सदी की शुरुआत में ब्रिटिश इंजीनियर आर्थर कॉटन ने दिया था नदियों को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव
- आजादी के बाद 70 के दशक में उत्तर भारत में बाढ़ और दक्षिण में सूखे के मद्देनजर सिंचाई मंत्री केएल राव ने 'नेशनल वॉटर ग्रिड' बनाने की सिफारिश की
- गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र जैसी नदियों का अतिरिक्त पानी सूखे के लिहाज से संवेदनशील मध्य, पश्चिम व दक्षिण भारत की ओर मोड़ने का दिया सुझाव

### तीन भाग में बंटी

**14** परियोजनाएं उत्तर में हिमालयी नदियों को जोड़ने की

**16** परियोजनाएं दक्षिणी प्रायद्वीप की नदियों को जोड़ने की

**37** परियोजनाएं राज्यों के बीच नदियों को जोड़ने की

### विरोध भी कम नहीं

- कुछ स्थानों पर पानी के खारा होने, कुछ पर जलजमाव और कुछ पर मरुस्थलीकरण का बढ़ेगा संकट
- जलजीवों का अस्तित्व भी खतरे में आएगा, मछुआरों के पलायन की आशंका भी बढ़ेगी कई क्षेत्रों में

स्रोत : एजेंसियां

दिनांक 16 सितंबर 15 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 )

## Farmer-shepherd bond hits dry patch

Syed.RizwanulFah@timesgroup.com

**Aurangabad:** Earlier, they were all welcome. Shepherds from far off places with their herds of sheep always had a place to stay: farmlands. The sheep would enrich the soil with their urine and manure and the farmers would give the shepherds grain and material they needed for their daily needs.

The drought-like situation in Marathwada has not only snapped this symbiotic bond but also turned one against the other. Now farmers resent shepherds and even beat them up if they venture close to any water body. The water stock in lakes and ponds in the region is pegged at just 8%, and farmers today fear the sheep will use up the limited stock in the water bodies.

Revannath Kisan Kale of Kalewadi in Pathardi taluka of Ahmednagar district is currently camping with his herd of 100 sheep in Sompuri, about 12 km from Bidkin in Paithan taluka, with five other shepherd families. He was beaten up by a farmer a week ago for camping close to a 50-acre farmland. "We can't go to police each time someone thrashes us. It may further annoy the farmers," he said. Kale and

other shepherds shifted base to another farm owned by a person they know.

The district collector has issued instructions to the police to keep shepherds safe, but the fear of farmers is deep-rooted. "We are living under constant fear," said Balasaheb Waghmode of Dindewadi in neighbouring Shevgaon taluka of Ahmednagar. Waghmode has been wandering with a flock of 250 sheep in search of greener pastures and had even camped in the arid backwaters of Jayakwadi dam.

"Several groups were camping in the backwaters with their flock of thousands of sheep near Lamgavhan and other villages. But people started picking up fights over petty is-

sues and often assaulted us physically. To avoid continuous harassment, some of us were shifted to Sompuri, while others went away in search of safe places," said Waghmode.

The dhangers, as the shepherds are known, claim that the number of sheep in the state could be around three crore and thousands of herdsmen traditionally take them out grazing from place to place. Each sheep requires three to five litres of water and has to be taken to the water body three times a day.



दिनांक 15, सितम्बर, 15 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
हिन्दुस्तान 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 Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

## 56 villages, 1 lakh people hit by flood in Nagaon

### CORRESPONDENT

NAGAON, Sept 14: As many as 56 villages in the Nagaon district are the worst flood-affected, which include 23 villages of Dhing Revenue Circle, 13 villages of Samguri Revenue Circle and 20 villages of Koliabor Revenue Circle, revealed the government data.

Nearly one lakh people were displaced in the flood and around 30,000 people took shelter in 39 relief camps in the district. The security forces were also deployed to extend necessary help to the affected people.

According to the govern-

ment records, till now the Nagaon district authorities provided 897.227 quintals of rice, 173.88 quintals of daal, 48.229 quintals of salt, 547 quintals of flour, 1,600 pieces of tarpaulin and 1,000 packets of candle in different relief camps in the district.

Children food and medicines were provided to the babies and pregnant women in the flood-affected areas. The Nagaon DC, Monalisha Goswami, supervised the relief operation in the district.

Ministers like Rockybul Hussain, Dr Nazrul Islami, Dr Bhunidhar Barman, Basanta Das, MLA Rekibuddin Ahmed,

Dr Durlav Chamua, Khorsing Engti, AICC general secretary, CP Joshi, and others, visited the affected places of Dhing. They also distributed some relief materials to the people.

**Seminar:** To discuss about the problems suffered by the women and girls, the Global Health Immunisation and Population Control Organisation arranged a two-day long seminar on September 15 and 16, stated a press release. It will be held at the auditorium of Gram Vikas Porishad, Ranglo. According to the organisers, several eminent persons will take part in the seminar.