

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

Dated 21.6.18.

*Subject: Submission of News Clippings.*

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

J. P. Wilson  
21.6.18  
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

21/6/2018

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,  
uploaded at [www.cwc.nic.in](http://www.cwc.nic.in)

o/c

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

## 'Pattiseema scheme will help revive Krishna delta'

Naidu releases water to eastern delta from new regulator

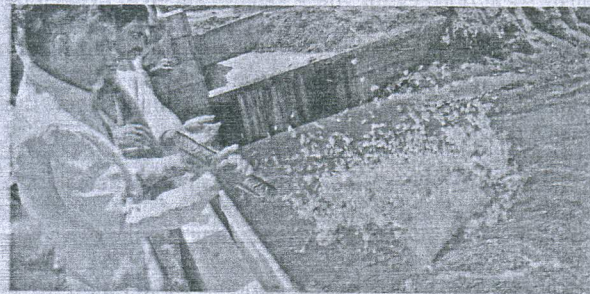
G. VENKATARAMANA RAO  
VIJAYAWADA

The Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme will help revive the Krishna delta to its past glory and infuse life back into the Krishna that has dried up completely, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu has said.

Releasing water to the Krishna eastern delta from the new regulator here on Wednesday, Mr. Naidu said the Krishna delta, which was once highly fertile, had dried up and turned saline.

### Delayed release

Water could not be provided in time to the crops because



Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu performing pooja before releasing water into the Krishna eastern delta in Vijayawada on Wednesday. ■ CH. VIJAYA BHASKAR

of mushrooming reservoirs and barrages in Maharashtra and Karnataka. And because of delay in the release of water, the crops were often destroyed by cyclones that

usually hit the State in November, he said. This year, water was released one week in advance, and farmers would benefit from it, Mr. Naidu added.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 21.06.2018 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman ✓  
The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

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

## Ground water level increases in 16 Rajasthan districts

PTI  
JAIPUR, 20 JUNE

ST-21  
An average of 4.66 feet increase in ground water level has been registered in 16 out of the 21 non-desert districts of Rajasthan, with officials crediting the improvement to the state's water conservation and harvesting campaign.

The findings were made by an expert committee on ground water recharge, which assessed the impact of the first phase of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA) which was launched in January 2016, chairperson of Rajasthan River Basin Authority, Sriram Vedire, said.

He said as a result of the first phase which was implemented from January to June in 2016, ground water level increased, surface water enriched, dried up hand pumps got revived and crop area as well as green cover increased in the state.

The impact of the Abhiyan



is visible now. There is increase of ground water level while new irrigation potential has been created and forestation increased as a result of the first phase of the Abhiyan, Vedire told PTI.

He said the assessment of the impact of the Abhiyan's second phase is going on in the field and its fourth phase will begin in September this

year.

"We have so far covered around 12,000 villages in three phases and close to 4000 additional villages will be covered in the fourth phase by the end of this year," he said.

Sixteen of 21 non-desert districts recorded rise in ground water level. The average rise was 4.66 feet. However, in the remaining five dis-

tricts, there had been no rise in ground water level yet, decline in the rate of ground water depletion was recorded which indicates positive impact in these five districts too, the assessment report said.

The increase in the water level has been recorded in Ajmer, Baran, Bundi, Bhilwara, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Karauli,

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

In five districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur and Jaipur, extraction of water was more than water recharge.

It was also assessed that nearly 63 per cent of defunct or dried up hand pumps were revived in 2017 in MJSA area. Tube wells and open wells were also got recharged as a result of the MJSA.

Besides, increase in crop area and forestation was also recorded. Plantation of around 28 lakh plants in the vicinity of micro water bodies created under MJSA helped enhancing green cover by 3,678 hectares. About 3,678 hectare area has been added under green cover with plantation of more than 28 lakh saplings with five years maintenance plan through NREGS. For the first time, cluster of plants have been geo-tagged so their survival can be monitored, the report said.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 21.06.2018. in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

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

# India's first river interlinking project caught in U.P.-M.P. tussle

## Land acquisition, water sharing issues impede Ken-Betwa project

JACOB KOSHY  
NEW DELHI

Disagreements over water-sharing and difficulty in acquiring non-forest land impede the ₹18,000-crore Ken-Betwa river interlink project.

The project, which involves deforesting a portion of the Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, was accorded clearance by the National Wildlife Board on the condition that the land lost would be made good by acquiring contiguous, revenue land. This is to ensure that wildlife corridors in the re-

gion aren't hit. "The M.P. government has said that they are facing major difficulties over this," said a senior person in the Water Ministry involved with the project.

### Unlikely this year

Another hurdle is a dispute over how Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh – the two beneficiaries – will share water in the Rabi season.

These "major" issues made it quite unlikely that the project will get under way this year. A person familiar with the deliberations told *The Hindu*, "New points

**Booster shot** Key aspects of the ₹18,000 crore Ken Betwa river interlink project



MAP SOURCE: NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

- The Ken Betwa project will transfer surplus water from the Ken river to the Betwa basin to help irrigate the drought-prone Bundelkhand region and the adjoining areas

- The 230 km concrete canal will pass through Jhansi, Banda and Mahoba districts of U.P. and Tikamgarh, Panna and Chhatrapur districts of M.P.

- The project will also benefit U.P. and M.P. in terms of meeting their irrigation and drinking water needs

**Hazards:** The project involves deforesting a portion of the Panna Tiger reserve (approximately 10%) in M.P.

of differences between the two States are constantly being raked up... there are still many things to be ironed out before the project can be

sent for the [Union] Cabinet's approval."

Conceived as a two-part project, this is India's first river interlinking project. It

is perceived as a model plan for similar interstate river transfer missions.

Phase I involves building a 77 m-tall and a 2 km-wide

dam, the Dhaudhan dam, and a 230 km canal to transfer extra water from the Ken river for irrigating 3.64 lakh hectares in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Originally, this phase envisaged irrigating 6,35,661 ha annually (3,69,881 ha in M.P. and 2,65,780 ha in U.P.). In addition, the project was to provide 49 million cubic metres (MCM) of water for en route drinking water supply.

### 'No longer valid'

While there's a 2005 agreement between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on how water would be shared, Madhya Pradesh said last year

that these assumptions were no longer valid and the only way to meet increased water requirements would be to include certain local water management projects – the Kotha barrage, Lower Orr and Bina complex that were envisaged in the second phase of the project – in the first phase.

In theory, this could mean a completely fresh environmental appraisal. The Central Water Commission is yet to officially take a call, though government sources say the Centre is agreeable to the change. However, new demands by Madhya Pradesh for more water during the Rabi season are yet to be negotiated.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 21.06.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

## बिहार में गंगा सफाई की परियोजनाओं की समीक्षा

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

अगले साल तक गंगा को प्रदूषण से मुक्त करने के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के काम में तेजी आनी शुरू हो गई है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) ने बिहार की परियोजनाओं की समीक्षा करते हुए साफ किया है कि गंगा के साथ उसकी प्रमुख सहायक नदियों में प्रदूषण रोकने की परियोजनाओं में भी तेजी लाई जाए।

बिहार के चार शहरों मुंगेर हाजीपुर, बेगूसराय व भागलपुर में सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) के लिए 30 जून तक निविदाएं आमंत्रित की जाएंगी। केंद्रीय

जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने मार्च 2019 तक गंगा को 80 फीसद प्रदूषण से मुक्त करने का लक्ष्य तय किया है। इसके बाद विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में तेजी आनी शुरू हो गई है। एनएमसीजी ने गंगा प्रवाह क्षेत्र के पांचों राज्यों को समय सीमा में काम पूरा करने को कहा है।

खास बात यह है कि समीक्षा बैठकों में काम करने वाली एजेंसियों के साथ परियोजनाओं के ठेकेदारों को भी बुलाया जा रहा है और उनकी दिक्कतों को भी पूछा जा रहा है। ठेकेदारों से कहा गया है कि वे दिक्कत आने पर सीधे एनएमसीजी से संपर्क कर सकते हैं, लेकिन काम समय पर पूरा किया है।

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

## गलत जानकारीयां देने पर अब मौसम विभाग की खैर नहीं

मुंबई, (पंजाब केसरी): आमतौर पर मौसम विभाग को भविष्यवाणियों को लोग ध्यान से सुनते हैं। विभाग क्या चेतावनी देता है, उसी के अनुसार प्रशासन सतर्क हो जाता है। मुंबई में पिछले दस दिनों से भारी बारिश की लगातार चेतावनियां दी जा रही हैं, लेकिन हैरानी की बात ये है कि प्रकृति यहां अपना खेल खेलते हुए मौसम विभाग की चेतावनियों को बेअसर साबित करती आ रही है। मौसम विभाग भी हैरान है कि उसकी भविष्यवाणियां गलत क्यों साबित हो रही हैं। मौसम विभाग ने ही भविष्यवाणी की थी कि 8 से 11 जून के बीच भारी बरसात होगी। यह भी कहा गया था कि अब की बारिश 2005 की बारिश का भी रिकार्ड तोड़ देगी जब मुंबई में बाढ़ आ गई थी। उसी को देखते हुए बीएमसी ने कर्मचारियों व अधिकारियों की छुट्टियां दो दिन के

लिए रद्द करवा दी थीं। बीएमसी अस्पतालों के डॉक्टरों को भी निर्देश दिए गए थे कि वे चौकन्ना रहें और अस्पतालों में अतिरिक्त बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था करवाएं। साथ ही स्कूलों को भी निर्देश दिए गए थे। दमकल विभाग भी हाई अलर्ट पर था। रेलवे ने भी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए पूरी तैयारी कर ली थी लेकिन इन तीन दिनों के बीच भारी बारिश न होने से भविष्यवाणी सच साबित नहीं हुई। मौसम विभाग के अधिकारी शर्मिंदा हो गए। अब रविवार और सोमवार को भी मौसम विभाग ने भारी बारिश की चेतावनी दी है। देखना ये है कि अब की बार चेतावनी कितना सटीक बैठती है। उधर, मनपा आयुक्त अजोय मेहता भी स्काईमेट नाम संस्था से लगातार संपर्क में हैं जो मौसम की जानकारी देती है। स्काईमेट की जानकारी के आधार पर ही बीएमसी भी स्थिति से निपटने की तैयारियां करता आ रहा है।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 21.06.2018 in the

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Times of India (N.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 a j (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

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

नौ राज्यों में मार्च में चलने लगी लू, सीवियर हीटवेब की घटनाओं में हो रही बढ़ोतरी, भारी क्षति का अनुमान

# गर्मी भयावह रूप धारण कर रही

रिपोर्ट

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

जलवायु में आए बदलावों के कारण देश में गर्मी का मिजाज पूरी तरह से बदल गया है। अब मार्च महीने में ही गर्म हवाएं (लू) चलने लगी हैं। जबकि कठोर गर्म हवाएं (सीवियर हीटवेब) चलने की घटनाएं भी बढ़ रही हैं। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले साल उत्तर प्रदेश समेत नौ राज्यों में मार्च के महीने में गर्म हवाएं दर्ज की गईं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्य कर रहे संगठन 'क्लाइमेट ट्रेड' ने मौसम विभाग के आंकड़ों को लेकर एक अध्ययन रिपोर्ट जारी की है, जो चौकाने वाली है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हरियाणा, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा तथा राजस्थान में 2017 में मार्च में गर्म हवाएं चलीं। जबकि अप्रैल से गर्म हवाएं चलनी शुरू होती हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार,



गुवाहाटी में बुधवार को बारिश से ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में डूबी सड़ियों की फसल लेकर को सुरक्षित जगह पर ले जाते किसान। • एपी

भीषण गर्म हवाएं पहले सौ साल में एक बार चलती थीं। लेकिन अब इनके चलने की घटनाएं दस साल में एक बार होने लगी हैं। इसी प्रकार देश में 2002 से 2016 के बीच में छह हजार लोगों की गर्म हवाओं और भीषण गर्म हवाओं के चलते मौत हो गई। तमाम आकलन यह बता रहे हैं कि आने वाले समय में गर्म

हवाओं का प्रकोप और बढ़ेगा। क्योंकि कार्बन उत्सर्जन में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है।

**चलती है लू:** मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने दावा किया कि लू के दिनों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। पिछले पचास सालों में लू वाले दिनों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। 1961-70 के दशक में करीब 500 दिन ऐसे थे जब लू चली हो, लेकिन 2001-10 के

बीच में ऐसे दिनों की संख्या 700 के करीब पहुंच गई। वहीं, तापमान बढ़ने से देश को भारी आर्थिक क्षति का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। 2030 तक इससे 450 अरब डॉलर की श्रम की क्षति होगी। अनाज के उत्पादन की क्षति 2050 तक 208 अरब डॉलर की होने का अनुमान है।

चौकाने वाले बदलाव

- मई में दिल्ली में तापमान 46 डिग्री तक पहुंच गया जो सर्वाधिक है। मौसम विभाग को आशंका है कि कुछ राज्यों में यह 48 डिग्री तक पहुंच सकता है।
- अक्टूबर 17 से मार्च 2018 में मध्य प्रदेश के 18 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया गया। क्योंकि वहां बारिश नहीं हुई और गर्मी ज्यादा पड़ रही थी।
- मुंबई में इस साल सबसे गर्म मार्च था। वहां मार्च में अधिकतम पारा 41 डिग्री तक जा पहुंचा।
- राजस्थान में अप्रैल में लू चली, महाराष्ट्र में मार्च में लू का प्रकोप दिखा।
- दिल्ली में मार्च में पालम क्षेत्र में तापमान 46.5 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया जो सामान्य से छह डिग्री ज्यादा था।

असम में बाढ़ से अब तक 21 की जान गई

गुवाहाटी/एजल/पणजी। असम में भीषण बाढ़ के कारण मंगलवार को एक और व्यक्ति की मौत हो गई। इसके साथ ही बाढ़ से मरने वालों की संख्या 21 हो गई है। वहीं, बारिश रुकने के बाद पड़ोसी राज्य मिजोरम में विस्थापित हुए लोग घर लौट आए। उधर, गोवा में बुधवार को भारी बारिश हुई। इससे तटीय राज्य के कई हिस्सों में जनजीवन पटरी से उतर गया।



# River, state and Centre

Cauvery Authority's challenge lies in forging federal consensus on Centre's role in inter-state rivers. This could guide the making of a policy on river water sharing



SRINIVAS CHOKKAKULA

ON JUNE 1, the Centre notified the constitution of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) to implement the Supreme Court's February 16 verdict on one of the country's longest water disputes. The Authority's powers and functions assume importance in view of the unresolved tension between the Centre and states over rights and access to river waters. Its success will hinge on addressing this challenge and will require a broader federal consensus on the Centre's role in governing inter-state rivers.

The CWMA sticks to the template of the Cauvery Management Board (CMB), recommended by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in its 2007 award. It will be a two-tier body supported by a technical arm, the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. The new agency is, however, an elaborate version of the CMB. Its powers and functions signal a bold move towards asserting the Centre's role in matters related to the Cauvery's waters. However, if the CWMA is to follow the template of an agency recommended more than 10 years ago, why did the Centre take so long to constitute it? It cited the possibility of political turmoil, given that Karnataka was going to the polls in May, as the major reason for the delay. But was that the only reason? The history of tribunal awards' implementation points to something deeper: A defunct policy space combined with the absence of robust institutional models to get states to cooperate and comply with awards.

This is not the first time that the Supreme Court has prevailed on a government to put in place arrangements for implementing its

decisions or those of tribunals. In the case of the Cauvery alone, the Court directed the constitution of a Cauvery River Authority, with the support of a Cauvery Monitoring Committee, to implement the CWDT's interim orders in the 1990s. Then, in 2013, the Centre had to constitute a Cauvery Supervisory Committee, once again following the Supreme Court's orders. The Committee proved ineffective when the dispute escalated three years later. We may recall the 2016 stalemate when the Karnataka assembly resolved against complying with the Supreme Court's order to release waters to Tamil Nadu. The CWMA is, however, different. Unlike the earlier interim arrangements, it is meant to be a permanent body.

This history of failed experiments partly explains the Centre's hesitation. The apex court's February decision required the government to produce a scheme within six weeks. With contempt charges hanging over its head, the Centre proposed the CWMA, a much refined and elaborate version of the CMB. The new agency pushes its predecessor's envelope on several fronts but is likely to face several challenges.

It is important to pay attention to the moment of the CWMA's arrival. It was approved by the Supreme Court on May 18, when Karnataka was going through political changes. The state's lawyers, while submitting to the Court that they did not have instructions from the government, objected to the CWMA's provisions pertaining to the Centre's control over the Cauvery's waters. They argued that the provisions impinge on the rights of the states. Kerala had similar objections.

This resistance from the states brings into sharp focus the longstanding tension around the distribution of power over water between the Centre and the states. The country has not done well to coherently delineate the tenuous functional relationship between Entry 17 (basis for the premise that water is exclusively a state subject) and Entry 56 (regulation of inter-state river waters) of the Constitution's Seventh Schedule. The CWMA's powers and functions to imple-

Responses to contingencies, such as complying with the Supreme Court's orders on the Cauvery dispute, are unlikely to result in greater acceptance for the Centre's role in governing inter-state rivers. A federal consensus has to be the basis for resuscitating the River Boards Act, 1956. The Act has remained in disuse since its inception. None of the existing river water boards were actually created under this act. The task of building the consensus should begin by trying to find the reasons for this anomaly.

ment the Supreme Court's decision loaded in favour of the Centre under Entry 56. The real challenge will lie in operationalising these powers. Even though the Supreme Court did not find merit in objections of Karnataka and Kerala, the Centre is bound to be raised again, after the Authority becomes operational. The Authority's response would be crucial, not just for the Cauvery water dispute but also for other inter-state water sharing arrangements.

All this needs an acknowledgment of a real problem in making inter-state river sharing arrangements like the CWMA work. It is about getting states to accept a greater role for the Centre in governing inter-state river waters — as mandated by Entry 56. This requires a comprehensive policy response drawing on the force of a broader consensus between states about working their relationship with the Centre in managing inter-state rivers. In other words, the states have to agree to cede necessary functional space to the Centre for the governance of inter-state river waters. This cannot happen without a national debate and deliberations, similar to what went into the making of the GST law.

Responses to contingencies, such as complying with the Supreme Court's orders on the Cauvery dispute, are unlikely to result in greater acceptance for the Centre's role in governing inter-state rivers. Instead, a federal consensus has to be the basis for resuscitating the River Boards Act, 1956. The Act has remained in disuse since its inception. None of the existing river water boards were actually created under this act. The task of building the consensus should begin by trying to find the reasons for this anomaly. There should also be an audit of the successes and failures of the existing river water boards.

Such debates could feed into the CWMA work. How the agency fares could contribute to the larger unfinished agenda of formulating a comprehensive policy for inter-state river water cooperation.

The writer is a fellow with the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.