

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

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

Dated 23.1.2018

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.

 Mahesh
23/1/18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)


23/1/18

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



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 23/1/18 in the

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RIVER POLITICS?

HT-23

China's information blockade triggers Sutlej fears



■ Pareechu, a tributary of the Sutlej, wreaked havoc in 2005 when a glacial lake was formed after its course was breached. PT FILE

Gaurav Bisht

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SHIMLA: It's been a year since China shared information on the flow of the Pareechu, a tributary of the Sutlej originating from the Tibetan Autonomous Region, raising concerns in the Central Water Commission which has sought the external affairs ministry's help to assess the river's hydrology.

"We wrote to the ministry 10 days ago. China stopped

sharing information about the tributary's flow last year. They said that the water monitoring site across the border is damaged," AK Gupta, the commission's regional director, said.

The commission has two monitoring stations: One in Chumar near Leh and the other in Sumdoh in Lahaul and Spiti district, at the confluence of the Sutlej and its main tributary, the Spiti river.

CONTINUED ON P8

China's info blockade HT-23 triggers Sutlej

The flow is also monitored at Khab where the Sutlej has been dammed to generate 1,500 MW of power for the Nathpa-Jhakri hydel project.

The Himachal Pradesh government constantly monitors the flow in the Pareechu through its department of science and technology. The lakes formed in the catchment areas of rivers originating from Tibet are monitored using satellite imaging. Monitoring the river's flow is crucial to minimise damage in case of flooding. The Pareechu wreaked havoc on June 26, 2005, when a glacial lake was formed after its course was breached.

The lake, the size of 20 football grounds, burst, flooding the Sutlej. The water washed away the strategic Hindustan Tibet road or National Highway 22 at a number of places. Ten bridges and 11 ropeways were swept away. Fifteen bridges were damaged on the 10-km stretch of the highway between Wangtoo and Samdoh alone. Though no loss of life was reported, 5,000 people were evacuated under the army's Operation Varuna. The total loss due to flooding was pegged at ₹800 crore.

The Pareechu originates in India and meanders through Tibet before merging into the Sutlej at Sumdoh. The glacial lake was formed in 2004 after a landslide blocked the flow and it burst on June 26, 2005.

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Rain expected in evening, maximum temp to be 22°C

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: Delhi witnessed a chilly morning with mild fog on Monday as the minimum temperature dropped to 5.9 degree Celsius, two notches below normal. There was shallow fog in the early hours with visibility going down to 600m at 5.30am in Safdurjung and 700m at Palam. As the day progressed, the visibility improved.

Railway officials said 36 trains were running late, 13 rescheduled and 10 cancelled due to low visibility in Delhi and other places in North India on Monday. There were no disruptions in the movement of flights in the early hours due to fog, said Delhi Inter-

...An active western disturbance is there over Northwest India from Monday with peak activity expected on January 23.

KULDEEP SRIVASTAVA, senior Met department scientist

national Airport Limited officials. The maximum temperature on Monday was recorded at 25.2 degree Celsius, four degrees above normal.

On Tuesday, generally cloudy sky is expected. Moderate fog is expected in the morning and light rain likely to occur towards afternoon or evening.

"A spell of light rain or thundershower is likely in Delhi and NCR on January 23 evening or night and moderate to dense fog is expected in the mornings of January 25 and 26. An active western disturbance is there over Northwest India from Monday with peak activity expected on January 23. In association with this system an induced cyclonic circulation is likely to form over West Rajasthan and neighbourhood. Moisture incursion will also take place over the region from Arabian Sea," Kuldeep Srivastava, a senior Met department scientist, said.

The maximum and minimum temperatures on Tuesday are likely to be around 22 and 9 degree Celsius respectively.

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Watershed for water conservation in Rajasthan

New targets set under Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR

New targets have been set for third phase of the Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan to make Rajasthan self-reliant in the water sector. The conservation of water resources will get the highest priority in the campaign, while steps will be taken to increase ground-water level and improve surface water flow in the watershed projects.

Ministers launched the scheme's third phase in various districts on Sunday

and called upon the people to join the State government's efforts to improve the availability of water.

Home Minister Gulab Chand Kataria launched the campaign at Sanganeer, near Jaipur, while Union Minister P.P. Chaudhary launched it in Pali.

'Crisis addressed'

Mr. Kataria said the Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan had addressed water crisis in several areas. The four-year-long campaign comprises four

phases of one year each, during which various works for conservation of water resources have been undertaken across the State.

The Minister said ₹62 crore has been allocated for the campaign's third phase, during which conservation works would be carried out at 4,198 water sources in 215 village panchayat areas.

Mr. Chaudhary said in Pali that the Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan had delivered encouraging results in increasing water table in the State.

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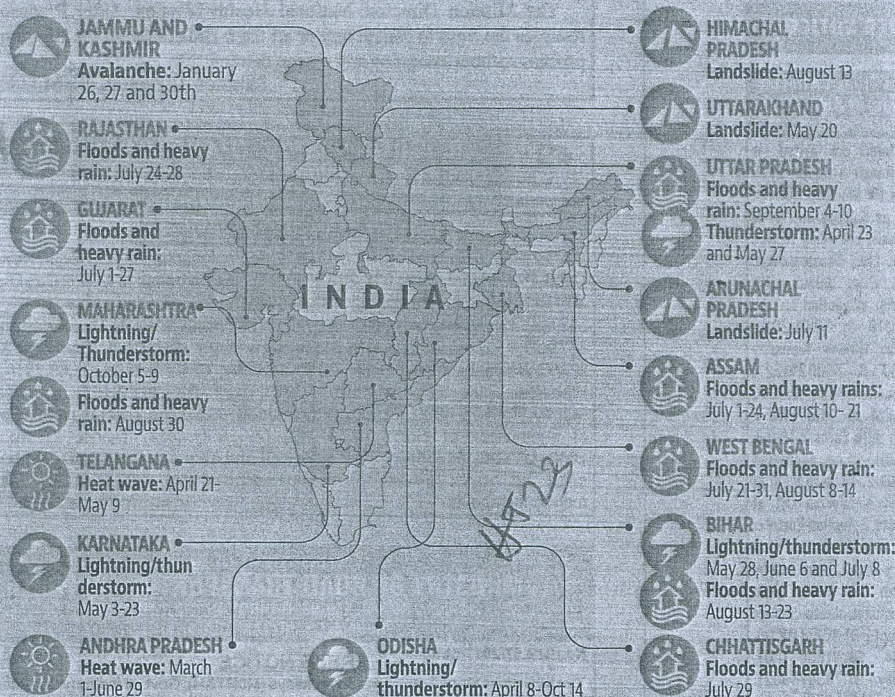
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Floods may hit 5 times more people in 25 yrs

FUTURE TENSE Study states that if additional adaptation steps are not taken, flooding could cause greater damage in the coming years

Major natural calamities in 2017



Source: Draft annual climate summary 2017, India Meteorological Department

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NEW DELHI: A recent global study has found that the number of people in India impacted by flooding of rivers may increase five times in next 25 years unless additional adaptation measures were taken.

India was hit by at least 19 extreme weather events in 2017, says a report by India Meteorological Department. A compilation of last year's extreme events showed that a majority of these were in the form of floods, heavy rains and landslides.

Extreme weather events, natural disasters and a failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation are three of the environmental risks that made it the top 10 risks, both in terms of likelihood and impact, facing the world in 2018, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report published last week.

Natural catastrophes are likely to increase as the planet becomes warmer and the earth experiences longer-term shifts and variability in weather patterns caused by climate change.

MICHAEL WILKINS, head sustainable finance, S&P Global Ratings

India is disproportionately impacted by a changing climate with impacts like growing frequency of extreme weather events, rise of sea level, and disruptive rainfalls.

"There is a huge rise in the extreme rain events since 1950s, almost three-fold," said Roxy Mathew Koll, a climate scientist

at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology. "Due to climate change and warming in the Arabian Sea, there are large fluctuations in the monsoon winds and an episodic surge in moisture transport which cause large-scale extreme rainfall events."

Environmental disasters aren't just a risk to human lives; there is an economic cost attached, too. "Natural catastrophes are likely to increase as the planet becomes warmer and the earth experiences longer-term shifts and variability in weather patterns caused by climate change," Michael Wilkins, head of sustainable finance, S&P Global Ratings, said in a release.

Environmental disasters, both natural and man-made, will be high on the agenda at the WEF 2018 that opens in Davos on Tuesday, where Prime Minister Narendra Modi will address the plenary session.

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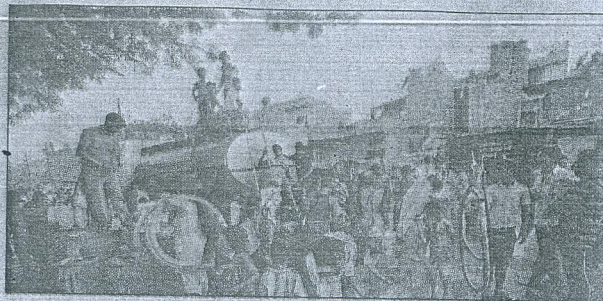
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Water supply to be hit as ammonia level spikes



Affected areas include the entire west, north and central Delhi, and parts of south Delhi. *Archive*

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 22

WITH AMMONIA levels in Yamuna spiking to almost twice the permissible limit on Monday, Delhi stares at a water crisis yet again.

According to Delhi Jal Board (DJB) officials, the production of drinking water had to be curtailed at all water treatment plants fed from the Yamuna after ammonia levels shot up to 1.6 parts per million as opposed to the acceptable limit of 0.6 parts per million. The supply of raw water in the Munak Canal, according to DJB officials, has also been reduced.

Affected areas include the entire west, north and central Delhi, and parts of south Delhi, including Delhi Cantonment and NDMC areas.

According to DJB sources, the

recurrent problem of a spike in ammonia levels in the water supply is because there is not enough water in the river.

Ecological flow of Yamuna — which is the minimum amount of water that must flow in the river at all times to sustain riverine ecosystems — is supposed to be 10 cubic meter per second (cumecs) as per a MoU signed between Delhi and Haryana in 1994.

"This means that the flow should be 10 cumecs at any given time. In December and January, which are the driest in the whole year, this level invariably falls. Discharge from polluting industrial units in Panipat and Sonapat add to the problem," a senior DJB official said.

Residents of affected areas can call 1916, 23527679, 23634469 for tankers, the DJB said in a statement.

23/11/18

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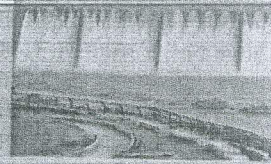
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सिंचाई और उद्योग के लिए नहीं मिलेगा पानी पीने के पानी में होगी कटौती

गांधीनगर, राज्य में गर्मी के मौसम में पानी का संकट मंडरा सकता है। गुजरात की जीवनरेखा मानी जाने वाली नर्मदा नदी पर बांध में पानी की आवक घटने के कारण इस वर्ष गुजरात को कम पानी आवंटित किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, जितना आवंटित किया गया उसमें से सिर्फ एक मिलियन एकड़ फीट ही पानी अब बचा है। इसलिए सिंचाई व उद्योग के लिए पानी नहीं दिया जाएगा। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने गर्मी के मौसम को देखते हुए पीने के पानी की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था का संकट खड़ा हो गया है। मुख्य सचिव डॉ. जे. एन. सिंह ने बताया कि नर्मदा आर्बॉर्ड के तहत गुजरात को 9 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी आवंटित किया जाता है। इस वर्ष मध्यप्रदेश में पिछले 15 वर्ष के मुकाबले कम बारिश के कारण पानी की आवक



कम हुई है। इस कारण गुजरात के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र व राजस्थान को पानी आवंटन में कमी की गई है। गुजरात को इस बार 4.71 मिलियन एकड़ फीट हिस्सा आवंटित किया गया, जो हर वर्ष की तुलना में 45 फीसदी से भी कम है। इन स्थितियों को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने महानगरपालिका व नगरपालिकाओं को वैकल्पिक जल व्यवस्था के निर्देश दिए हैं। सिंह ने बताया कि नर्मदा के पानी की सीमित उपलब्धता के साथ-साथ दूसरी ओर एक वर्ष के दौरान 9 हजार किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है।

पत्रिका-23-1-18

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नदियों को बेड़ियों में नहीं बांधना चाहिए : कुमार हि

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

पर्यावरण संरक्षण

हमारा इतिहास हमें यही शिक्षा देता है कि नदियों के आस-पास पनपने वाली जैव विविधता और संस्कृति को सजीव बनाए रखने के लिए नदी को बेड़ियों में नहीं बांधना चाहिए। यह बात यमुना बाँयोडायवर्सिटी पार्क में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में इतिहासकार प्रो. रवीन्द्र कुमार ने कही।

ईकोस्फेयर और इंडोस्ट्री की ओर से आयोजित अविरल संस्कृति : प्रवाह-अथाह परिचर्चा में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विविद्यालय के पूर्व कुलपति प्रो. कुमार ने कहा कि हमें नदियों का मान

- यमुना बाँयोडायवर्सिटी पार्क में परिचर्चा का आयोजन
- नदियों के आसपास जलाशय विकसित करने पर भी जोर

रखकर ही विकास कार्य को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। बाँयोडायवर्सिटी पार्क के प्रभारी वैज्ञानिक डॉ. फैयाज खुदसर ने नदियों के आस-पास जलाशय भी विकसित करने की बात की। परिचर्चा को राजवीर सिंह, सुरेश दहिया और एडवोकेट अवधेश ने भी संबोधित किया।