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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.

P. Mahram
23/4/18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

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23/4/18

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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Supply of Cauvery water to 15 villages put on hold till polls

Poornima Nataraj

BENGALURU: Poll promises are harder to keep and that would especially be true in the case of providing Cauvery water to 15 out of the 110 villages added to Bengaluru in 2007.

The reason? The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is woefully short of manpower to carry out the maintenance work to enable water supply.

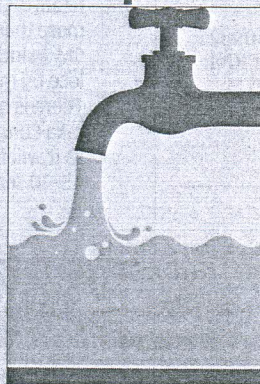
Sources said the board does not have valvemen, meter readers and water inspectors, with the model code of conduct putting a freeze on inviting tenders to hire personnel on contract. The code has also prevented the BWSSB from shifting existing workers.

Its engineers have confirmed that preparatory works to commission water supply have been completed in 15 villages — Herohalli, Vallabhanagar, Sonnenuhalli, Horamavu, parts of Siddapura, Dasarahalli, Challakere, Kudlu, Naganathapura, Parappana Agrahara, Ganakallu, parts of Uttarhalli, Thubarahalli, Begur and Haralur.

An engineer said trials had also been held and pipelines put to hydrology tests. All that remains now is the commissioning of water supply, which would begin once the board has adequate manpower.

The board is also acting with caution after the hardships to regularise water supply to KR Puram where, bowing to pressure from local leaders, it began supply in 2012 without collecting the Beneficiary Capital Contribution (BCC) — the initial amount paid for water connection. By then, people had gotten used to free Cauvery water for over a year.

Now though, the board



Still in the pipeline

■ BWSSB notified to supply water to 15 villages of 110 villages.

■ So far, 1,500 water connections have been approved by the board.

■ Tenders have been called to recruit 600-odd employees.

wants to first put enough staff members to do the maintenance work once the water supply is commissioned.

In March, it had called for tenders to hire over 600 workers, including engineers, but so far, it has only hired clerical workers and is still to call for recruitments for other posts.

The state government made the bold announcement that it would supply water to 110 villages before its tenure gets over. But now it is likely that the faucets can be turned on only after the elections.

But BWSSB Chairman Tushar Girinath refuted claims of manpower shortage and asserted that water supply will be commissioned to 15 villages that have been notified. He said the board had approved 1,500 applications for new connections and water supply would begin soon.

DH News Service

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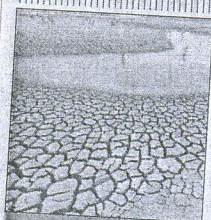
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'Normal' monsoon only statistical reality

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecast of a normal monsoon for this year has brought relief and cheer, and if the prediction comes true it will be the third consecutive year of a normal monsoon. The IMD has said that rainfall will be 97% of the long-term average of 89 cm, which makes it a normal monsoon year in meteorological terms. The IMD report also agrees with the prediction made by a private weather forecasting agency. The behaviour of the southwest monsoon is important because more than half of the cultivated land in the country depends on it in the absence of irrigation or water conservation facilities. Though the contribution of agriculture to the GDP is a low 15%, large numbers of people depend on it for livelihood, and so the importance of a normal monsoon cannot be overstated. A good monsoon aids agricultural production and puts more money in the hands of farmers, thus increasing the demand for goods, especially consumer goods, and boosting the economy.

But a normal monsoon for the whole country does not ensure that agriculture will be served well everywhere. Normalcy is a statistical norm and average, and what matters is the actual rainfall in particular regions and places. The spatial and temporal distribution of the rainfall is therefore very important. Though the monsoon was near normal last year for the country as a whole, it was deficient in 216 districts, and some parts of the country, including areas in Karnataka, experienced drought conditions.



"In last year's 'normal' season, rainfall was deficient in 216 dists"

There was farm distress in many areas. The temporal distribution was uneven, with the monsoon taking a break in August after a good start in June. So, it is to be seen when, how long and how much it rains in different areas of the country and that will determine how good the monsoon will be. The IMD will give a detailed picture before the outbreak of the monsoon, but it is yet to gain enough expertise to give a correct picture. The experimental plan to issue 15-day forecasts in various states, starting this year, will hopefully be of use to farmers.

Since predictions have gone wrong in the past in various ways, governments and farmers should be ready to face the prospect of a failure of monsoon or excess rains, at least in some parts of the country. The uncertainty about the monsoon makes it important for the country to extend irrigation facilities to all areas and to adopt techniques for efficient use of water and conservation of water everywhere. The possible impact of climate change on the monsoon, farming and all economic activities makes long-term planning about the use of water especially important.

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COMMENT

Poisoning disaster brewing in waters

KULJIT BAINS

MUCH as the ground water crisis caused by agriculture in Punjab is discussed and well documented, there is another crisis no less serious, and perhaps with graver consequences in the short run, brewing in the state. Poisoning of our waters — in rivers, in ground, and on the surface — through household effluents released untreated. Under immediate threat is the health of the state's residents in the present day as well as that of future generations through chemical residues permeating into the ground.

The Tribune reported last week a shocking practice of a village (Ramuwala Daliawali, Faridkot) having bored a 260-foot deep hole in the ground and injecting sewage into it. Their simple explanation is there is no other option, as the village pond is also not capable of handling the wastewater. Earlier there have been reports of even some industries doing the same with their effluents surreptitiously on their premises. The consequences over the long term cannot be hard to imagine. And there is no saying where all this practice may be in use.

The reason behind this is misgovernance and lack of foresight on the part of the government, and irresponsibility combined with greed of the public. Over the past decade most villages have been connected to piped water supply under various projects. It was a necessity, and therefore not something a government would delay for the sake of mere planning, especially when money came from international agencies. That was the first step of the recipe for disaster.

The state was about to start pumping out water in untold quantities, to be ultimately drained into a system that was designed decades ago to handle water coming from mere hand-pumps. Essentially, a system meant to handle a trickle, has been overwhelmed by a flood. Next is the ultimate destination of this water, which in most cases was the village pond. But not only village ponds have been encroached upon or are

ill-maintained, they also do not have the capacity to contain even a fraction of the water being generated. Thus it is a double jeopardy of there being no drainage to carry the water, as well as no managed end disposal. The result is streets and ponds overflowing with sewage.

While this is for the infrastructure designed to create havoc, an aspect that is promoting irresponsible behavior on the part of village residents is the tariff system. They are required to pay a very small fixed amount for the water, with no bar on how much they consume. Having paid the amount, most believe it is their right to take as much as they want. The result is reckless use, whether to wash courtyards or clothes, or simply not turning off a tap. The need is to implement a metered charge, even if the amount only be nominal. That will encourage responsibility.

While several villages have reported higher incidence of disease, there is a parallel excess happening in urban areas, which is destroying our rivers. The huge amounts of sewage generated in towns is being released untreated into water channels and rivers. There are 87 sewage treatment plants (STPs) in 67 cities and towns, but only 15 of them are releasing acceptably clean water, according to official data. As many as 99 towns are listed as having no STP.

But there is a fundamental deficiency in even the ambition of the proposals. And that is the assumption that only urban areas need STPs. Villages need them as much. Wherever there is public supply of water, there has to be a treatment plant, size being proportional to the amount of water drained. As of today there would be no data on the quantities involved, or any study to correlate the sewage situation to cases of illness.

Even if the government begins in the right earnest today, it will be not be before at least a decade that villages may get the drains and STPs required. This is a project that cannot be launched a day too soon. The present generation is leaving a huge financial debt on the next; but the debt of health is one that even loans will not be able to repay.

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Canals dry, cotton sowing hit

12 villages collect ₹7 lakh, employ labourers to clean southern canal

PRAFUL CHANDER NAGPAL

FAZILKA, APRIL 22

The sowing of cotton began on April 15 and will continue till May 15 in Fazilka district. But due to the scarcity of canal-based irrigation water, farmers are facing a tough time.

As the brackish subsoil water is not fit for irrigation, the majority of border area farmers whose land falls at the tail-end of the non-perennial canal system are largely dependent on canal water.

The delay in the cleaning of canals has worsened the situation. "The department should immediately release the water after repairing the water outlets and allow the water to flow to the tail-end of the canals. Every farmer should get his allotted share without any prejudice," demanded Hardip Dhaka, sarpanch of the last border village Khanwala.

Upset over the slow speed of repair and cleaning of the distributaries of the Southern Branch Canal due to financial crisis, the villagers have con-



Labourers clean the southern canal in Fazilka. TRIBUNE PHOTO

stituted a farmers committee on canal water headed by former Fazilka MLA Dr Mohinder Kumar Rinwa.

Dr Rinwa told *The Tribune* that 12 affected villages, including New Lakhewali, Kheowali and Bandiwala, had collected about Rs 7 lakh and pressed labourers — along with MGNREGA labourers provided by the

district administration — into service to clean the Southern Branch Canal and its distributaries.

Dr Rinwa said that on taking a round of the canals, it was noticed that some farmers at Chahlan, Shajrana and Kheowali villages had installed pumps on the canals illegally. These need to be removed.

The worst-affected cotton

belt villages are Khanwala, Kabulshah, Kerian Murawala, Sivana, Bareka, Roopnaar, Shahtirwala, Tullanwali, Lakhewali Dhab and Hiranwali. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Dalbir Singh Dhaliwal said that water would be released in the canals from June 1. He said that a team of officials has been directed to get water outlets repaired soon.

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Delay in canal cleaning, farmers left high & dry

OUR CORRESPONDENT

ABOHAR, APRIL 22

The entire canal system in the Abohar irrigation circle — spread over Abohar, Balluana and Fazilka constituencies — has been closed for three weeks for the cleaning of sub-canals. The purpose was to ensure sufficient supply of water to the tail-end villages. But no work has been done.

The authorities had promised to release water on Sunday to facilitate the sowing of cotton as per the schedule suggested by agricultural scientists, but it was not done.

Upset over it, hundreds of farmers from Ghallu, Khippanwali, Azamwala, Katehra, Ramkot and Bodiwala Peetha on Sunday staged a protest near Ghallu village on the Abohar-Fazilka stretch of the national highway. Braving 41°C temperature, women too raised slogans against the government for water mismanagement.

Senior officials, including SP (D) Vinod Kumar; SP Abohar Amarjit Singh Mat-



Farmers protest on the highway near Abohar on Sunday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

wani; DSP (Balluana) Rahul Bhardwaj and Mukhtiar Singh Rana, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, negotiated with the protesters. The protesters were led by Khippanwali sarpanch Satya Dev, Jagjit Singh Gill and Rajinder Singh Brar.

Farmers said that during the decade-long rule of the SAD-BJP alliance, the area was neglected. Sub-canals were neither repaired nor cleaned, thereby economically ruining the farmers in the tail-end villages.

At that time, Congress leaders had led farmers' protests. But after the party formed the government a year ago, nothing substantial was done to improve the situation.

After about two-hour protest, the farmers agreed to defer the dharna by 48 hours. XEN Rana assured to start the cleaning work by arranging JCB machines on Monday. Workers under the MGNREGA scheme would also be deployed to clean the Arniwala minor and other sub-canals manually, he said.

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Rain, snow bring back wintry cold in Valley

RIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

Srinagar, April 20

One of the heaviest spells of rain in the recent months along with snowfall in the higher reaches on Friday brought back wintry cold to the Valley and inundated roads in the summer capital. The rainfall began late Thursday night and continued throughout the day on Friday. The intensity of rainfall increased significantly in the afternoon hours and forced residents to rush to their homes.

The region's higher reaches, including Gulmarg in north Kashmir and Sonamarg in central Kashmir, also received light snowfall.

The downpour is one of the heaviest in recent months, which had record-



Cars move through a waterlogged street near Jahangir Chowk in Srinagar on Friday. AMIN WAR

April showers

- The state Meteorological Department said light to moderate rain and thundershowers with isolated heavy falls were expected at most places in Kashmir on Saturday
- April is one of the rainiest months in Kashmir with an average of 6.5 rainy days and 85.4 mm rainfall in Srinagar

ed largely deficient precipitation and forced the state government to prepare a drought-action plan.

The precipitation this month, however, has partially stabilised the situation and swelled the Jhelum's water level. The river, which had been flowing below zero-mark for several months, registered an increase this month as the region received recurring spells of rain.

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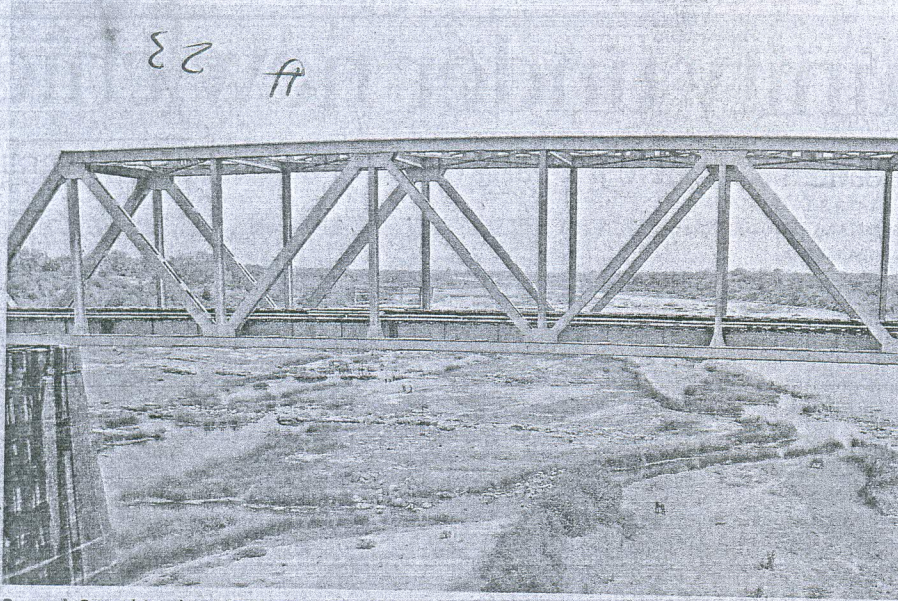
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A river ran through it



Seared: Scorching heat in Nagpur has caused the Kanhan river to dry up, as the summer nears its peak in the State. ■ S. SUDARSHAN

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 22.04.2018 in the

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Lost haven: Fishermen get down to work at Satyanarayanpur village in the Sunderbans. The wetland faces a threat from climate change and rise in sea level. • AP

Ramsar tag likely for Sunderbans

Experts and activists say the status is not enough to preserve the unique and endangered ecosystem

SHIV SAHAY SINGH
KOLKATA

The Sunderban Reserve Forest, spread of 4,260 sq. km. with over 2,000 sq. km. of mangrove forests and creeks, is likely to be declared a Ramsar Site soon. Earlier this week, the West Bengal government gave its approval to the State Forest Department to apply for recognition under the Ramsar Convention.

"We have got approval from the government. All the necessary documents are ready and through the Government of India, we will apply to the Ramsar Convention Secretariat. It will take anything between three and six months for the status," Ravi Kanta Sinha, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, West Bengal, told *The Hindu*.

Mr. Sinha said, being conferred the status of a wetland of international importance will not only be a matter of pride for the Sunderbans but

Largest mangrove forest in the world

The Sunderbans was made a UNESCO world heritage site in 1987, and could become a Ramsar site soon

4,260
sq. km.
Area of
Sunderbans

125 sq. km.
Wetland
area

• Home to about
100 Royal
Bengal tigers

26 Ramsar sites in
India, including East
Kolkata Wetlands

43%

Of India's mangrove
cover is in the
Sunderbans



also bring a lot of international scientific attention and intervention to the area.

The Indian Sunderbans, with 2,114 sq. km. of mangrove forests, comprise almost 43% of the mangrove cover in the country according to a 2017 Forest Survey of India report. Other than the

forests, home to about 100 Royal Bengal tigers, the creeks and river systems of the Sunderbans are also part of the reserve forest and once conferred a Ramsar site status, it will be the largest protected wetland in the country.

There are currently 26

sites in India recognised as Ramsar wetland sites of international importance, including the East Kolkata Wetlands also in West Bengal.

Alarming reduction

Experts, however have been raising questions about increased encroachment at the East Kolkata Wetlands.

"Spread over 125-square-km (12,500 hectare) the wetland area of the water bodies have been decreasing over the past three decades. In 1986, the percentage of water bodies was 30.6% which dropped to 26.3% and in 2011 further dropped to 24.7%," Ajanta Dey, joint secretary of Nature Environment and Wildlife Society, said.

Environmental activist Subhas Datta said the Sunderbans is already a World Heritage Site, and another feather in its cap as a Ramsar site will not help in its conservation, even as the recognition has not helped the

East Kolkata Wetlands.

"What is required is the implementation of existing laws and regulations by the tribunals. I have submitted more than 500 photos citing environmental degradation of the Sunderbans before the National Green Tribunal," Mr. Datta said.

Other than threats such as climate change, sea level rise, widespread construction and clearing of mangrove forests for fisheries is posing a danger to the Sunderbans. Ms. Dey said another threat is the 1,320-mega-watt coal-based thermal power plant at Rampal, just a few kilometres north of the reserve forest in Bangladesh.

"Sunderbans is a contiguous ecosystem spread across India and Bangladesh and any adverse move will affect the entire ecosystem. We had raised the issue at the IUCN [International Union for Conservation of Nature] meeting of 2017," she said.

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A call to end plastic pollution

On the 48th Earth Day, organisers seek a ban on plastic straws, coffee stirrers

ASSOCIATED PRESS
WASHINGTON

Cities and nations are looking at banning plastic straws and stirrers in hopes of addressing the world's plastic pollution problem. This was also the central theme of the 48th annual Earth Day organised on Sunday.

Australian scientists Denise Hardesty and Chris Wilcox estimate, using trash collected on U.S. coastlines during cleanups over five years, that there are nearly 7.5 million plastic straws lying around America's shorelines. They figure that means 437 million to 8.3 billion plastic straws are on the entire world's coastlines.

Oceans at risk

But that huge number suddenly seems small when you look at all the plastic trash bobbing around oceans. Professor Jenna Jambeck of the University of Georgia calculates that nearly nine million tonnes end up in the world's oceans and coastlines each



Children playing on a beach filled with plastic waste in Manila, Philippines. ■ GETTY IMAGES

year, as of 2010, according to her 2015 study in the journal *Science*.

That's just in and near oceans. Each year more than 35 million tonnes of plastic pollution are produced around the earth and about a quarter of that ends up around the water.

"For every pound of tuna we're taking out of the ocean, we're putting two pounds of plastic in the ocean," says Sherry Lippiatt,

California regional coordinator for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's marine debris programme.

Organisers of Earth Day have proclaimed ending plastics pollution this year's theme. And following in the footsteps of several U.S. cities such as Seattle and Miami Beach, British PM Theresa May in April called on the nations of the British commonwealth to consider ban-

ning plastic straws, coffee stirrers and plastic swabs with cotton on the end.

Paper straw

McDonald's will test paper straws in some U.K. locations next month and keep all straws behind the counter, so that customers have to ask for them. "Together with our customers we can do our bit and use fewer straws," says Paul Pomroy, who runs the company's U.K. business. The issue of straws and marine animals got more heated after a 2015 viral video showing rescuers removing a straw from a sea turtle's nose.

"Bans can play a role," says oceanographer Kara Lavender Law.

Scientists say that unless you are disabled or a small child, plastic straws are unnecessary and a ban is a good start. "Items that people use for a few minutes 'are sticking round for our lifetime and longer,' Ms. Lippiatt says.

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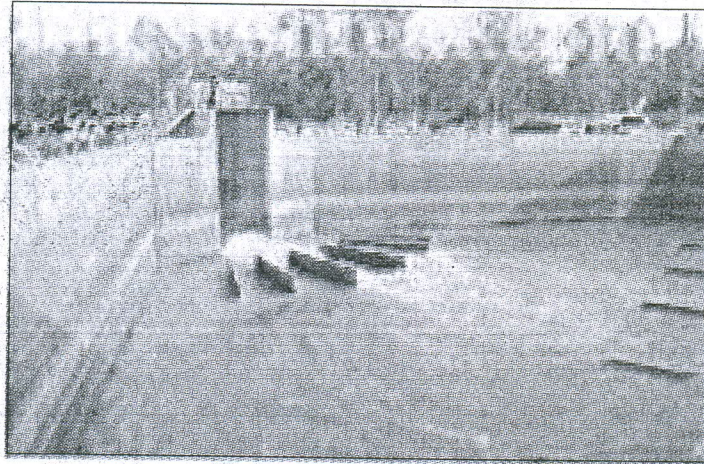
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यमुनापार में शनिवार सुबह तक बना रहा जल संकट

पंजाब
22-4-18

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): सोनिया विहार से ग्रेटर कैलाश जाने वाली पानी की लाइन फटने के कारण यमुनापार के कई इलाकों में जारी जल संकट शनिवार देर शाम तक बना रहा है। हालांकि यह लाइन गुरुवार को फटी थी जिसे दुरुस्त करने का काम जलबोर्ड ने उसी समय शुरू कर दिया था। इसके चलते यमुनापार के ज्यादातर इलाकों में पानी की सप्लाई रोकनी पड़ी। इससे गुरुवार, शुक्रवार और शनिवार सुबह लोगों को काफी परेशानी हुई। लोगों ने जलबोर्ड के हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर इस बारे में जानने की कोशिश की लेकिन उन्हें कोई संतुष्टिजनक जवाब नहीं मिला। हालांकि इस दौरान यमुनापार के कई इलाकों में वैकल्पिक आधार पर पानी की आपूर्ति हुई तो कहीं कम दबाव पर पानी आया।

इस बारे में जलबोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष निदेश मोहनिया ने बताया कि सराय काले खां के



पास एनएच 24 पर पाइप लाइन फटने के कारण सोनिया विहार जलशोधन संयंत्र को पूरी तरह बंद करना पड़ा। क्योंकि किसी

पाइप लाइन के फटने या लीक होने की स्थिति में पूरे संयंत्र को बंद करना करना पड़ता है। इससे अन्य इलाकों में भी पानी

यहां हुई परेशानी...

गुरुवार, शुक्रवार और शनिवार सुबह को यमुना विहार, उस्मानपुर, शास्त्री पार्क, नंदनगरी भजनपुरा करावल नगर सहित यमुनापार के कई इलाकों में जलापूर्ति का संकट बना रहा।

की आपूर्ति अवरुद्ध हो जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि सोनिया विहार संयंत्र की क्षमता 140 एमजीडी है। इससे यमुना पार सहित कई इलाकों में पानी जाता है। लेकिन सराय काले खां के पास फटी पाइप लाइन पूरी तरह से दुरुस्त हो चुकी है। जिसके चलते सोनिया विहार प्लांट से जुड़े इलाकों में शनिवार शाम से जलापूर्ति सामान्य होने लगी है। जलबोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष ने दावा किया कि रविवार सुबह तक यमुनापार के सभी इलाकों में पानी की आपूर्ति पूरी तरह सामान्य हो जाएगी।

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

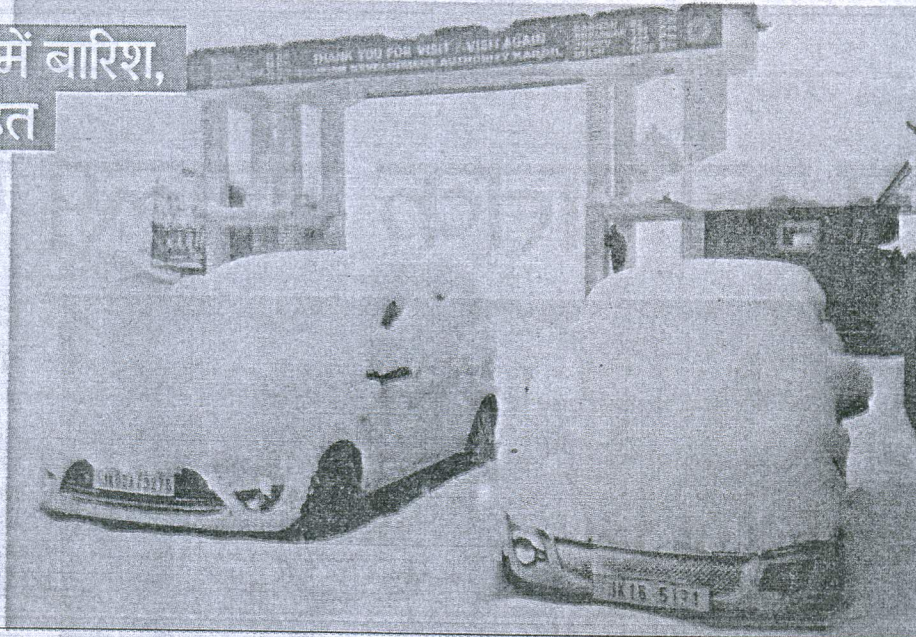
M.P. Chronicle
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The Times of India (A)
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पत्रिका-21-4-18

पहाड़ी इलाकों में बारिश, बर्फबारी से राहत

जम्मू @ पत्रिका. कश्मीर में पहाड़ों पर ताजा बर्फबारी और जमीनी इलाकों पर बारिश से शुक्रवार को दिन में सर्दी बढ़ गई है। 12 घंटों में जोजिला पास, द्रास, कारगिल, पूछ राजौरी, बनी, गुलमर्ग और अन्य ऊंचाई वाले इलाकों में कई फीट तक बर्फबारी हुई। बर्फबारी के कारण जम्मू, श्रीनगर और लेह की कई अहम सड़कें बंद कर दी गई हैं। बर्फबारी के बाद श्रीनगर-लेह राजमार्ग के साथ सोनमार्ग-जोजिला रोड को बंद कर दिया गया। हाईवे पर 8 इंच से ज्यादा बर्फ जमा है।



हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल में फसल पर संकट

चंडीगढ़. हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल के इलाकों में शुक्रवार को बारिश से खेतों में कटाई के लिए तैयार फसल को नुकसान हुआ है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में इससे पहले की बारिश से बागानों में सब्जियों की फसल को क्षति हुई थी। बारिश के विपरीत असर के साथ-साथ हरियाणा में सैकड़ों एकड़ में खड़ी गेहूं की फसल नष्ट हो गई। इसी के साथ-साथ पंजाब में अमृतसर में आंथी से नुकसान की जानकारी मिली है।

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किस हाल में यमुना...



दिल्ली की यमुना (कालिंदी) में इन्डस्ट्रियल वेस्ट की वजह से उस पर सफेद झाग की परत जम गई है। औद्योगिक कचरे से यमुना का प्रवाह थम गया है। नदी पूरी तरह से प्रदूषित हो चुकी है। कुछ साल पहले इस नदी की कुछ फोटोज भी सामने आई थीं। इनमें महिलाएं छठ पूजा भी इसी झाग वाले प्रदूषित पानी में कर रही थीं। इस पूजा के लिए उनको नदी में कमर तक उतरना होता है, लेकिन प्रदूषित होने के बाद भी महिलाओं ने इस नदी में पूजा की थी। यमुना का प्रदूषण इतना बढ़ गया है कि यहां पक्षियों की संख्या करीब 80 फीसदी तक गिर गई है। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक यमुना क्षेत्र में वजीराबाद से निजामुद्दीन तक इस साल मात्र 594 पक्षी देखे गए, जबकि साल 2016 में यहां पक्षियों की संख्या 2640 थी। यमुना बुरी तरह से प्रदूषित है और जलीय जीवन का हैबिटेट तेजी से बिगड़ रहा है। यह भी कारण है कि पक्षियों की संख्या घट रही है।

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गर्मी तीन दिन में बढ़ने के आसार

दि-21-4-18



उफ़ रे गर्मी

नई दिल्ली | कार्यालय संवाददाता

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में शुक्रवार सुबह पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के चलते कई जगहों पर हल्की बूदाबादी हुई। वहीं, कई इलाकों में दिन भर तेज हवाएं चलीं। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार तीन दिन 25 से 30 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से हवाएं चल सकती हैं। वहीं, 25 अप्रैल

आंधी की वजह से दिल्ली हवाईअड्डे पर दृश्यता घटी

दिल्ली हवाईअड्डे पर शुक्रवार शाम तेज धूल भरी आंधी के चलते दृश्यता का स्तर घट गया। यहां सुबह दृश्यता का स्तर जहां 4000 मीटर था, वह शाम को 2500 मीटर तक पहुंच गया। यहां सुबह हवा की अधिकतम गति सात किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा थी, वहीं शाम को आंधी शुरू होने पर यह 46 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा तक पहुंच गई। हवाईअड्डे पर मौसम विभाग के प्रमुख डॉक्टर राजेंद्र जीनामनी ने बताया कि हवाईअड्डे पर 23 से 25 अप्रैल के बीच तेज हवाएं चलती रहेंगी।

को अधिकतम तापमान 42 डिग्री सेल्सियस के करीब रह सकता है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिक कुलदीप श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि उत्तर पश्चिमी हवाओं के प्रभाव के चलते हवा में आर्द्रता का स्तर घटने से तीन दिनों में गर्मी बढ़ेगी। 23

अप्रैल से अधिकतम तापमान 40 डिग्री सेल्सियस से अधिक रह सकता है। 26

अप्रैल से एक पश्चिमी विक्षोभ सक्रिय हो रहा है। इसके चलते 25 व 26 अप्रैल को दिल्ली व आसपास के कुछ इलाकों में तेज हवाओं के साथ हल्की बारिश

पालम सबसे ज्यादा गर्म रहे

इलाके	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम
पालम	40.2	26.2
आयानगर	40.2	25.6
जाफरपुर	39.8	24.6
साफदरजंग	39.5	24.0
लोधी रोड	38.7	22.6

(सभी आंकड़े मौसम विभाग के अनुसार हैं। तापमान डिग्री सेल्सियस में है।)

हो सकती है। शुक्रवार को अधिकतम तापमान 39.5 व न्यूनतम तापमान 24 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा। वहीं, शनिवार को आसमान साफ रहेगा। अधिकतम तापमान 37 और न्यूनतम तापमान 21 डिग्री सेल्सियस के करीब रहेगा।

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आखिर कब उबरेंगे जलसंकट से

नहीं सुधर रहे हालात, अब भी झिरिया का ही सहारा

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

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कवर्धा . हर साल की वही दिक्कत, बावजूद जिला प्रशासन और जनप्रतिनिधि जलसंकट से वनांचलवासियों को उबार नहीं पा रहे हैं। हैण्डपंप के अलावा वनांचल में पानी का अन्य कोई समुचित साधन या व्यवस्था तक नहीं किया जा सका है।

पंडरिया और बोड़ला विकासखंड में ऐसे कई गांव हैं जहां पर पानी की समस्या विकराल हो चुकी है। हैण्डपंप सूख चुके हैं। कुछ हैण्डपंप चल रहे हैं, लेकिन कई घंटे की मेहतन के बाद भी घड़ा भरने तक पानी नहीं निकल पाता। पंडरिया ब्लॉक के चाउर डोंगरी, बासाटोला, ठेंगाटोला, डेपरापानी, मजगांव, मराडबरा, तेलियापानी लेदरा, बाहपानी, बिरुलडीह, भल्लिन दादर सहित कई गांव हैं जहां पर पानी की समस्या बनी हुई है। प्रत्येक गांव की आबादी 200 से 300 के बीच है। यहां के हैण्डपंप दम तोड़ चुके हैं। ऐसे में



यहां के ग्रामीण परिवार झिरिया से पानी लाकर निस्तारी कर रहे हैं। मुख्य रूप से इन्हें केवल खाना पकाने और पीने के लिए ही पानी मिल पा रहा है।

कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं : वनांचल में ग्रामीणों के पास

झिरिया के अलावा कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं है।

यदि झिरिया का पानी साफ है तो उबालकर पीया जा सकता है, लेकिन यदि पानी गंदा, मटमैला है तो पीने योग्य नहीं रह जाता और इसी तरह के हालात अभी कई

दर्जन गांवों में देखने को मिल रहा है। बावजूद इनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है। वनांचल में जहां हर साल पानी की समस्या होती है वहां पर गंभीरता से ध्यान देते हुए व्यवस्था दुरुस्त करनी चाहिए।



पानी के लिए तीन किमी का सफर

पंडरिया विकासखंड के वनांचल ग्राम भल्लिन दादर के हैण्डपंप सूख चुके हैं। इसके चलते यहां के ग्रामीण डेढ़ किलोमीटर दूर नाले के पास पानी के लिए जाते हैं। यहां पर इन्होंने झिरिया बनाया है। इसी झिरिया से पूरे गांव की निस्तारी हो रही है। ग्रामीणों की सुबह केवल पानी लाने ले जाने में बितता है तब कहीं जाकर अन्न पकता है। पानी की कमी के चलते भरी गर्मी वनांचल में ग्रामीण कई दिनों तक नहाते ही नहीं। और यह केवल एक गांव की स्थिति बयां नहीं रहा, ऐसे कई गांव हैं, जहां पर पानी की समस्या है।

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23 अप्रैल, 2018 सोमवार

विविधा

3

ब्रह्मपुत्र, सतलज में प्रवाह के आंकड़े साझा करने के लिए चीन तैयार

बीजिंग, (भाषा): चीन ने भारत के साथ ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलज नदी में जल प्रवाह से संबंधित (हाइड्रोलॉजिकल) आंकड़ों को साझा करने की व्यवस्था फिर शुरू करने पर सहमति जताई है। विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज ने आज इसकी जानकारी दी। दोनों देशों के सैनिकों के बीच डोकलाम क्षेत्र में तनातनी के बाद से चीन ने इन नदियों के प्रवाह की स्थिति की सूचनाएं भारत के साथ साझा करने का सिलसिला बंद कर दिया था जबकि ये आंकड़े बाढ़ आदि का पूर्वानुमान लगाने की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (एससीओ) की विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए सुषमा



स्वराज कल यहां चार दिवसीय यात्रा पर पहुंचीं। स्वराज ने अपने चीनी समकक्ष वांग यी से मुलाकात की। दोनों के बीच कई द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों तथा संबंधों को सुधारने के

लिए उच्च - स्तरीय वार्ता बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा हुई।

स्वराज ने वांग के साथ संयुक्त मीडिया कार्यक्रम में कहा, मैं 2018 में ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलज नदी से जुड़े आंकड़े फिर से साझा करने के चीन के कदम की प्रशंसा करती हूँ क्योंकि यह मुद्दा सीधे इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों से जुड़ा है। पिछले महीने, भारत के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने इस मुद्दे पर अपने चीनी समकक्षों से बात की थी। मौजूदा द्विपक्षीय समझौता व्यवस्था के तहत, चीन बाढ़ के मौसम के दौरान भारत को ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी और सतलज नदी की जल प्रवाह संबंधी जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 23.04.2018 in the

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Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi) ✓

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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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and documented at Bhadrath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC

हिंडन की सफाई को कमिशनर मेरठ के साथ हजारों लोग उतरे, पुराने स्वरूप में लौटेंगी नदियां पश्चिम में नदियों को जिंदा करने का जन आंदोलन शुरू हुआ

मेरठ | सलीम अहमद

सम्यक्ता को जीवन देने वाली नदियां फिर से अपने पुराने स्वरूप में लौटेंगी। यह निर्मल और अविरल होंगी। वेस्ट यूपी में प्रशासनिक अफसरों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के साथ ही आम लोग एक साथ नदियों की सफाई के लिए जी जान से जुट गए हैं।

बिजनौर में मालन नदी की मलीनता को दूर करने के लिए किसानों और प्रशासन ने जंग शुरू की तो अन्य जिलों में भी नदियों की सफाई जनांदोलन बन गया। रविवार

को हिंडन नदी में सफाई के लिए मेरठ कमिशनर डॉ. प्रभात कुमार के साथ हजारों लोग उतर गए।

हिंडन को निर्मल बनाने के लिए कमिशनर मेरठ डॉ. प्रभात कुमार ने जो मुहिम शुरू की, वह मेरठ और सहारनपुर मंडल में जनांदोलन का रूप लेती जा रही है। सहारनपुर में पांवघोई, मुजफ्फरनगर में हिंडन और काली वेस्ट, मेरठ-गाजियाबाद और नोएडा में हिंडन की सफाई में प्रशासनिक अफसरों के साथ जनता जुट गई है। नदियों को पुराने स्वरूप में लौटाने और एक बार फिर से इन्हें

जीवनदायिनी बनाने के लिए मुहिम तेजी पकड़ रही है।

गंगा को निर्मल और अविरल बनाने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ के निर्देश पर सूबे के 27 जिलों में जागरूकता अभियान चल रहा है। गंगा हरितिमा अभियान से गांव-गांव को जोड़ा जा रहा है। रविवार को मखदूमपुर गंगा घाट पर आरती हुई। लोगों ने श्रमदान करते हुए गंगा की सफाई की। मुजफ्फरनगर में काली वेस्ट और बिजनौर में मालन नदी की मलीनता से लगातार जंग जारी है।



बागपत के पुरामहादेव में रविवार को हिंडन की सफाई में जुटे मंडल आयुक्त। • हिन्दुस्तान

एनजीटी मंगीर

पश्चिमी यूपी में नदियों की हालत और लोगों की स्थिति को लेकर एनजीटी ने प्रशासन को नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने और नदियों के किनारे लोगों को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने, प्रदूषित जल के प्रवाह को रोकने के निर्देश दिए थे।

हर तरफ दिखा जुनून

- मेरठ : कमिशनर डॉ. प्रभात कुमार ने निर्मल हिंडन अभियान से जुड़े लोगों के साथ पुरा महादेव में सफाई कार्य किया।
- मुजफ्फरनगर : काली वेस्ट नदी की सफाई के लिए डीएम के अलावा गांवों के प्रधान, किसानों और आम लोगों ने मुहिम छेड़ दी।
- सहारनपुर : पांवघोई की सफाई में आम लोग जुटे हुए हैं।