

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

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

Dated 25/9/17

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

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

S. H. Chaudhary
25/9/17
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

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25/9/2017

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

OK

News item/letter/article/editorial published on

24/9/17

in the

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

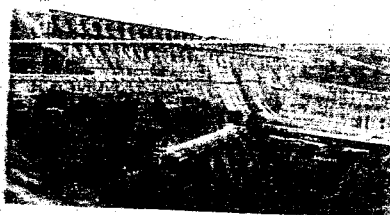
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hind
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle
Aa (Hindi)
Indian Worker
Nal Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Elite

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WHERE

In Gujarat, after Narmada dam focus on canals



On September 17, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the completion of Gujarat's lifeline, the Narmada dam project, the foundation of which was laid by the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in 1961.

Why did it take so long?

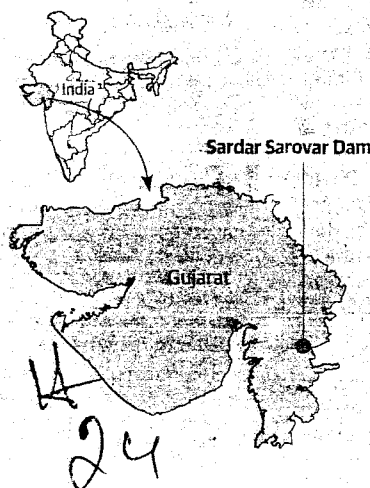
The Sardar Sarovar dam, built over the Narmada river in south Gujarat, is the second biggest concrete gravity dam by volume after the Grand Coulee Dam in the U.S. It faced many hurdles, including the World Bank's refusal to fund it on grounds of environmental damage and displacement of tribals in Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Mr. Modi criticised those who tried to stop the project and said that despite all obstructions and massive challenges, the people of Gujarat were determined to complete the project. The cost, originally pegged at ₹6,000 crore, has increased several times over and is now estimated to be around ₹50,000 crore.

When will the network be built?

The project was originally planned to deliver water to the parched Saurashtra, Kutch and north Gujarat regions and also parts of neighbouring Rajasthan. The question being asked by farmers, the real beneficiaries of the project, is when will the canals to bring the water all the way from south Gujarat to the parched fields in Surendranagar, Rajkot or Banaskantha be completed.

Though the dam has been built with full height permitted by the Supreme Court, all gates have been closed as the canal network is not in place to take water from the dam to the fields in the project command area.



As per the Gujarat government's figures, the Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectares, covering 3,112 villages of 73 taluks in 15 districts of Gujarat, 2.46 lakh hectares in Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 3,75,00 hectares in Maha-

rashtra. The project's canal network involves a 532 km main canal and 32 branch canals and minor, sub-minor canals and finally field channels. Though the main canal was completed a decade ago, the State authorities have not been able to build minors, sub-minors and field channels to realise the full benefits of the project. "Under the original plan, about 90,389 km of canal network was proposed to be built to irrigate 1.8 million hectares in Gujarat. However, there is no clarity on how much network has been built so far and the area it has brought under irrigation," says the former BJP Chief Minister Suresh Mehta.

He said that instead of building the canal network according to the original plan, the State government had, in fact, reduced the command area and the canal network without obtaining permission from the authorities. According to him, the State brought down the canal network size from 90,389 km to 71,748 km, which means a reduction of 18,641 km.

Academic Vidhyut Jodhi, who has written two books on the project, said that not more than three lakh hectares was under irrigation by Narmada waters because the government, having completed the main canal and branch canals, had not built field channels to take the water to the last mile.

Owing to absence of minor, sub-minor and field channels, farmers along the branch canals have put up diesel engines to draw water to irrigate their farms which are near the main canal network.

What is the way ahead?

Having built the dam, the State must strive to make it a participatory project which means handing over the water management to local water users' associations in villages. So far, the government has only registered such associations on paper. Farmers will need to be educated on crop patterns to boost production.

MAHESH LANGA

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 21/9/17 in the

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

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

M.P. Chronicle
A.P. (Hindi)
Prakash
Kali Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Bnt

and documented at Bhadrirath/English & Publicity Section, CWC

AP wants TS deleted from Polavaram plea before NGT

FROM COURTS

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 20

The National Green Tribunal in Delhi on Wednesday directed the Telangana state government and RELA, an NGO, to respond on two applications filed by the AP government seeking to delete the TS government from the hearing of petitions with regard to the Polavaram project and also urging the NGT not to hear petitions against the project till cases pending before the Supreme Court are disposed.

A three-member bench of the NGT, headed by its chairman Justice Swatantra Kumar, was dealing with two applications by the AP government opposing hearing of a petition by the Readiness for Empowerment through Legitimate Action, the NGO from Telangana.

Senior counsel of Supreme Court A.K. Ganguly and AP advocate-general D. Srinivas submitted that consent of the TS government was not required for construction of the Polavaram project since Section 90 (3) of AP Reorganisation Act states that such consent was deemed.

They told the bench that there will not be any submergence in TS after the merger of seven mandals with residuary AP.

Referring to the second application wherein it was

CEMENT FIRM POLLUTING VILLAGE, SAY PETITIONERS

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 20

The Hyderabad High Court on Wednesday issued notices to the Central and TS governments on a PIL seeking stay on the construction of third unit of Nagarjuna Cements Ltd. in Suryapet district.

A division bench comprising Acting Chief Justice Ramesh Ranganathan and Justice J. Uma Devi was dealing with the petition, filed by Sevabhai Yuvajana Sangham of

Mattampalli mandal of Suryapet district.

Karunakar Reddy, counsel for the petitioner, submitted that the company had begun its expansion work for the third unit despite objections by the locals, raised during the public hearing.

He submitted that the cement unit has been causing air and water pollution of the area.

The bench directed the respondents to file their counter affidavits by Oct 10.

TS told to give details of vaccination drive

The Hyderabad High Court has directed the TS government to place details of ongoing measles-rubella immunisation drive for children under the age of 15 years.

A division bench comprising Acting Chief Justice Ramesh Ranganathan and Justice J. Uma Devi was dealing with a PIL by Dr. Sri Krishna of Hyderabad and another seeking to declare as illegal the refusal of certain schools to allow vaccination camps in their premises.

Article Item/Headline/Article/Editorial published on: 21/9/17 In the

Andhra Pradesh Times
Andhra Pradesh
The Times of India (NLD)
Indian Express
Telugu
Andhra Pradesh (Hindi)

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

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DECCAN CHRONICLE

Inflows upstream give breathing space to TS

■ Heavy rains in Mahabaleshwar is good news for state

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 20

The Jurala and Srisaillam dams on Wednesday saw reduced inflows, in the range of 60,000 to 70,000 cusecs.

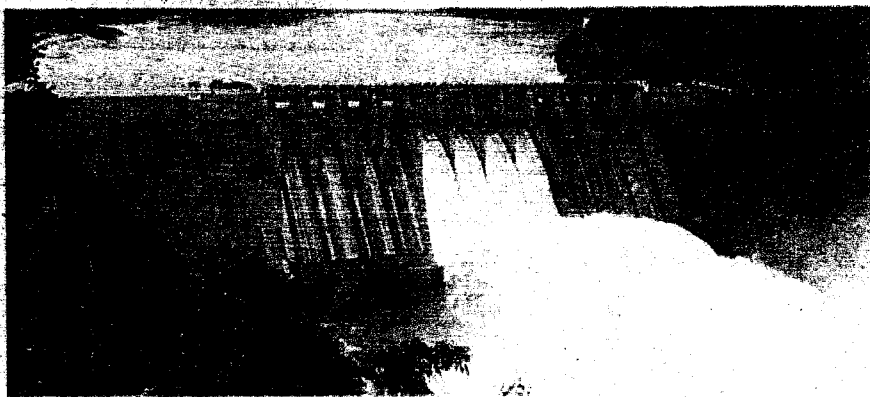
But inflows are likely to increase in the next few days as Mahabaleshwar, where the Krishna River originates, has received 36 cm of rainfall in the last two days.

This will mean fresh, heavy inflows into the Almatti dam in Karnataka. Both the Almatti dam and the downstream Narayanapur dam already have surplus water, with a steady inflow of around 30,000 cusecs for the last few days.

The Central Water Commission is therefore expecting major flooding to prevail, according to its latest report.

Around 60,000 cusecs of water was released by the Narayanapur dam authorities on Wednesday evening. It has also been reported that 45,000 cusecs was released from the Ujjain dam near Solapur in Maharashtra on Wednesday evening.

All these huge inflows are expected to flow into



Central Water Commission officials expect the heavy inflows till September 25 or 26.

the Jurala dam in the next two days, and be re-released downstream to the Srisaillam dam which has attained storage of 115 tmc ft against the full capacity of 215 tmc ft, with the level going up to 863 ft against the full level of 885 ft.

Central Water Commission officials expect the heavy inflows to continue till September 25 or 26. This particular development coming at the end of the current monsoon season has definitely helped both Telangana state and Andhra Pradesh overcome a severe drinking water crisis. If both the states restrict their releas-

es for drinking purposes only, there will be no water crisis till the onset of the next monsoon.

Meanwhile, both TS and AP officials on Wednesday resorted to a free-for-all by releasing waters to various projects without intimating the Krishna River Management Board, the authority that decides the amount of water released to various projects in the states.

On Wednesday morning, TS Genco switched on the 6x150 hydro electric units on the left bank of the Srisaillam dam and started generating power using around four tmc ft of water.

"There was a problem in thermal power generation today and peak demand touched 8,500 megawatts, so to meet the demand we operated the left bank powerhouse and generated power," said TS Genco chairman Devulapally Prabhakar.

Andhra Pradesh, which also experienced shortage of power on account of problems in wind and solar power projects, has started three of the seven power units on the Srisaillam left bank. Besides this, AP continued to release water to Pothireddypadu and Handri-Neeva projects from the Srisaillam dam.

मूस्लाधार बारिश ने मचाई भारी तबाही

हलवाई, संजय तलवाड़ (पंजाब) : पंजाब में खेती के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता हो रही है। मुसलाधार पानी का चलते-चलते जनजीवन पूरी तरह प्रभावित हो गया है। वर्षों के पानी का जल कई क्षेत्रों में पेयजल प्रभावित प्रभावित हो गई है। वहीं पंजाब के जल संचयन के चलते पंजाब के वर्षों के पंजाबियों का जीवन बहुत रहा है। बुधवार को पंजाब में एक बार का क्रम पंजाबियों को भी जारी रहा। वर्षों के पंजाबियों की जल संचयन भी काफी प्रभावित है। गोला नदी में सिल्ट आने के चलते कई क्षेत्रों में पेयजलपूरित प्रभावित हो गई है। इसके अलावा नगर के कई क्षेत्रों में विद्युतपूरित भी बारिश के चलते प्रभावित रही। सड़कों व जल संचयन के चलते लोगों को काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा। कई क्षेत्रों में नालियां चोक होने से पेयजल का पानी लोगों के घरों व जल संचयन में जा चुका है। जिससे लोगों के जीवन में काफी नुकसान पहुंचा है। सड़कों में जल संचयन के चलते वाहन संचयन को भी काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा। इधर बारिश के

जनजीवन प्रभावित

- कई क्षेत्रों में पेयजल व विद्युत आपूर्ति ठप
- भाखड़ा नदी का जलस्तर बढ़ने से कई गांवों का संपर्क टूटा
- कई गांवों के किसानों की फसल को भारी नुकसान

बीच भाखड़ा नदी का जलस्तर बढ़ने से चौसला, मीठा आंवला, बसानी, वेल, नाईसेला आदि गांवों का संपर्क टूट गया है। भाखड़ा नदी में पानी आने से गुलजारपुर कालोनी, गुजराईड़ा, छिम्वालपुर, जयपुर पाटली गांवों में भूकटाव का खतरा

पैदा हो गया है। मूसलाधार बारिश से लामाचौड़ के अलावा कई क्षेत्रों में सोयाबीन व धान की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। लामाचौड़ क्षेत्र के कुरिया गांव, गुनीपुर, जीतपुर, पीपल, पोखरा, बच्चीनगर, खुशालपुर, हरकपुर क्वीरा, पदमपुर, देवपुर कुरिया, नरीपुर सहित कई गांवों के किसानों की फसल को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। किसानों की धान व सोयाबीन की खड़ी फसलें तेज हवा व बरसात से गिर गई हैं। वहीं बारिश के चलते गौला नदी का जलस्तर भी काफी बढ़ गया है। जिसके चलते गौला बर्राज के फाटक खोल दिए गए हैं। इंदिरा नगर 13 बीघे के बगीचे के नाले में भी बारिश के चलते उफान आ गया है। यहां भी गंदा पानी लोगों के घरों में घुस गया। पानी के तेज बहाव ने एक मकान की बुनियाद खोखली कर दी

सूचना पर सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट पंकज उपाध्याय व बनभूलपुरा थाना प्रभारी प्रताप नेगी मौके पर पहुंचे। उन्होंने लोगों को आश्वासन दिया कि शीघ्र नष्ट की परामर्श कराई जायेगी।

ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਹਰਿਆਣਾ 'ਚੋਂ ਭਾਰੀ ਬਾਰਿਸ਼

चंडीगढ़, (भाषा) : मौसम ने एक बार फिर करवट ली है और उत्तर भारत के सभी राज्यों को बारिश ने सरोबार कर दिया है। पहाड़ी राज्यों हिमाचल **उत्तराखंड** के बाद पंजाब और हरियाणा में पिछले चौबीस घंटों में हुई मूसलाघातों से बारिश से जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया। कई शहरों में यातायात जाम और जलजमाव की समस्या से लोगों को दो-चार होना पड़ा। मौसम विभाग ने आज बताया कि रात भर हुई बूदाबूदी से पारा भी नीचे चला गया। मोहाली, चंडीगढ़, जिरकापुर और कुछ अन्य इलाकों में प्रमुख सड़कों पर जलजमाव हो गया जिससे यात्रियों को असुविधा हुई। चंडीगढ़, मोहाली और खरार इलाकों में यातायात जाम की रिपोर्ट मिली है। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि केंद्र प्रशासित चंडीगढ़ में कल से 57.1 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गयी। मौसम विभाग ने बताया कि हरियाणा के अंबाला में 14.2 मिमी, कैथल में 61 मिमी, करनाल में 45.2 मिमी पंचकुला में 39 मिमी, पानीपत में 43 मिमी, फरीदाबाद में 152 मिमी और सोनीपत में 122 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गयी। पंजाब के गुरदासपुर (52 मिमी), लुधियाना में समराला (87 मिमी), रोपर (100 मिमी), नवाशहर में बालाचौर (94.2 मिमी), पटियाला में नाभा (45.1 मिमी), फतेहगढ़ साहिब (18 मिमी), आनंदपुर साहिब (48 मिमी) और होशियारपुर (16 मिमी) में भी बारिश हुई।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 24/9/17 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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Kal Dunya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Elitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CV/L

गुजरात में भू-जलस्तर बढ़ा

देश के कई हिस्सों में भूजलस्तर लगातार गिर रहा है, लेकिन गुजरात और अविभाजित आंध्रप्रदेश ने बेहतर जल प्रबंधन से एक दशक में इसमें सुधार किया है। यह दावा वेबसाइट अर्थ ऑब्जर्वेटरी में प्रकाशित शोधपत्र से हुआ है।

गुजरात ने पेश की गिनाल

- 2002 से 2014 के बीच भूजलस्तर में 4.4 किमी घन प्रति वर्ष की दर से बढ़ोतरी हुई
- 1996 से पहले तक गुजरात के भूजलस्तर में लगातार गिरावट दर्ज की जा रही थी

अविभाजित आंध्रप्रदेश

- 2003 से राज्य के भूजलस्तर में 0.08 किमी घन प्रति वर्ष की दर से वृद्धि हो रही है
- 2004-08 में राज्य ने यून की मदद से किसानों को जलप्रबंधन के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया

245

अरब घन मीटर भूजल का इस्तेमाल 2011 में केवल सिंचाई के लिए

25%

हिस्सेदारी थी कृषि में भूजल उपयोग की वैश्विक स्तर पर

यहां हालात खराब

- पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तरप्रदेश और दिल्ली में तेजी से गिर रहा है भूजलस्तर
- उम्मीद के विपरीत बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल में बारिश के बावजूद भूजलस्तर घट रहा

EPIC GREENING TO SAVE THE RIVER OF MYTHS

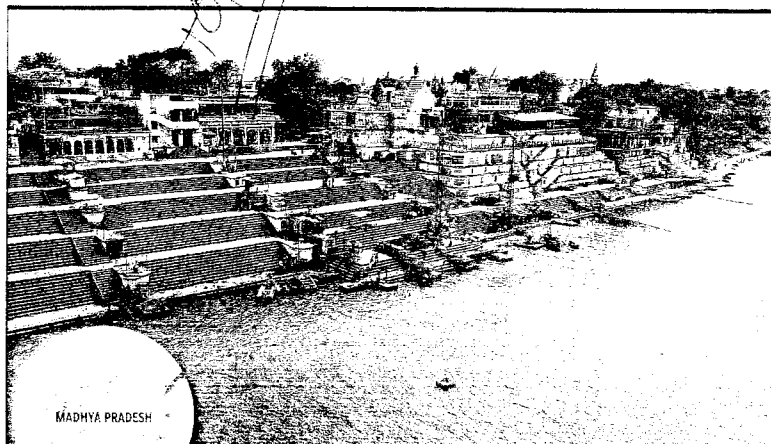
Times News Network

Lifeline at the heart of incredible India, the Narmada has helped Madhya Pradesh become an agricultural power house. However, rampant illegal sand mining along its 1,079 km stretch in MP and unchecked flow of sewage and effluents are scripting disaster for the ancient river.

To save the river of myths, the state has come up with epic initiatives. First, the Madhya Pradesh assembly passed a resolution in May to declare the river a living entity. Then on July 2, six crore saplings were planted along it across the breadth of Madhya Pradesh in a span of 12 hours.

The mammoth plantation drive is backed up by a robust aftercare protocol to ensure a high survival rate, and a sewage treatment project to ensure it stays clean.

The mighty river, which originates in Amarkantak and cuts an east-west line through



MADHYA PRADESH

How survival of saplings will be ensured

Most plantations have 20% survival rate but the state hopes for 70% from this one by making village-level committees responsible for their protection. Plantation sites will be divided into grids and volunteers assigned to each grid. The CM had told TOI earlier they would use GPS to track survival rates. The sites would be geotagged and saplings monitored via satellite.

How much did it cost?

Estimates range from ₹100 cr to ₹450 cr. Half of them planted by the forest department, and the rest by the agriculture & horticulture department. NGOs also pitched in.

SAPPLINGS

6.63 crore

SITES

1.17 lakh

DISTRICTS

24

12-HR EFFORT

CM Shivraj Singh Chouhan planted the first sapling at Amarkantak, the origin of Narmada.

The previous Guinness Record was for planting 5 crore saplings in UP over two days last July (two 12-hour phases).



River-linking fails to bring joy to Ujjain

It was touted as the first interlinking project in India, one that would prove that connecting rivers wasn't a Venetian dream, after all.

A Rs 432-crore scheme to pump water from the Narmada to the Kshipra via a pipe had triggered optimism across the country. It did work. Water did flow from the Narmada to cleanse the Kshipra just in time for lakhs of sadhus and devotees to take a holy dip during the Simhashta festival last year.

And then the dream ended. The Kshipra continues to struggle to be polluted and poisoned by Kanh river from neighbouring India. The pumps, that fed it rejuvenating water from Narmada, are largely quiet. It's just too expensive to run them.

Rajendra Vashishtha, leader of the opposition in Ujjain Municipal Corporation, said, "The project is too expensive, it needs four powerful pumps and is actually meant for industrial use." Last summer, water was piped from this dirty river every alternate day for the 6 lakh residents of Ujjain.

Chief engineer of Narmada Valley Development Corporation M S Ajnare, however, denied the pumps are idle. "We pump water as and when it is required for the people of Dewas and Ujjain. A plan to provide water to the industrial area of Pithampur from the project is underway," he said.

Polluted extensively by river Kanh, Kshipra doesn't flow except in monsoon and has lost its perennial flow long ago.

In 2011, it was a discourse by Swami Awdheshanand, spiritual guru of chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan, that led to the revival plan. The guru urged Chouhan to clean up the Kshipra ahead of the Simhashta fair in Ujjain. A year later, in November 2012, the project to lift Narmada water from a distance of 40 km started, two

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the heart of India, nourishes tens of thousands of hectares of farmland, three national sanctuaries and 24 of the state's 51 districts.

Unlike glacier-fed streams of the north, the Narmada gets water from forests in its catchment area. Climate change, erratic monsoons, and slow poisoning by industrial sewage are choking its waters.

In May, a team of environmentalists travelled along the river and found towns and in-

dustries emptying untreated sewage into it and industries pumping effluents even as deforestation in the surrounding Satpura and Vindhya ranges dried up 60 of the 101 tributaries that used to feed the Narmada.

On July 2, saplings were planted in the 24 districts of the catchment - in schools, colleges and government office premises, on government and private land and in forest areas and farmlands.

The biggest challenge was

getting these many saplings, recalls additional chief conservator of forest S P Royel. "About 60-70% saplings were made available from within Madhya Pradesh," Royel said. The forest department alone planted half of the trees, he said, adding that 90% of them have survived.

Chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan told TOI they planned to have guardians of the saplings right down to the village level. The sites will be geotagged and saplings moni-

tored via satellite.

"The MGNREGA workforce was roped in to look after the saplings," said rural development and panchayat minister Gopal Bhargawa. The government hopes the feat will be recognized by the Guinness Book of World Records.

World record or not, the biggest success of the plantation drive was the awareness generated among the masses, feels the government. Narmada may have got a fresh lease of life.