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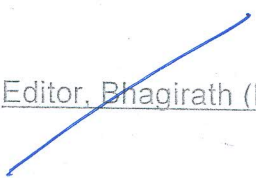
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# Global carbon pricing off menu at Paris climate talks: Experts

PARIS, NOVEMBER 24

Climate experts say the need to agree on a global carbon price to cut pollution and aid clean technologies is a no-brainer, and yet the topic will have no place at the upcoming Paris climate talks.

World leaders, captains of industry, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank had all expressed hope that the Paris meeting would welcome the idea.

Paris will host beginning next week a gathering of nearly 140 world leaders to spearhead a climate pact tasked with keeping Earth liveable for humanity.

But despite a myriad carbon pricing schemes having been experimented with across the world and plenty of big-name support behind the idea, the Paris gathering will not address putting a global price on pollution.

The idea of a setting a price for the cost of carbon is to encourage polluters to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases they emit by making them pay the bill and focus on the need to develop and invest in green technology.

Frederic Dinguirard,



Smoke belching from a factory chimney in China, the world's biggest polluter. AFP

from The Shift Project think-tank, wants to see "the creation of a 'signal-price' which triggers a decision to invest long-term, as these are the investments which are necessary to make the transition to a low carbon society".

The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, an independent initiative on how the global economy can meet green challenges that is co-chaired by Mexican former president Felipe Calderon and economist Nicholas Stern, recommends that "governments introduce a strong, predictable and rising carbon price."

The body says carbon pricing is "a particularly efficient way to advance

climate and fiscal goals" as a means of "helping to guide consumption choices and investments towards low-carbon and away from carbon-intensive activities. It also sees the recent fall in oil prices as "an opportunity to advance carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidy reform."

Twenty managers' organisations from around the world, including Business Europe, recently wrote to UN climate chief Christiana Figueres stressing the importance of a carbon market being created as part of accords stemming from the Paris conference.

"The development of a global carbon market will help stimulate investments in innovative technologies, installations and products to

be made in locations where they deliver the greatest possible climate benefits at the lowest economic cost," wrote Business Europe, which urged "the setting of a global level playing field to ensure a fair comparison."

But despite their efforts, the issue will not feature in Cop 21 talks, to the chagrin of Brice Lalonde, UN special advisor and a former French environment minister.

"(This) illustrates perfectly the rather abstract side of the negotiations and the world inhabited by diplomats as compared to the world's economic reality," says Lalonde.

To date, some 40 nations and 23 cities have already introduced or scheduled the introduction of carbon pricing. — AFP



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25/11/2015  
TIO

# What I Expect From Paris

Climate change conference must be the turning point towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient future

Ban Ki-moon



For the nearly nine years that I have been Secretary-General, I have travelled the world to the frontlines of climate change, and I have spoken repeatedly with world leaders, business people and citizens about the need for an urgent global response.

Why do I care so much about this issue?

First, like any grandfather, I want my grandchildren to enjoy the beauty and bounty of a healthy planet. And like any human being, it grieves me to see that floods, droughts and fires are getting worse, that island nations will disappear and uncounted species will become extinct.

As His Holiness Pope Francis and other faith leaders have reminded us, we have a moral responsibility to act in solidarity with the poor and most vulnerable who have done least to cause climate change and will suffer first and worst from its effects.

Second, as the head of the United Nations, I have prioritised climate change because no country can meet this challenge alone. Climate change carries no passport; emissions released anywhere contribute to the problem everywhere.

It is a threat to lives and livelihoods everywhere. Economic stability and the security of nations are under threat. Only through the UN can we respond collectively to this quintessentially global issue.

The negotiation process has been slow and cumbersome. But we are seeing results. In response to the UN's call more than 166 countries, which collectively account for more than 90% of emissions, have now submitted national climate plans with targets. If successfully implemented, these national plans bend the emissions curve down to a projected global temperature rise of approximately 2°C by the end of the century.

This is significant progress. But it is still not enough. The challenge now is to move much further and faster to reduce global emissions so we can keep global temperature rise to below 2°C. At the



same time, we must support countries to adapt to the inevitable consequences that are already upon us.

The sooner we act, the greater the benefits for all: increased stability and security; stronger, more sustainable economic growth; enhanced resilience to shocks; cleaner air and water; improved health.

We will not get there overnight. The climate change conference in Paris is not the end point. It must mark the floor, not the ceiling of our ambition. It must be the turning point towards a low-emission, climate-resilient future.

Around the world, momentum is building. Cities, businesses and investors, faith leaders and citizens are acting to reduce emissions and build resilience. The responsibility now rests with governments to conclude a meaningful, binding agreement in Paris that provides clear rules of the road for strengthening global ambition. For this, negotiators need clear guidance from the top.

I believe this is forthcoming. The

**Like any grandfather, I want my grandchildren to enjoy the beauty and bounty of a healthy planet. And like any human being, it grieves me to see that floods, droughts and fires are getting worse, that island nations will disappear and uncounted species will become extinct**

leaders of the G-20, who met earlier this month in Antalya, Turkey, showed strong commitment to climate action. And more than 120 heads of state and government have confirmed their participation in Paris, despite heightened security concerns in the wake of the terrorist attacks.

I see four essential elements for Paris

to be a success: durability, flexibility, solidarity and credibility.

First, durability. Paris must provide a long-term vision consistent with a below 2°C trajectory, and send a clear signal to markets that the low-carbon transformation of the global economy is inevitable, beneficial and already under way.

Second, the agreement must provide flexibility so it does not need to be continually renegotiated. It must be able to accommodate changes in the global economy and strike a balance between the leadership role of developed countries and the increasing responsibilities of developing countries.

Third, the agreement must demonstrate solidarity, including through financing and technology transfer for developing countries. Developed countries must keep their pledge to provide \$100 billion a year by 2020 for adaptation and mitigation alike.

Fourth, an agreement must demonstrate credibility in responding to rapidly escalating climate impacts. It must include regular five year cycles for governments to assess and strengthen their national climate plans in line with what science demands. Paris must also include transparent and robust mechanisms for measuring, monitoring and reporting progress.

The UN stands fully ready to support countries in implementing such an agreement.

A meaningful climate agreement in Paris will build a better today – and tomorrow. It will help us end poverty. Clean our air and protect our oceans. Improve public health. Create new jobs and catalyse green innovations. It will accelerate progress towards all of the Sustainable Development Goals. That is why I care so deeply about climate change.

My message to world leaders is clear: Success in Paris depends on you. Now is the time for common sense, compromise and consensus. It is time to look beyond national horizons and to put the common interest first. The people of the world – and generations to come – count on you to have the vision and courage to seize this historic moment.

The writer is Secretary-General of the United Nations



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# '2015 to be hottest year ever, warming to continue in 2016'

## Announcement By UN Comes 5 Days Ahead Of Climate Summit

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

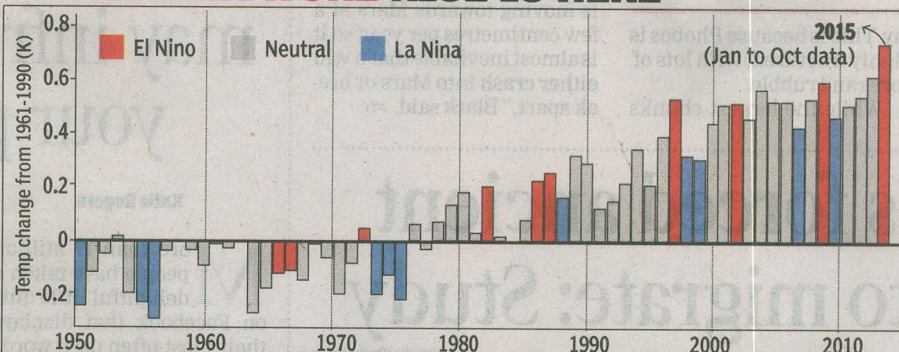
Five days ahead of the Paris climate summit, the UN's meteorological agency sought to inject urgency into the negotiations by announcing that global temperatures were set to rise 1° Celsius above the pre-industrial era in 2015, which was on course to be the hottest year on record by a wide margin.

World leaders will meet in Paris on November 30 and, over 12 days, try to hammer out a deal to limit global greenhouse gas emissions to a level that restricts worldwide temperature rise to 2°C by the end of the century.

Setting the tone for the crucial talks, the World Meteorological Organisation on Wednesday said 2015 was making history for a number of reasons. "This year is likely to be the hottest year on record, with ocean surface temperatures at the highest level since measurements began. It is probable that the 1°C threshold will be crossed," said WMO secretary-general Michel Jarraud. "This is all bad news for the planet."

Based on initial data, WMO said global average sur-

## 1°C TEMPERATURE RISE IS HERE



Residents cool off at Sydney's Bondi beach as temperatures in the city soar

- > 2015 almost certain to be **hottest year on record** around the world (since 1880)
- > Avg temperatures this year likely to reach global warming milestone of **1 degree C above pre-industrial level**
- > Last month was **warmest Oct on record** and recorded the greatest ever departure from avg temperatures for any month. Earlier record set in Sept 2015
- > 2011-2015 set to be **warmest 5-yr period on record**

face temperature for 2015 so far was around 0.73° C above the 1961-1990 average of 14° C. It said this year's high temperatures were due to the effects of the El Nino weather phenomenon in tandem with global warming and that the trend would continue next year.

"We are witnessing a powerful El Nino event, which is still gaining in strength. This is influencing weather patterns in many parts of the world and fuelled an exceptionally warm October. The over-

all warming impact of this El Nino is expected to continue into 2016," Jarraud said.

The statement comes a week after the US weather agency said October this year had seen record high temperatures for the sixth month in a row.

Global land and ocean surface temperatures this October were 0.98°C above the 20th century average, breaking the record of September 2015 for the highest deviation from average temperatures

for that month.

In fact, according to US agency NOAA, every month this year other than January and April has been the hottest on record.

WMO listed a number of extreme weather events during the year, including the major heatwave that affected India in May and June, with average maximum temperatures exceeding 42° C widely and 45° C in some areas.

For the full report, log on to [www.timesofindia.com](http://www.timesofindia.com)



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# NGT summons over unclean Ganga

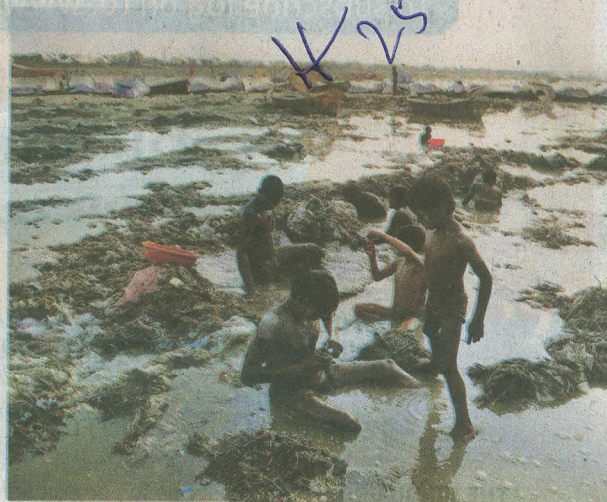
AKANKSHA JAIN

**NEW DELHI:** The National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Tuesday decided to hold an in-chamber meeting with officials of Uttarakhand government to deliberate on a policy for a pollution-free Ganga.

"Let the Secretary (Urban Development), Secretary (Water Supply), Secretary (Tourism), Secretary (Environment) and Member Secretary of concerned authorities be present on November 26, in Chamber of Chairperson," a bench headed by NGT Chairperson Swatanter Kumar said.

The Green Court's decision comes a day after it slammed officials of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand over increasing pollution in the Ramganga tributary of the Ganga river.

The Tribunal has been di-



Green Court says there is no coordination between the pollution control boards of the States. PHOTO AFP

rected by the Supreme Court to take up the matter if industrial pollution in Ganga on a petition filed by environmen-

tal activist and advocate M.C. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta told the Tribunal that most of the industrial

units from Gomukh to Haridwar were operating without a no-objection certificate. The Uttarakhand government contested the argument saying the state was the least polluting and that no hotel, ashram or dharamshala was running without permission.

The NGT had earlier stated that it intended to take rejuvenation of Ganga stage-wise to clean up the 2,500 km stretch spanning several northern and eastern states.

The Tribunal had said the plan would comprise three phases and the first phase would relate to pollution in the river from the originating point at Gomukh to Kanpur.

A bench headed by Mr. Kumar had directed the officials from state pollution control boards and Jal Nigam to be present before it on November 26.



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■ Environmentalists have been criticising the depot since it was constructed in the Yamuna floodplain during the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

ARVIND YADAV/HT FILE PHOTO

## DTC ordered to vacate Yamuna depot by Jan 27

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Delhi high court on Tuesday ordered Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) to vacate the 50-acre millennium bus depot, constructed on the banks of Yamuna, by January 27.

The ₹60-crore depot, which was built as a temporary structure to accommodate buses to ferry athletes during the 2010 Commonwealth Games, has been under continuous attack from environmentalists due to its location — an active floodplain.

Justice Manmohan directed the DTC to vacate the site by the given date and said its managing director would have to be personally present in court on February 1 to explain if it failed to do so.

The court said since DTC had already been allotted substantial portions of land at four locations in Delhi to shift its buses and as it was not possible to change the land use of the depot site, the corporation would have to shift its buses as directed by the high court.

➤ The DDA has been filing periodic status reports from which it is apparent that as of today, 8.25 acres have been allotted at Sarai Kale Khan, 10 acres in Narela, 16.33 acres in Anand Vihar and 20 acres in Rohini phase V.

JUSTICE MANMOHAN,  
Delhi high court

“The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been filing periodic status reports from which it is apparent that as of today, 8.25 acres have been allotted at Sarai Kale Khan, 10 acres in Narela, 16.33 acres in Anand Vihar and 20 acres in Rohini phase V,” the court said.

“Though DTC in its reports had stated that some portion of land allotted had been

encroached upon and land use had not been changed, yet the records indicate that substantial portion of land had been allotted,” it added.

It noted DDA's claim that possession of the alternative sites had been handed over to DTC and the land use of the plots had been changed by way of notification.

The court noted that DTC had already shifted 500 buses from the millennium depot to other depots and were reconstructing old depots “to make them low-floor bus friendly”.

The court had in 2012 given the corporation six months to relocate its depot or get the Master Plan Delhi (MPD) 2021 amended to enable it to continue functioning from its current location on the banks of the river Yamuna. Faced with space crunch for parking its increasing fleet of buses, DTC had earlier sought time from the high court to approach DDA to retain the bus depot for parking buses by changing the land use.



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# TN SCIENTISTS COME UP WITH STRATEGIES

## TO COPE WITH FLASH FLOODS, HEAVY RAINFALL

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

Chennai, 25 November

While Tamil Nadu's two days of respite from rain fury would be short-lived as IMD Chennai forecasts heavy rain all over the state on 27, 28 and 29 November, a serious debate on how to manage north-east monsoon caught the imagination of the state as two eminent scientists came up with strategies to adopt.

On Wednesday, IMD said that "Moderate to rather heavy rain will occur at many places over all the districts of coastal Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on 27, 28 and 29 November," and "very heavy rainfall" over coastal Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on 28 and 29 November. The US climate prediction centre also forecasts heavy rain in Tamil Nadu in the coming week-end till 6 December.

Heavy rainfall is expected to strike entire regions of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and few other regions down South, said the US forecast. It has also said that it is going to be the most critical time for the state where rainfall will reach its peak. It also



saw a well marked low pressure area at work along the east coast which would particularly affect Tamil Nadu.

Meanwhile, two experts, Prof M S Swaminathan, the eminent agriculture scientist and Prof S Vincent, director, Loyola Institute of Frontier Energy, come out calling for immediate restoration and repair of the storm water drains in Chennai which are in a state of ruin.

According to Prof M S Swaminathan, the recent unprecedented rains in coastal Tamil Nadu including Chennai have highlighted the need for an urgent mapping of hotspots in terms of human suffering.

"The problem has to be viewed in a decentralised manner with the involvement of the local communities. The major cause of flash floods is the lack of proper drainage arrangements. Naturally occurring drains have become clogged and there is no way for the water to recede. Infiltration into the soil is also poor due to a variety of reasons including the hardening of the top soil." Prof Swaminathan said in a statement issued by M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF).

He also pointed out that "Instead of resorting to a 'blame game', it is important for citizens and officers in

every block aided by the corporation officers to develop a strategy for ensuring that the excess of monsoon rains is conserved and managed in a manner that hardship to human beings and disruption of normal life are avoided. Also the surplus water should be saved in aquifers, wells, ponds, reservoirs and other storage structures to overcome water scarcity in later months, thereby making the heavy rainfall a blessing instead of a curse."

Meanwhile, Prof S Vincent, director, Loyola Institute of Frontier Energy, Chennai, recalled that he had submitted a strategy for storm water management in Chennai to the Tamil Nadu government in 2009. "Had this been implemented, we would not have experienced the kind of difficulties and suffering which we saw during the last ten days," said Vincent, who was secretary of the powerful Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre. His plan included the repair and renovation of the storm water drains in the city and suburbs which continue to be in a dilapidated condition.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on Nov-26.11.2015 in the

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## CENTRAL TEAM TO ASSESS TN FLOOD DAMAGE

*Chennai, 25 November:* The Centre has deputed a high-level inter-ministerial team for an on-the-spot assessment of the damage caused by the recent floods following heavy rains in Tamil Nadu.

The death toll in rain-related incidents mounted to 176 today, even as the weatherman has forecast more rains in the next 24 to 48 hours.

Seven more deaths were reported from across the state since yesterday, while there was a let up in rainfall in most areas of the state since last evening, including Chennai.

Chief minister J Jayalithaa condoled the death of the seven persons and announced a compensation of Rs 4 lakh each to their next of kin from the disaster relief fund.

Five persons died yesterday while two deaths were reported from the state today.

SNS & PTI

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✓ The Hindustan

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# India to press for equity at climate talks despite pressure

New Delhi to highlight commitment to progressive INDCs

G. ANANTHAKRISHNAN

**NEW DELHI:** India's strategy at the Paris Climate Change summit will be to work with emerging economies and press the developed world to concede that responsibility for cutting carbon emissions after 2020 cannot be shared equally by rich and poor nations.

Two major issues that New Delhi will focus on at the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are failed ambitions on transferring low carbon technologies to the developing world, and the lack of support for a plan to fund mitigation and adaptation efforts.

The UN Convention on Climate Change has followed the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), reflected in the Kyoto Protocol and reinforced last year at Lima. Under this, poor countries were not required to cut emissions. India is emphasising this again, informed sources in the Ministry of Environment and Forests said, and demanding that developing nations be allowed greater room in cutting emissions beyond 2020, as they seek to

## MUCH AT STAKE

In the run-up to the CoP, India is engaging with 60 countries to evolve a consensus on climate goals

India's average annual energy consumption is **0.6 tonnes** of oil equivalent (TOe) per capita

**4** TOe needed to improve Human Development Index

**\$ 100** bn fund for emission cuts awaits progress

### Western view

As one of the top 5 emitters, India must agree to cuts

### Powering up

New Delhi-led global solar alliance to send market signals for green technologies, to be launched on Nov.30



PHOTO: AFP

eliminate poverty through fast-paced economic growth.

### Low per capita emissions

The Modi government is approaching the CoP with the view that the domestic actions proposed under the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted to the UNFCCC are truly progressive. National per capita emissions are very low at 1.56 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (about a tenth of some developed nations), and India's share of cumulative global emissions only 3 per cent.

Given the large green cover

in the country, these emissions are already accounted for in terms of absorption of greenhouse gases. One independent assessment of the INDC recently described India's offer as exceeding its fair share.

Yet, there is a concerted attempt to bring India under pressure on the eve of the CoP, including by the United States, to paint the country as 'obstructionist'. "This is unfair, uncalled for and deliberate," an official said, pointing out that the UNFCCC had welcomed the INDC submitted by India.

# India to press for equity at climate talks despite pressure

In the run-up to the CoP, India has been engaging 60 countries ranging from the Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries to the developed nations to evolve a consensus.

Two areas of failure in the climate process so far, according to Indian officials, are creation of the \$100-billion annual climate finance fund that had been initiated six years ago in Copenhagen, and transfer of green technologies. "The finance pledge has been diluted at successive Conferences of the Parties, and only a promise of \$10.2 billion has been made at present," said an official. If innovators of green technologies have to be compensated, it could be done using the fund, but there should be no access barrier to any country. Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar has been saying that disaster should not be used to generate profits.

Another contested area is that of transparency norms for use of funds. This has been proposed by the industrialised countries in the form of a common framework from 2020, but has also not found favour since it goes against the principle of differentiated capabilities. The overall approach of the rich countries is seen as 'expanding the base of contributors while shrinking the base of recipients'.

India is also taking the lead in demanding the major



India plans to cut emissions by increasing power generation from renewable energy sources. — PHOTO: VIJAY SONEJI

share of the carbon space (the ceiling of 800 or 900 gigatonnes of carbon emissions that the earth can still absorb to keep a rise in global temperature below the agreed 2 degree Celsius mark), for the developing world. Cutting emissions to stay within this limit requires robust finance and technology transfer mechanisms.

India and other developing countries argue that far from making progress on flow of assistance, advanced nations are trying to include regular overseas development funding under the 100 billion dollar category, in a case of "fudging and double accounting."

### Solar mission

One highlight of the Indian approach to curbing emissions is a major scaling up of renewable energy to 175 GW by 2022, outlined in the

INDC. The National Solar Mission alone is to provide 100 GW. However, there is no escape from boosting conventional capacity too, involving some emissions. That is because, if renewables are to provide such a large quantum of power, there have to be other conventional sources, such as thermal, to provide capacities to handle fluctuation in the generation from green sources, an official points out. This is being done in the form of a green corridor that will be deployed during fluctuations.

Overall, India's effort along with other developing countries such as Brazil, China and South Africa would be to reinforce equity in any climate agreement arrived at in Paris, and for developed countries to enhance action on cutting their carbon emissions in the period before 2020.



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Neeraj Priyadarshi

## Getting more water for fields

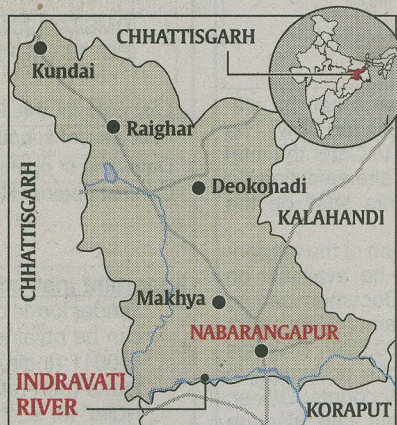
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PRAFUL KUMAR Nayak farms 25 acres of his own land at Badamada village in Kosagumuda block of Nabarangpur.

In 2012, he installed four borewells that can potentially irrigate his entire holding. It was done under a state government scheme requiring a minimum of four farmers to come together for drilling a cluster of four borewells, each covering five acres. In this case, Nayak got the wells installed under his own name and those of his mother, maternal uncle and grandfather. The scheme entailed the individual beneficiaries shelling out Rs 10,000, with the government bearing the rest of the Rs 3 lakh cost for each borewell, including electric substation, power lines and pumping units.

However, the scheme hasn't been of much help to Nayak, thanks to irregular supply of three-phase power to operate the borewells. Worse, this year, the transformer in the substation got burnt in May and wasn't repaired in time by the distribution utility Southco. Nayak, therefore, couldn't water his fields in July and August, when the monsoon rainfall was deficient in Nabarangpur by 47.5 per cent and 24.9 per cent respectively. His paddy yields predictably suffered, with the 60.1 per cent surplus rains in June and 149.1 per cent in September not compensating for the continuous two-month shortfall over July-August.

But Nayak is a rare farmer who, technically at least, has irrigation facility. Not even a fifth of Nabarangpur's total area under



**It's not that Nabarangpur is without irrigation potential. The district's average annual rainfall is more than the all-India normal. It gives enough scope for exploitation of groundwater**

paddy cultivation is irrigated, with the ratio even lower for maize, ragi, millets and other largely upland crops.

It's not that Nabarangpur is without irrigation potential. The district's average annual rainfall of 1,569.5 mm is more than the all-India normal of 1,175 mm. It gives enough scope for exploitation of groundwater, which

is, of course, not possible without reliable electricity. Moreover, Nabarangpur has the Indravati River flowing through its southern boundary with Koraput district. Although originating from the Dandakaranya range in Kalahandi, much of it runs through Nabarangpur before entering into Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh and eventually joining the Godavari at Somnur in Maharashtra.

Nabarangpur's farmers complain that the building of the Upper Indravati hydroelectric project damming the river's waters has hit them badly. The project's main reservoir is, interestingly, located at Khatiguda in Tentulikhunti block of Nabarangpur, even while the water goes to irrigate Kalahandi.

"This is a unique case where the reservoir in the downstream and its water is taken upstream for power generation and irrigation in Kalahandi. Not only have our farmers not benefited, but Indravati is now virtually part of the Mahanadi basin and not Godavari, its natural basin," alleges Jhadeswar Khadanga, a lawyer and president of Nabarangpur Krishak Mahasangha.

Khadanga believes Nabarangpur has suffered collateral damage from Kalahandi becoming the face of poverty and hunger since the mid-eighties. "The stories of famine forcing women in Kalahandi to sell their children focused national and even international attention on the district. It became a brand and all NGOs decided to set up shop there. We need to create similar awareness about Nabarangpur," he adds.



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## जलवायु परिवर्तन से जम्मू-कश्मीर में संकट गहराया

नज्वा-26-11-15

**ग्लेशियर पिघल रहे हैं**

**संकट से निकलने के लिए  
सरकार ने केन्द्र को भेजा  
6435 करोड़ का प्रस्ताव**

जम्मू, (वार्ता): जम्मू-कश्मीर के तीनों संभागों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है जिससे निपटने के लिए सरकार ने 6435 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्ताव केंद्र के सामने रखा है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार के पारिस्थितिकीय, पर्यावरण एवं दूरसंचेदी विभाग में जलवायु परिवर्तन के समन्वयक माजिद फारूक ने जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय में आज समाप्त दो दिवसीय संगोष्ठी में यह जानकारी दी। वैज्ञानिक फारूक ने बताया कि आबोहवा में बदलाव से पैदा संकट से निपटने के लिए 6435 रुपये का प्रस्ताव केंद्र को भेजा गया है। श्री फारूक ने बताया कि राज्य सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों से अलग आपदा पर्यटन और स्वास्थ्य मदों के लिए अलग से राशि का प्रस्ताव किया है।

उन्होंने बताया कि जलवायु परिवर्तन

के कारण जम्मू लद्दाख और कश्मीर तीनों संभागों का न्यूनतम तापमान लगातार बढ़ रहा है। तापमान बढ़ने से लद्दाख जंस्कार और हिमालयी क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियर पिघल रहे हैं। अधिकांश ग्लेशियरों में 17 से 25 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्ज की गयी है। जम्मू संभाग में जहां न्यूनतम तापमान में 0.03 से लेकर 0.08 डिग्री सेल्सियस का इजाफा दर्ज किया गया है वहीं कश्मीर संभाग के अधिकतम तापमान में 0.01 से 0.05 डिग्री तक की वृद्धि पायी गयी। जम्मू और कटरा

को छोड़कर राज्य के शेष हिस्सों में बारिश के कुल दिनों में कमी हुई है।

संगोष्ठी में पेश रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2014 का भीषण सैलाब लद्दाख में बादल फटना तथा रामबन रामसू इलाके में भूस्खलन की बढ़ती घटनाओं का कारण आबोहवा में बदलाव है। बर्फबारी कम होने से सेब की पैदावार तथा बारिश कम होने से अन्न पैदावार कम हुआ है। मौसम के बदलाव की मार के साथ ही जंगलात, दरियाओं के किनारों तथा जलक्षेत्रों पर अवैध कब्जों से पारिस्थितिकीय को नुकसान पहुंचा है। कश्मीर की जीवनरेखा माने जाने वाले जलक्षेत्रों का निकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है रामबाग के पास दूधगंगा गंदा नाला बनकर रह गई है। अवैज्ञानिक तरीकों से कचरा निपटान से हवा, पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है।



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## वडोदरा में बारिश से निचले इलाकों में भरा पानी

सौराष्ट्र में तीसरे दिन भी  
हुई बारिश

अहमदाबाद. अरबसागर के ऊपर बने हवा के हल्के दबाव के चलते मंगलवार को भी राज्य के विविध भागों में बारिश जारी रही। वडोदरा शहर में दोपहर बाद हुई बारिश के कारण निचले इलाकों में पानी भर गया। इसके अलावा सौराष्ट्र में कई जगहों पर सोमवार रात को और मंगलवार दोपहर को बारिश हुई।

बदले मौसम के मिजाज से वडोदरा शहर में सोमवार दोपहर को बारिश हुई। जिससे दुपहिया वाहन चालक भीगते नजर आए वहीं निचले इलाकों में कुछ देर के लिए पानी भी भर गया। पिछले दो दिनों से वडोदरा जिले में बादल छाए हुए हैं। जिसके कारण दिन में गर्मी और रात को सर्दी महसूस हो रही थी। इसके बाद दोपहर



को बारिश हुई। जिससे कुछ इलाकों में ट्रैफिक भी प्रभावित हुआ तो कुछ इलाकों में बिजली आपूर्ति भी बाधित हुई। जिले के गांवों में भी बारिश हुई जिससे कपास की फसल को नुकसान बताया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा ईंट के भट्टों में भी नुकसान हुआ है। मौसम परिवर्तन के कारण खांसी, बुखार जैसी मौसमी बीमारी बढ़ने की आशंका जताई जा रही है। दूसरी ओर पिछले तीन दिनों से

सौराष्ट्र के विविध भागों में बारिश दर्ज की जा रही है। अमरेली जिले की खांभा तहसील और सावरकुंडला क्षेत्र एक से डेढ़ इंच बारिश सोमवार को होने के बाद मंगलवार को भी दर्ज की गई। अमरेली जिले की कुंकावाव तहसील के ग्रामीण इलाकों में दोपहर को बारिश हुई। तरघड़ी, अनीडा, खजूरी, मेघा पीपळिया, खडखड समेत आसपास के गांवों में अच्छी बारिश हुई। जबकि राजकोट जिले के

जसदण तहसील के साणाथळी गांव में सोमवार रात को मौसम में बदलाव आने से रात को करीब दो इंच बारिश हुई। जिससे खेतों में भी पानी भर गया। बारिश से कई फसलों भी प्रभावित हुई हैं तो कुछ फसलों के लिए इसे लाभदायक बताया जा रहा है। बादल छाए रहने के कारण पूरे राज्य में न्यूनतम तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है। अहमदाबाद शहर में न्यूनतम तापमान पिछले दिनों की तुलना में पांच डिग्री सेन्टीग्रेड अधिक दर्ज किया गया। नळिया में छह सेन्टीग्रेड तापमान बढ़ गया है। हालांकि आगामी दिनों में सर्दी बढ़ने की संभावना है। अहमदाबाद शहर में बुधवार को मौसम साफ रहेगा। मौसम विभाग ने बुधवार को दक्षिण राज्य के कुछ इलाकों के अलावा सौराष्ट्र में तटवर्ती इलाकों में हल्की से मध्यम बारिश की संभावना जताई है।



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## सरस्वती नदी को फिर से जीवन्त करने की कोशिशें तेज

चंडीगढ़ @ पत्रिका. हरियाणा सरकार ने सरस्वती नदी को फिर से जीवन्त करने की कोशिशें तेज कर दी हैं। अगले महीने यानी दिसम्बर के आखिर तक नदी की सीमाएं अंकित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

सरस्वती के उद्गम स्थल आदिब्रदी (यमुनानगर) से लेकर सिरसा के ओटू हैड तक प्रवाह मार्ग को चिह्नित कर उनकी निशानदेही की जाएगी, ताकि उसके हिसाब से नदी की खुदाई का काम आगे बढ़ सके। हरियाणा सरस्वती धरोहर विकास बोर्ड की पहली बैठक में यह फैसला लिया गया है।

पत्रिका-  
26-11-15



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### पेरू में भूकंप के तगड़े झटके

लीमा, पेरू के आइबेरिया नगर में मंगलवार को भूकंप के दो झटके महसूस किए गए, जिनकी तीव्रता रिक्टर पैमाने पर तीव्रता 7.5 मापी गई। भूकंप मंगलवार शाम 5.45 बजे (स्थानीय समयानुसार) आया। भूकंप का केंद्र अमेजन क्षेत्र के दूरस्थ इलाके में जमीन से 600 किलोमीटर नीचे था। पेरू के भू-भौतिकीय संस्थान के अनुसार, स्थानीय अधिकारियों के कहे कि भूकंप से जानमाल की हानि की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

पत्रिका-26-11-15