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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.

S. Maham
27/2/2018
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For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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O/C

Water for all

25.2.2018 - States man

Water harvesting, an age-old tradition in our country, is the need of the hour for the benefit of all, especially those living in the rural areas

**PALLAB
MUKHOPADHYAY**

Water crises in its multifarious forms are the major threat of modern day's human civilisation. To do away with this problem, it is necessary to look back at our traditional practices of rain water harvesting and preservation and conservation of subsoil water table.

Water conservation is the cause of concern since the ages of sages. If we take a peep into the Sabha Parva of Mahabharat we will find Debarshi Narada asking Yudhishtir, are your subjects living and leading life in peace and contentment? They must not be suffering hardship from dearth of seeds and foods. Hope you have arranged for digging of big ponds and lakes at places in your kingdom. Is agriculture made independent of rain?

In ancient India, kings were more concerned to make agricultural land irrigable and rain-independent so that during drought or times of rain shortfall, agriculture did not get affected and people

of his kingdom did not starve. It is the reason that in ancient India water harvesting was given prime importance.

India is a country with very deep historical roots and strong cultural traditions. These are reflected in our social fabric and institutions of community life. In spite of social movements of varied nature through the millennia we have retained the spirit and essence of these traditions and have remained attached to our roots. Some of our traditions, evolved and developed by our forefathers thousands of years ago have played an important role in different spheres of life. Most important among these is the tradition of collecting, storing and preserving water for various uses. It all started at the dawn of civilisation with small human settlements coming up on the banks of rivers and streams.

Our ancient texts and epics give a good insight into the water storage and conservation systems prevailing in those days. For instance, the sage Narad during his visits to different kingdoms would invariably enquire about the state of the ponds and other water bodies and whether these had enough water for the

population. In the Ramayana, Lord Hanuman is wonderstruck by the beauty and grandeur of Lanka especially its well maintained lakes, 'baolis', wells, gardens, orchards and forests.

In our villages there are countless stories from mythology, folklore and songs extolling the glory of our sacred rivers and lakes. The story of Bhagirathi singlehandedly training the mighty Ganga has been narrated from generation to generation. The Arthashastra of Kautilya gives an extensive account of dams and bunds that were built for irrigation during the period of the Mauryan Empire. The water supply systems were well managed within the framework of strict rules and regulations.

In India, the first major human settlements started in the Indus Valley (3000-1500 BCE) in the north and western India. Evidence of water systems is found in different writings of this period. There are archaeological evidence of irrigation and drinking water supply systems from a large number of wells with brick lining. Dholavira, an important site of Indus Valley had several reservoirs to collect rain water. Similar evidences have been found at

Mohenjodaro and Harappa in Lothal (Gujarat) and Inamgaon (Maharashtra) and other places in north and western India. Small bunds were built by the local people to store rain water for irrigation and drinking.

In fact, wells were invariably built close to the tanks, lakes, canals etc. In the arid and semi-arid areas of north-west India, rain water was collected in underground storage tanks called Tanka, Kunds or Kundis. However, the first known construction of a Kund was in 1007 by Raja Sur Singh in village Vadi-Ka-Melan. In 1755, Maharaja Uday Singh built a large Kund in his fort at Jodhpur. Subsequently, during the famine of 1895-96 construction of these storage structures was taken up on a large scale.

The city of Delhi, founded in the early eleventh century near the present Suraj Kund in Haryana, used to get its water supply from Suraj Kund, which was built to impound rain water from the Aravalli hills. During the Sultanate period that followed, several cities were built in the vicinity of the Aravallis and all these had elaborate rainwater harvesting systems to meet the domestic water requirements.

The prominent among these is the Hauz-e-Khas built by Sultan Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD). In 1615, during the Mughal rule, Abdul Rahim Khan built a unique water supply system of the Burhanpur town (Madhya Pradesh). The system involved construction of long lines of underground tunnels with vertical airshafts to tap the underground water flow from the nearby Satpura hill ranges to the Tapi River lower down. The system is still functioning well

and is adequate to meet the entire water requirements of the town.

Various religious, cultural and social rituals prescribed interalia, purification and cleansing with water. Water itself had many applications in different rituals. Development of reliable sources of water like, storage reservoirs, ponds, lakes, irrigation canals etc. came to be regarded as an essential part of good governance. Emperors and kings not only built various water-bodies but also encouraged the village communities and individuals to build these on their own. Wide-ranging laws were made to regulate their construction and maintenance and for conservation and preservation of water and its proper distribution and use. The Satvahanas (1st century BCE-2nd century AD) introduced the brick and ring wells. Lake and well irrigation was developed on a large scale during the time of Pandya, Chera and Chola dynasties in south India (1st-3rd Century AD) and large structures were built across Cauvery and Vaigai rivers.

The Rajput dynasty (1000-1200 AD) promoted irrigation works in northern India. The 647 sq.km Bhopal lake was built under King Bhoja. In Eastern India Pal and Sen Kings (760-1100 AD) built a number of large tanks and lakes in their kingdoms. Rajtarangini of Kalhana gives a detailed account of irrigation systems developed in the 12th Century in Kashmir.

In the Medieval period, Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD) encouraged the farmers to build their own rain water harvesting systems and wells. Feroze Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 AD) built the Western Yamuna Canal in 1355 to

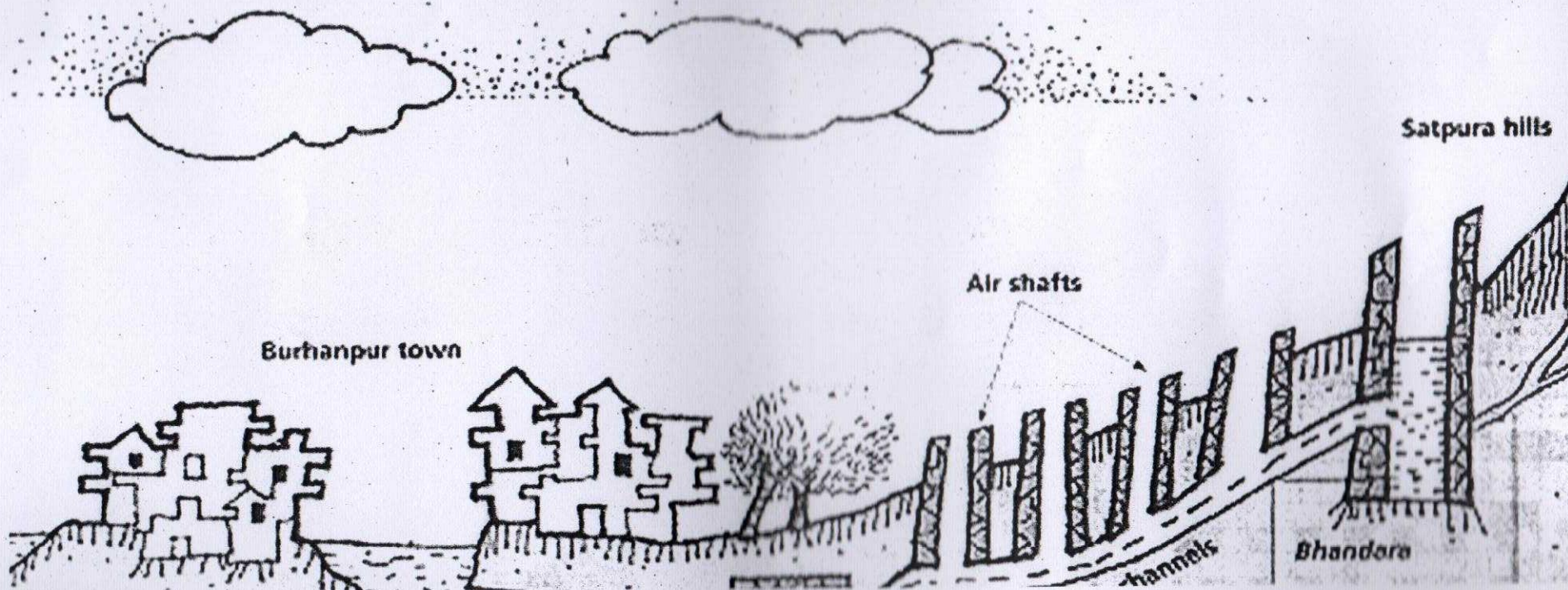
extend irrigation facilities in the dry land tracts of the present-day Haryana and Rajasthan. Emperor Shah Jahan built many canals prominent among these being the Bari Doab or the Hasli Canal. Under the rule of Rangila Muhammad Shah, the Eastern Yamuna Canal was built to irrigate large tracts in Uttar Pradesh.

The Vijaynagar Kingdom (1336-1546 A.D.) in the south took keen interest in building large and small storage tanks. Anantaji Sagar tank was built with a 1.37 km long earthen dam across the Maldevi river. The well-known Korangal dam was built under King Krishnadevraya. The Bahamani rulers (1388-1422 A.D.) introduced canal irrigation for the first time in the eastern provinces of the Deccan. Sultan Zain Uddin (1420-1470 A.D.) introduced extensive network of canals in Utpalpur, Nadashaila, Bijbihara and Advin areas of Kashmir.

The social norms for civilised behaviour, interalia, enjoined on the community members to maintain these facilities, conserve and protect water from pollution and ensure its equitable and fair distribution.

Social scientists, historians and scholars have found that there was no problem of water scarcity where the community organisations were strong and the people relied upon their own efforts to build water harvesting structures. On the other hand, the situation was bad where the people depended entirely on the state for water.

'Water for all' formed the basis for the all round development and prosperity in earlier times. Let us revive and expand this old wisdom for the benefit of all our people especially in the rural areas. We can do it, can we not?



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State parties in blame game, solution remains elusive

SUSHIL MANAV IN CHANDIGARH

HERE is the top comment: *Sarkaaren khoda karti hai, parso nah karti* (governments dig up, they don't fill up)." This comes from former chief minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda on the BJP government's decision to scrap the Dadupur-Nalvi canal project.

"In the history of Independent India, only two chief ministers have done the reprehensible task of burying canals: (former Punjab CM Parkash Singh Badal who buried the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal and Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar in Haryana," says Hooda.

He says the project had nothing to

do with the SYL waters or direct irrigation of the areas coming under this canal. Its main objective was to facilitate recharging the groundwater in the areas failing in its vicinity.

Hooda says the water table in the area has gone down to 350-400 feet. If the project is scrapped, it will fall further making it difficult for farmers to get water for their fields. He alleges that the main problem with the Khattar-led BJP government is that it is not development-oriented.

"This is not for the first time for the BJP government. Nearly 3,600 acres were acquired for setting up a logistics hub at Bawal in Rewari. But after the announcement of award and after the government took possession of the land, the project was scrapped and land returned to the farmers. That was because the government did not want to pay the enhanced compensation. I have not heard of a case where a land is returned after the compen-

sation has been announced," says Hooda.

Leader of the Opposition Abhay Singh Chautala alleges that farmers of three districts — Yamunanagar, Ambala and Bhiwani — will have to suffer if the project is completely scrapped. "The government's contention that the project is unfruitful is not true. The canal receives floodwater from the Yamuna during the rainy season. Once the Renuka dam across the river in Yamunanagar is completed, the canal would start receiving water throughout the year. The only reason why the state government scrapped the project is that it did not want to pay enhanced compensation to farmers," says Chautala.

The INLD leader counts "wastages" by the BJP government. "The government spent ₹100 crore on deployment of central forces on its party chief Amit Shah's rally. It splurged another ₹1,700 crore on 'Happening Haryana', which did not bring any industry to the state. It shelled out ₹140

crore per annum on petty grants of ministers. Yet it cannot spend a few more crores on compensation to poor farmers."

He says over 6 lakh acres of agricultural lands would have received irrigation water from the project. "When our party delegation met Union minister Nitin Gadkari recently on the SYL controversy, I took up Dadupur-Nalvi project with him. The minister was convinced with our argument and said if money was a constraint, the Centre was willing to step in to meet a part of the compensation amount. But the Khattar government is not ready with any such proposal," said Abhay Singh.

Rajiv Jain, media in-charge of the BJP government in Haryana, rubbishes the allegations and counter-charges that both the Congress and the INLD had wasted people's money on unviable projects. "Even the CAG has said in its report that the project was ill-conceived and an amount of ₹304 crore has been wasted

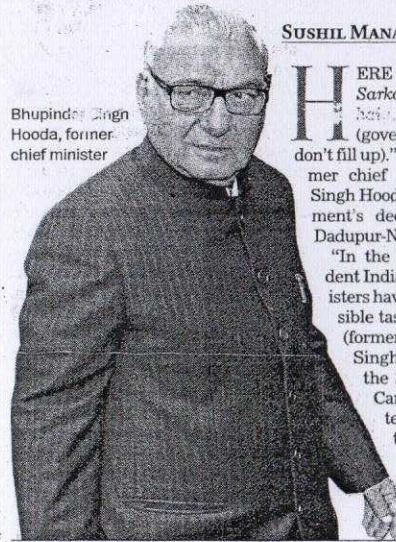
without any fruitful result," says Jain.

Jain questions that if Hooda was so concerned about the project, why he did not go ahead with the acquisition of land for constructing minors and distributaries during his tenure.

"The opposition parties know well that Dadupur Nalvi was a canal that could not supply any irrigation water to farmers in the absence of minors and distributaries. They are opposing the state government's decision for political reasons," he says.

Jain alleged that Hooda has a record of squandering public money on unviable project and Hansi-Butana canal is the best example where the Congress government led by him spent crores of rupees on the canal without first verifying from where the water is to come.

Jain maintains that the BJP government is custodian of people's money and cannot waste it on unfruitful projects like Dadupur Nalvi.



Bhupinder Singh Hooda, former chief minister

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 27.02.2018 in the

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NGT directs Delhi, Haryana to deal with sources of Yamuna pollution

PTI
NEW DELHI, 26 FEBRUARY

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the Delhi and Haryana governments to identify and address the sources of pollution in river Yamuna.

A bench headed by Justice Jawad Rahim ordered Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to ensure that action is taken against the erring industries responsible for causing pollution.

"Though, the issue is with regard to high level of ammonia in the water which is reaching the water reservoir of Delhi Jal Board, if you take the entire river eco-system, the pollution level in the portion of the river passing Delhi also needs to be properly checked."

"In the circumstances, we direct both the State of Haryana and NCT of Delhi to ensure that they identify the source of pol-



lution and address it appropriately. CPCB and DJB shall be involved to ensure the erring industry or local bodies and other parties who are causing pollution are dealt with appropriately and check the pollution level," it said.

The tribunal also directed that the report submitted earlier by the CPCB with regard to pollutants needed to be rechecked with regard to pollution levels of ammonia downstream at Khajkipur drain No 2 and Khajkipur drain, as figures appearing in it appear to

be incorrect.

The NGT had earlier directed the Delhi and Haryana governments to hold a meeting to resolve the issue of high ammonia content in the water being provided to the national capital.

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) had moved a plea in the tribunal, alleging high ammonia in water being provided by the Haryana government to Delhi.

CPCB had submitted its analysis report of ammonia at Tajewala in Haryana, Wazirabad water treatment plant, Okhla

and ITO barrage in Delhi.

According to the report, ammonia level was at Hathnikund Barrage 0.6 mg per litre, 1.9 mg per litre at Wazirabad, 24.9 at ITO barrage on February 14 while at Okhla water treatment plant it was 0.8 mg per litre on February 15.

Acting on concerns over the health of the people of Delhi, the tribunal had directed the CPCB to analyse the samples of Yamuna water at the four points on DJB's plea.

While DJB had alleged that Haryana was supplying "poisoned sewage water" to the national capital which had 2.6 parts per million of ammonia, the counsel for Haryana had refuted the contention and said there was no breach of any agreement.

DJB, which supplies water to the city, had approached the tribunal demanding that Haryana be asked to take urgent steps to check the "dangerous level of ammonia" in river Yamuna.

NGT directs Hema Malini, Mathura Authority to clear Yamuna banks



PTI
NEW DELHI, 26 FEBRUARY

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed actor-turned-MP Hema Malini and the Mathura Vrindavan Development Authority to ensure removal of debris, if any, lying on the banks of Yamuna following preparations for two-day "Rangotsav" festival.

A bench headed by Jawad Rahim also directed the BJP MP from Mathura and the Authority to undo any damage done to the floodplains. It passed the order while disposing of a plea seeking a stay on the cultural event to be held on the

Yamuna floodplains in Mathura.

The green panel noted the submission of the Uttar Pradesh government that the event, which was likely to be held on the proposed site, has been shifted to some other place.

The state government is planning to organise "Rangotsav" (festival of colours) in Mathura and Barsana to commemorate the traditional "Lathmaar Holi".

"Be that as it may, in case any debris has been dumped and if any activity has taken place on the bank of river Yamuna, the same shall be removed and damage if any shall be set right by the Respondent No 2 (Development Authority) and 5 (Hema) under the supervision of UP Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate concerned," the bench said in its recent order.

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'No time frame for Cauvery Board'

It is a difficult task and I do not want to give an assurance on it, says Gadkari

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
CHENNAI**

Union Minister for Water Resources Nitin Gadkari on Monday was non-committal on a possible time frame for the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board (CMB), as mandated by the Supreme Court.

Stating that the panel was "in the process now," the Minister said, "We are very sensitive and very cautious about water problem in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and even in Karnataka."

Interacting with journalists at the office of *The Hindu* here, Mr. Gadkari refused to be drawn into specifics when asked if the Centre had a time frame for establishing the CMB.

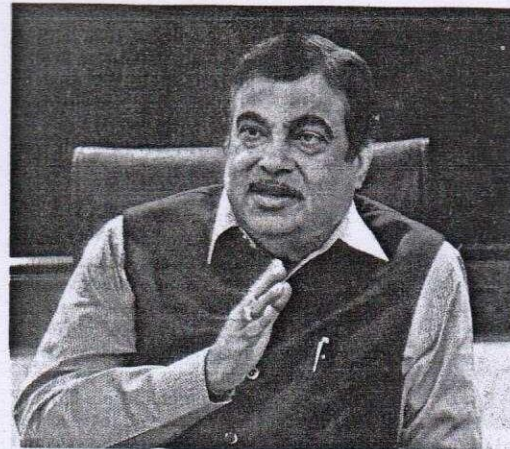
"We respect the decision of the Supreme Court. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, they

are like two eyes for us. And water is a crucial problem," the Minister said, adding, "I am a farmer and I know what the problem of the drinking water and irrigation in my area Vidarbha (where over 10,000 farmer suicides happened). So, I am very keenly interested. (I) Will find out some way out."

Cautious approach

However, Mr. Gadkari indicated that the process may not be easy. "It is a very difficult task and it is not a very easy question. But, my track record is whatever I have taken in the hands, I have completed the project. But, it is a big task. I do not want to give any assurance for that," he said.

Unlike his other portfolios of Transport and Shipping, work in the water was "not so easy", the Minister said



Union Minister Nitin Gadkari at *The Hindu* office in Chennai on Monday. ■ V. GANESAN

and added that he needed help from the Finance Ministry for projects.

Pet projects

Mr. Gadkari said the Centre was keen on implementing two major projects – diverting water from the Godavari

to the Cauvery and the Polavaram project, in its attempt to cater to the water needs of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

About 3,000 tmc ft of water in the Godavari was going to the sea and the aim was to save at least 700 tmc ft by di-

verting it to the Cauvery through two dams at a cost of about ₹1 lakh crore. The other plan was the ₹60,000 crore Polavaram project, which he said would be completed before March next year.

The Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for both the projects would be prepared by next month and the suggestions from the Chief Ministers concerned would be taken. The Centre was also looking at low-interest loans from lenders such as the Asian Development Bank.

Union Minister of State for Shipping and Finance Pon. Radhakrishnan and *The Hindu* Editor Mukund Padmanabhan were present during the interaction.

The Minister said he was hopeful that the Motor Vehicles Act (Amendment) Bill, 2017 would be passed in the Rajya Sabha, as it had been passed in the Lok Sabha, despite opposition from some MPs.

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DELHI, HARYANA TOLD

Identify, address Yamuna pollution, says NGT

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The National Green Tribunal has asked the Delhi and Haryana governments to identify and address the sources of pollution in the Yamuna.

A bench headed by Justice Jawad Rahim ordered Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to ensure that action is taken against the polluting industries responsible for the high toxicity of the water in the river.

"Though, the issue is with regard to high level of ammonia in the water which is reaching the water reservoir of Delhi Jal Board, if you take the entire river ecosystem, the pollution level in the portion of the river passing Delhi also needs to be properly checked," the order said.

"In the circumstances, we direct both, the state of Haryana



■ The direction came on the DJB's plea, alleging high ammonia in the water being provided by the Haryana government to Delhi. HT FILE

and NCT of Delhi to ensure that they identify the source of pollution and address it appropriately. CPCB and DJB shall be involved

to ensure the erring industry or local bodies and other parties who are causing pollution are dealt with appropriately and

check the pollution level," it said.

The NGT had earlier directed the Delhi and Haryana governments to hold a meeting to resolve the issue of high ammonia content in the water being provided to Delhi.

The direction came after the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) moved a plea in the tribunal alleging high ammonia in water being provided by the Haryana government to Delhi.

After directions from the tribunal, CPCB submitted its analysis of ammonia at Tajewala in Haryana, Wazirabad water treatment plant, Okhla and at TITO barrage in Delhi.

The analysis showed that the level of ammonia in Yamuna exceeded the safe limit in 13 of 17 places between Haryana and Delhi and that most of the ammonia was coming from drains in Delhi. At Delhi Gate, Najafgarh and Sonia Vihar, the ammonia level was at least 35-45 times

higher than what the DJB is equipped to treat, according to the report.

Earlier reports have revealed that total coliform, or mostly human and animal excreta, continues to be in lakhs, or in some cases, even crores of particles (measured in 'most probable number' or 'mpn' per 100 ml), in the river in Delhi. The standard is a maximum of 5,000 mpn/100 ml (most probable number/100 ml). The dissolved oxygen, which is a must for many forms of life in the water, continues to be negligible, which reiterates that it's a dead river.

Of the 900 MGD of water distributed in Delhi, nearly 60% comes from Haryana through the Yamuna.

The toxic water not only is unfit to be treated for drinking, it also poisons the groundwater and any fruit and vegetable that grows on its floodplain, environmental experts say.

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Rahul urges PM to resolve Mahadayi row

Vikram Gopal

• letters@hindustantimes.com

HUBBALLI: Congress president Rahul Gandhi on Monday urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to convene a meeting of the Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra chief ministers on the Mahadayi issue and ensure drinking water for the Mumbai-Karnataka region.

The three states are embroiled in a dispute regarding the diversion of water from the Mahadayi river, and the matter is currently being heard by the Mahadayi Water Dispute Tribunal. The bench has said it will not oppose an out-of-court settlement if the three states happen to reach one.

Addressing a rally on the final day of the second leg of his Janashiksha Yatra, Gandhi accused the Prime Minister of "making excuses wherever he goes". "Bring all the three chief ministers together and find a solution to the Mahadayi issue. Don't make excuses. It's a drinking water problem, please solve this soon," he added.

The Mumbai-Karnataka region accounts for 50 of the 224 seats in the Karnataka assembly.

Gandhi said that despite schemes such as Make in India being launched with much fanfare, commodities continue to bear the 'Made in China' stamp.

"My dream is that five years from now, phones will be made in India with 'Made in Karnataka' written on them," Gandhi said. He quipped that while this was a difficult task, it can certainly not be done through "empty promises" such as Modi's assurance of generating 20 million jobs a year.

Millions of youth migrate from rural to urban areas every day in search of jobs, Gandhi said. "They're not asking for a gift; they want to take this country ahead. It's their right... But Modi can give only 450 jobs a day, even with 56-inch chest."

The Congress president also attacked the PM on corruption, accusing him of keeping mum while diamond businessman Nirav Modi fled the country and BJP president Amit Shah's son Jayam has huge profits post-demonetisation.

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah

also upped the ante against the BJP, charging it with lying to the people about Goa chief minister Manohar Parrikar's willingness to divert 7.56 tmcft of Mahadayi water to the region. Referring to a letter written by Parrikar to former Karnataka chief minister BS Yeddyurappa in this regard, Siddaramaiah said it was odd that the latter hasn't moved forward on the proposal. "This only shows that they're trying to deceive you," he claimed. "As the Supreme Court made it clear that providing drinking water is a priority (in its verdict on the Cauvery dispute), I urge the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter. Let the BJP leaders from this state ask him to intervene."

But Muralidhar Rao, BJP general secretary in charge of Karnataka, accused Gandhi of indulging in doublespeak. "His own party in Goa is opposing the sharing of water. It is a prerequisite for Rahul Gandhi to say the same thing in Goa before making such a demand from the Prime Minister," he said.

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Deficit winter rain can also affect crop yields

But there are no cosmetic solutions for a climate change-induced parched season

Data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy shows that there has been a large rainfall deficit in every week except one since the one ending December 20, 2017. Up to February 21, there is a cumulative deficit of 64% from normal rainfall. Another set of figures can put this number in context. Total rainfall deficiency in 2014 and 2015, considered drought years, was just 15 percentage points vis-à-vis the Long Period Average (LPA). The reason we do not hear about this so much is because rabi crops have much better irrigation coverage than kharif. Wheat farmers in Punjab, Haryana etc. do not depend on rainfall as much as paddy cultivation is dependent on the monsoons.

This does not make the event inconsequential, though. Low rainfall means a shorter winter. This can adversely affect crop yields due to premature ripening and loss of weight of grains. Deviation from the set pattern of winter rains can also trigger abnormal rains in certain parts of the country. In the Vidarbha subdivision, deviation from normal rainfall is 100% in all weeks since the one ending December 6, 2017, except one. In the week ending February 14, 2018 rainfall was more than 1000% over and above of how much it rains normally. All of us have read about hailstorms destroying standing crops in the area. These are not on-off events anymore. Scientific studies suggest that rising temperatures, truncated winters, erratic rainfall events etc. are becoming more of a norm across the world.

This year's Economic Survey said extreme rainfall shocks can lead to a 13.7% and 5.5% fall in average kharif and rabi revenues. Un-irrigated areas will be worse-hit. The problem will not stop at farming. Depleting groundwater tables are a concern in most parts of India. Winter rains are more important for southern India. There are no cosmetic solutions for a climate change-induced parched winter.

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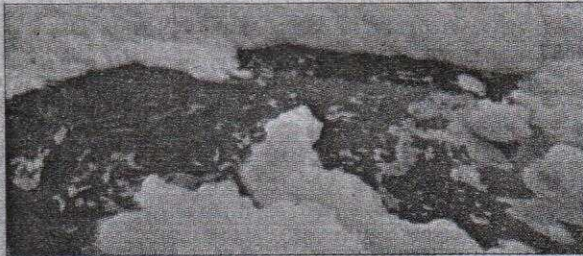
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दिल्ली सरकार ने की अमोनिया ^{पंजाब} संकट के जल्द समाधान की मांग ²⁷⁻²⁻¹⁸

अमोनिया मामले में एनजीटी में की दूसरी याचिका दायर, पानी लोगों की प्रमुख जरूरत

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): अमोनिया के संकट से परेशान दिल्ली सरकार ने इसके जल्द समाधान की मांग की है। सरकार का मानना है कि यमुना के पानी में अमोनिया की बढ़ती मात्रा कोई आम समस्या नहीं है। बल्कि दिल्लीवालों के लिहाज से यह एक विशेष समस्या है।

लोग पानी के बिना गुजारा नहीं कर सकते। खासकर गर्मी के दिनों में तो बिना पानी के दिन गुजारा संभव नहीं है। इसीलिए इस समस्या का जल्द से जल्द समाधान होना चाहिए। इस मामले को लेकर दिल्ली जलबोर्ड ने शुक्रवार को नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) में दूसरी याचिका दायर



की है। जिसके ऊपर शुक्रवार को अमोनिया से जुड़े अन्य मामलों में दायर याचिकाओं के साथ सुनवाई होगी। इस संबंध में दिल्ली जलबोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष निदेश मोहनिया ने बताया कि पानी लोगों की प्रमुख जरूरत है। इसके लिए इंतजार नहीं किया जा

सकता। अमोनिया मामले पर गत 20 फरवरी को मुख्य सचिव स्तर की वार्ता तथा इसके बाद एनजीटी में भी सुनवाई भी हो चुकी है। इस दौरान हरियाणा ने यमुना में अमोनिया मुक्त पानी छोड़ने आश्वासन दिया था। लेकिन इतने दिन बीतने के बाद भी यमुना के

पानी में अमोनिया की मात्रा कम नहीं हुई है। अभी भी यमुना में 1.6 पीपीएम (पाटर्स पर मिलियन) अमोनिया आ रहा है। जबकि दिल्ली जलबोर्ड की ड्रीटेबल लिमिट 0.5 पीपीएम है। हम हर दो घंटे में पानी का सैंपल लेकर उसकी जांच कर रहे हैं। हर सैंपल की जांच में अमोनिया की मात्रा ड्रीटेबल लिमिट से ज्यादा आ रही है। ऐसे में दिल्ली में पानी की आपूर्ति प्रभावित हो रही है। जलबोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष ने कहा कि जब तक अमोनिया की समस्या दुरुस्त नहीं हो जाती तब तक जलापूर्ति को लेकर समर प्लान के बारे में भी कोई योजना नहीं बनायी जा सकती।