

23/3/17

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
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

and documented at Bhagireth(English) & Publicity Section. CWC.

Groundwater crisis, a serious warning

Karnataka's Minor Irrigation Minister, T B Jayachandra's statement in the Legislative Council regarding depleting groundwater levels in the state is reason for alarm. It appears that of the 177 taluks in the state, groundwater levels in 143 have depleted over the past decade. This is based on comparison of data between 2007 and 2016 of static groundwater levels in 1,774 borewells maintained by Karnataka's Groundwater Directorate. Data reveals that the depletion was particularly severe in Kolar district, where water levels plummeted by almost 55% over a decade. Overexploitation of groundwater, increasing density of borewells, deforestation and successive years of droughts has pushed the state's groundwater levels to new lows. The rapidly falling levels are worrying for several reasons. For one, they signal declining availability of groundwater for human consumption, agriculture, etc. Besides, rivers, wetlands and lakes, which groundwater supports, are in danger of being destroyed as the levels fall. Importantly, groundwater at very low levels is highly toxic. Salts and arsenic are naturally found in groundwater but when their concentrations rise due to falling water levels, they cause diseases and even death. According to a recent study conducted by the Central Ground Water Board and Karnataka's Groundwater Directorate, groundwater in 22 of the state's 30 districts, including Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru Rural, contained toxic salts above permissible limits.

Depleting groundwater levels cannot be ignored any longer. While the government has done well to impose restrictions on the planting of eucalyptus and acacia saplings that contribute to serious depletion of water tables, more robust steps are needed. A large amount of groundwater that is currently available is not fit for use

as untreated sewage and industrial effluents are contaminating it. Addressing these issues and encouraging rainwater harvesting and methods that promote the judicious use of water would reduce the pressure. Halting the sinking of new borewells is essential. It is unfortunate that the Karnataka government, which had earlier imposed restrictions on new borewells, recently reversed that decision as the state could likely be staring at a severe water crisis in the coming months.

Excess drawing of water and the high density of borewells is the cause of the groundwater problem

in Karnataka. While the decision to lift restrictions on new borewells may help the state tide over an immediate crisis, in the long run, this will spell disaster as more borewells mean greater depletion of water tables. The government must, therefore, rethink its decision. It must act against water mafias and builders who are aggressively sinking new borewells. Importantly, creating public awareness is a must. People must realise that drilling deeper will only bring up lethal cocktails, not safe drinking water.



"High density of borewells is a cause of the problem."

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Creating the images and the formation
the status of living persons could be
the best way to revive the lives.

**THE MANDARINS
HAD LEARNT LITTLE
IF ANYTHING, FROM
THE FAILURES OF
BOTH THE GANGA
AND YAMUNA
ACTION PLANS.**

Will be state of Uttarakhand and the people in charge of the Namami Gange at the Centre respond favourably to the urgings of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers — now made in person — and begin to sincerely achieve the unhindered flow of the rivers currently curtailed by the existing, underway and planned projects on the latter.

Well, previously, it was public spirited activists bemoaning the rivers' tragic state, but now it will be the rivers themselves in the person of Uttarakhand's Advocate General who will do the needful.

**Manoj Misra is converted
Yamuna Jive Abhivaan**

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यमुना का पानी लाएं तो विधायक कोष कुर्बान

→ 28-3-17
पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर. जमवारामगढ़ विधायक जगदीश नारायण मीना ने सरकार को यमुना नदी का पानी रामगढ़ लाने का सुझाव देते हुए कहा कि वह विधायक कोष की सारी राशि इस कार्य में देने के लिए तैयार हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यमुना में हर साल लगातार दो महीने तक बाढ़ चलती है।

बाढ़ के पानी को लिफ्ट के जरिए इस क्षेत्र में लाया जाए तो बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाकों को तबाही से भी बचाया जा सकता है। राजस्थान से यमुना नदी की दूरी 150 से 200 किलोमीटर है। यमुना नदी से झज्जर (हरियाणा) तक पानी स्वतः ही बहकर आने की स्थिति है। वहां पानी का बहाव क्षेत्र है और इसके बाद 55 किलोमीटर नहर के जरिये नारनौल तक पानी लाया जा रहा है। इसके बाद मात्र 16 किलोमीटर राजस्थान बचता है। इस क्षेत्र से बुचारा बांध को जोड़ दिया जाए।

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केन्द्र सरकार बनवाए नहर- सुरजेवाला, 28-3-17

रोहतक @ पत्रिका अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के सचिव विभाग के प्रमुख एवं विधायक रणदीप सिंह सुरजेवाला ने एसवाईएल नहर के मुद्दे पर केन्द्र सरकार को निशाने पर लिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि एसवाईएल नहर के निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी अब हरियाणा या पंजाब की नहीं, बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार की है। उन्होंने कहा, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हरियाणा के सीएम को प्रधानमंत्री मिलने तक का समय नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसे में सवाल उठता है कि हरियाणा के सीएम कैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला लागू कराएंगे। सुरजेवाला ने हरियाणा कांग्रेस में आपसी खींचतान की बात को भी नकारते हुए कहा कि पार्टी में वैचारिक मतभेद हो सकते हैं।