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

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Dated 29.05.2017

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.

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

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Hindustan Times
Statesman
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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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A a j (Hindi)
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The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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IE 29

GANGA TOUR

IT HAS been barely two weeks since Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan finished a six-month-long Narmada Yatra. Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti has now begun a similar yatra of her own on the Ganga. Bharti is actually touring the entire stretch of the Ganga to inspect the execution of ongoing schemes to clean the river, and her programme, therefore, is qualitatively different from Chouhan's, which was aimed at creating awareness about the need to protect and conserve the Narmada. Her travel is also significantly shorter. She is supposed to cover the 2,500-km stretch in 15 days, travelling by air, road, boat and on foot. Bharti had been planning to undertake a Chouhan-kind of yatra on the Ganga for long, but those plans could not materialise. The Madhya Pradesh CM, meanwhile, got national limelight with his Narmada Yatra.

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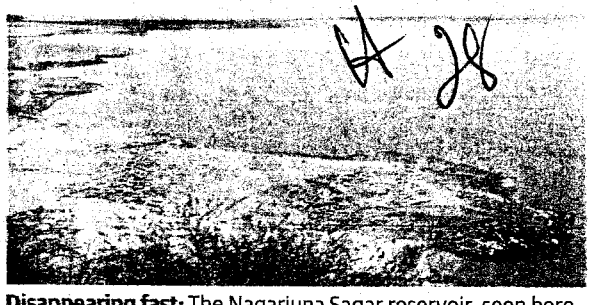
Groundwater hits a low in A.P.

Excess use by farms the 'prime cause'



Disappearing fast: The Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir, seen here in a file photo, has also been hit. • SINGAM VENKATARAMANA

G.VENKATARAMANA RAO
VIJAYAWADA

The groundwater level has plunged in Andhra Pradesh, touching successive new annual lows since 2014. The major reservoirs, which are nearly empty, pose a threat to drinking water access.

As it waits for monsoonal rains, the Andhra Pradesh Government has been focussing on recharging of groundwater. It has launched the '10 lakh farm ponds' plan, and Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu has been stressing the importance of recharging groundwater in his public meetings.

After consultation with experts, the government has decided that water levels should ideally be between 3 and 8 metres below ground level (MBGL). It has ordered Piezometers installed at over 1,200 locations for "real time monitoring" of groundwater. The government has sought help from ISRO to identify the best locations to build check dams.

The drought, meanwhile, is severe. Regular wells and borewells at T.Velamavaripalli in Vempalle mandal of Kadapa district went dry long ago. Piezometers in the villages indicate that drills must go down more than a hundred meters to strike water. The situation prevailing in Chandragiri of Pulivendula mandal in the district is no different.

On the drop in levels, A.P.Rythanga Samakya president and former Irrigation Board member Yerneni Nagendranath said, "unless farmers stopped indiscriminate use of groundwater, the water table will keep falling. Farm ponds and check dams are not sufficient."

Reservoirs empty

Andhra Pradesh has had a 30.4% rain deficit (from June 1, 2016). Nellore district tops the list with 64.5% deficit, followed by Prakasam at 43.9% and Ananthapur at 40.1%. Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar reservoirs, which are the lifeline, are nearly empty.

Normal rainfall expected from June 1 last year was 960 mm, but the State got 667.9 mm.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, the Officer on Special Duty (Groundwater) at the Department of Water Resources, A. Varaprasada Rao said, "the rain needed to increase the height of the water table by one metre was calculated after analysing groundwater levels of the specific areas for the past 25 years."

Despite the conservation efforts, pre-monsoon levels have plummeted. While average groundwater level in May 2014 was 10.95 MBGL, it was13.83 MBGL in May 2015, dropping further to 14.80 MGBL last year.

AMD-ND

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How desert tribes secure clean water for their flocks & families

Avijit.Ghosh@timesgroup.com

Piyal Bhattacharjee

A bhil tribal draws water for his sheep near Jaisalmer

Ramgarh (West Rajasthan): It's a searing afternoon in early May. The expanse is a simmering yellow and parched brown. A handful of khejdi and ruida trees and a cluster of vilayati babool add the only touch of green. In weather-beaten Ramgarh, a kasbah about 65km from Jaisalmer, hundreds of sheep and goats crowd around livestock farmer Bhim Singh in a midday ritual that stretches almost half an hour.

Bhim lowers an improvised plastic bucket tied to a rope into a beri — a shallow sweet-water community well — draws out the water and pours it into a small stone tub. In an adjacent beri, another livestock farmer does the same. As the animals quench their thirst, a couple of farmers with their flocks wait for their turn some distance away to avoid overlapping of the herds. "These two beris are the only water source in summer. Without these, animals would probably have died," says Bhim.

A traditional system of harvesting rainwater, beris have been lifesavers for both humans and animals in these parts for centuries. Shaped like a *matka* (pitcher), the shallow wells are dug up in arpas with gypsum or bentonite beds that prevent rainwater from percolating downwards. Instead the water gets guided to the wells through capillary action.

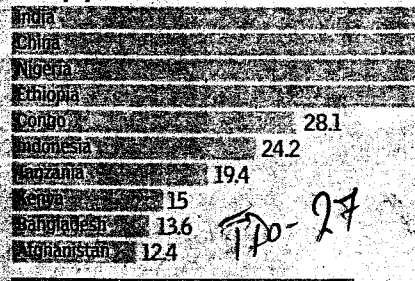
"Last year, Ramgarh and neighbouring villages barely received any rain. But, even so, the beris were fully charged. One can draw 10,000 litres of clean water daily; it gets replenished overnight," says Chatar Singh (56), local eco warrior with masterly knowledge of water conservation in deserts.

His initiatives, with those of Sambhaav, an NGO that helps to restore aquifers, have led to the digging of dozens of new beris and revival of others that had fallen into disuse. The locals' trek for drinking water is not so long anymore.

The importance of beris gets underlined by what unfolds kilometres away. Water from the humongous Indira Gandhi canal gathers in a pond-like structure on its way to the filtering unit. The water, full of algae, looks unfit for consumption. Yet tractors line up to ferry it away in large cans. "*Hum yahi pani peete hain* (We all drink this water)," says Suraj Singh Bhati, Class X, here to ferry water home. Near the Sagarmal Gopa branch of the canal a cow's rotting carcass lies.

On the outskirts of Netsi village, 23 beris are in use. The village has a huge

Rural population without clean water: Worst 10 countries — In million



63million people in rural India have no clean water

Source: WHO-UNICEF

MAKE INDIA WATER POSITIVE
A TIMES OF INDIA INITIATIVE

Mala Devi. Water from the IG canal has undeniably eased their woes but most villagers told **TOI** that taps often run dry. "We got water after a gap of five days," said Guddi of Ekalpar village.

Traditional Netsi beris were made of wood. "They'd rot after a year. The new beris are built with long-lasting blocks of yellow stones that Jaisalmer is known for," says retired armyman Jitu Singh.

Success in these water harvesting projects resulted from partnering with locals. Netsi villagers offered the labour required to make the beris functional. Chatar says villagers were first motivated, while Sambhaav provided materials.

Chatar, who used to teach children alongside Farhad, who routinely visits these villages. Part of their work is to help the bhils learn the traditional art of khadeen, a form of cultivation in arid regions where the ground's moisture is harnessed to grow wheat, mustard and black gram in the main. "We help them help themselves," says Farhad.

The bhils, largely a hunting community, would be asked to shift from one place to another by the local administration. "They did not know how to harness water. Sometimes they would lie down on the field to stop rainwater from escaping," recalls Chatar Singh, influenced by environmentalist Anupam Mishra's seminal book 'Rajasthan *Ki Rajat Boondein*' (The Radiant Raindrops of Rajasthan).

The bhils were taught toba: a way to store rainwater for drinking, dhora: a technique to store rainwater for irrigation and chhapai: a method to use a 'wall' of bushes to stop the spread of desertification. "We didn't know how to grow crops," says Padma Ram (60), a bhil who owns 75 bighas. In 2015, he earned Rs 3 lakh growing black gram. Such examples abound: The two bhil villages now boast 30 motorcycles and 15 tractors; unthinkable few years ago.

A distance from his village, Padma is building a mound three feet high, over 500 feet long. "The dhora will trap rain water," he says. Rain arrives late

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Monsoon reaches subcontinent's mainland by first week of June

May 29

■What causes monsoon?

Monsoon, which is the seasonal reversal in the wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of Sun with reference to earth is not fixed — it oscillates from tropic of cancer to Capricorn through the equator. The heating leads to the creation of a low pressure region. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone which is also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). This low pressure region witnesses continuous rise of the moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of atmosphere, where the cooling causes the loss of moisture resulting into precipitation. It is observed that the rainy season of east Asia, Sub Saharan Africa, Australia and southern parts of North America coincides with the shift of the ITCZ towards these regions.

■What causes Indian monsoon?

Thar Desert and adjoining areas of the northern and central Indian Subcontinent heats up during the hot seasons of summer. Because of the rapid solar heating mainly between April and May a low-pressure cell is created over the Indian subcontinent. To fill up this void, the moisture-laden winds from the Indian Ocean rush in to the subcontinent. The

INDIA LIFELINE

ITCZ, which is sometimes also referred as monsoon trough also shifts northwards towards the subcontinent causing monsoon rains which typically reaches subcontinent's mainland in the last week of May or the first week of June. The met-department declares the onset of monsoon over Kerala if 60% of the 14 enlisted stations falling in the states report a rainfall of 2.5mm or more for any two consecutive days falling after 10 May.

LEARNING WITH THE TIMES

■What are the ways to forecast monsoon?

Generally there are three main approaches used for long range forecast of the southwest monsoon in India. The first is the statistical method which uses the historical relationships between southwest monsoon and various global weather parameters. The historical data is then used to forecast the onset of the monsoon. The second approach is the empirical method which uses time series analysis of past rainfall data. The third is the dynamical method which uses general circulation models of atmosphere and oceans to predict the southwest monsoons. It is observed that the prediction models based on statistical approach have so far yielded most accurate results for the Indian monsoon. However none of the models can claim 100% accuracy because there are several factors like the correlations between the parameters, changing predictability of the model over a period of time.

■Which method is used by our met-department to forecast monsoon?

Prior to 2002 IMD used to issue annual forecast using a model based on 16 parameter but it failed in 2002. Since 2003 two new models were introduced which instead of 16 used 8 and 10 parameters to forecast the southwest monsoon in India. Apart from this a two stage forecast system was also introduced—the first stage forecast was issued in mid April and an update or second stage by the end of June. This model also gave false predictions for 2004. Since 2007 a new forecast system using ensemble technique is being used to forecast monsoon. At present monsoon is predicted on the basis of five predictors including the sea surface temperature (SST) gradient between north Atlantic and north Pacific, Equatorial South Indian Ocean SST, East Asia Mean Sea Level Pressure, Northwest Europe Land Surface Air Temperature and Equatorial Pacific Warm Water Volume at designated times of the year. Instead of relying on one model with best possible forecast, the ensemble method uses inputs from the forecast of all models to calculate the final result.

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Blitz

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Monsoon likely to hit Kerala by May-end

28.5.17

Neha.Madaan@timesgroup.com

Pune: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) predicted on Saturday that the southwest monsoon could advance into some parts of south Arabian Sea, cover the Maldives-Comorin area and hit south Kerala on May 30-31.

According to the prediction, monsoon's advancement over Kerala seemed imminent with the strengthening of westerlies and northward shift of shear zone — typical of monsoon onset. Similar favourable conditions also prevail in Northeast India, and could cover Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

"The shear zone is likely to appear to the southwest of Kerala and shift further across the state around the time of the onset," a senior IMD official said.

On May 27, the southwest monsoon advanced into some parts of Comorin, some more parts of southwest and southeast Bay of Bengal. An IMD forecast issued on the day said conditions were favourable for the advancement of southwest monsoon into some more parts of southwest and east-central Bay of Bengal and the remaining parts of southeast Bay of Bengal in the next three-four days under the influence of a well-marked low pressure area over east-central and adjoining west-central and southeast Bay of Bengal. It is likely to concentrate into a depression during the next 24 hours.

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राज्यभर में 2065 बांधों की होगी सफाई...

मेटूर बांध के सफाई कार्य का मुख्यमंत्री ने किया उद्घाटन

प्रतिदिन-29-5-17

चेन्नई. तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री एडपाडी के. पलनीस्वामी ने रविवार को जल निकायों की रक्षा को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कावेरी नदी के मेटूर बांध के साफ कार्य का उद्घाटन किया। आगामी कुछ दिनों में मानसून की उम्मीद करते हुए किसानों और आस-पास के लोगों द्वारा साफ सफाई के कार्यों का स्वागत भी किया गया। उद्घाटन के बाद संवाददाताओं से बातचीत के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि इससे बांध में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त पानी की बचत करने में मदद मिलेगी। उल्लेखनीय है कि शनिवार को बातचीत के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा था कि अन्य जलस्त्रोतों की साफ सफाई के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। मेटूर बांध ही नहीं बल्कि अन्य तालाबों व झीलों की सफाई के लिए किसानों को मुफ्त में उपकरण भी मुहैया कराए जा रहे हैं। कुडीमरामदु योजना के तहत 100 करोड़ के खर्चे से बांधों की साफ-सफाई का कार्य चल रहा है। इसी प्रकार से 300 करोड़ की लागत से अतिरिक्त 2065 बांधों की साफ सफाई के कार्य भी शुरू किए जाएंगे। इस योजना के तहत बांध में अतिरिक्त पानी की बचत करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

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इस बार मानसून की रफ्तार अच्छी रहेगी

मौसम का मिजाज

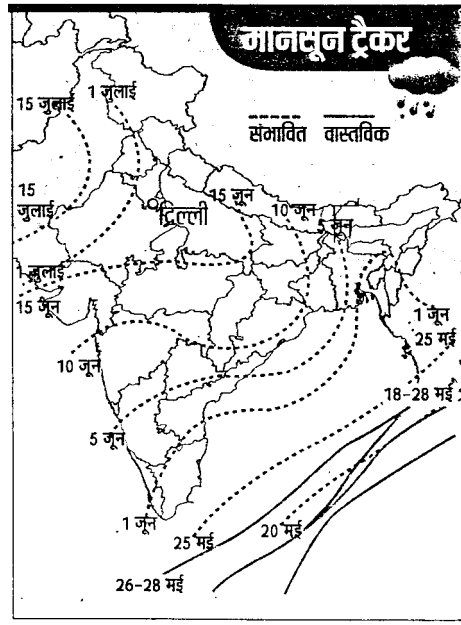
नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार मानसून बंगाल की खाड़ी में सक्रिय है और इसके आगे बढ़ने की अनुकूल स्थितियां बनी हुई हैं। मौसम विभाग के महानिदेशक डा. केजे रमेश के अनुसार इस बार मानसून की रफ्तार अच्छी होने की उम्मीद है।

रमेश के अनुसार, बंगाल की खाड़ी के उपर कम दबाव का क्षेत्र होने से दक्षिण पश्चिम मॉनसून के और आगे बढ़ने की संभावना है और इसके कल रात तक एक प्रचंड चक्रवातीय तूफान में तब्दील होने की उम्मीद है। इसी के साथ 29 या 30 मई को मानसून केरल में दस्तक दे देगा। मेघालय में भी मानसून पहुंच जाएगा। यहां बारिश का दौर शुरू हो जाएगा। गौरतलब है कि भारतीय मौसम विभाग ने देश में इस बार सामान्य बारिश की भविष्यवाणी की है।

कब-कब पहुंचा मानसून

2011	29 मई
2012	5 जून
2013	1 जून
2014	6 जून
2015	5 जून
2016	8 जून



- केरल में मानसून के पहुंचने की सामान्य तिथि एक जून है, लेकिन इस बार यह दो दिन पहले आ रहा है।
- पिछले तीन साल में मानसून केरल में देरी से पहुंचा है। मानसून की जल्दी दस्तक से देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी उसके जल्दी पहुंचने की उम्मीद

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गंगा में गाद की समस्या पर दल बिहार जाएगा

दै- 28-5-17

नीतीश की मांग मंजूर

- हैदराबाद हाउस में मोदी से मुलाकात के बाद कदम उठाया
- दो मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने की नीतीश से मुलाकात की

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार ने शनिवार को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी से हुई मुलाकात में गंगा में गाद की समस्या को उठाते हुए 10 जून से पहले केंद्रीय विशेषज्ञ दल भेजने की मांग की है ताकि मानसून से पहले संभावित बाढ़ की विभीषिका का सही कारण व समाधान खोजा जा सके।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने उनके आग्रह को स्वीकार करते हुए जल्द ही दल भेजने का भरोसा दिया है और आश्वस्त किया कि वह केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के अधिकारियों से मिलकर गंगा की अविरलता पर बात करेंगे। इसके कुछ घंटों बाद ही दो मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने नीतीश से मुलाकात भी की। नीतीश ने हैदराबाद हाउस में प्रधानमंत्री को गंगा में गाद की समस्या को लेकर पांच पृष्ठ का एक पत्र सौंपा और कहा कि मानसून के पहले गंगा में गाद की समस्या का समाधान खोजा जाना चाहिए।

प्रधानमंत्री को पत्र सौंपने के कुछ देर के बाद ही केंद्रीय नौवहन मंत्रालय के अवर सचिव आलोक श्रीवास्तव व जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिव अमरजीत सिंह ने बिहार भवन जाकर नीतीश से मुलाकात की और गंगा में गाद की समस्या पर चर्चा की। मुख्यमंत्री ने सारी समस्या अधिकारियों को बताई।

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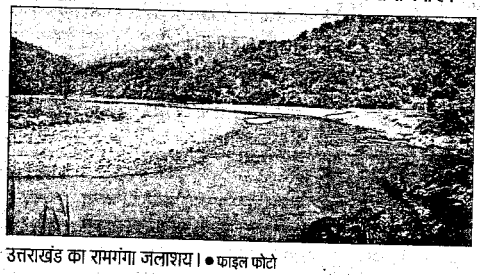
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi) ✓
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
M.P.Chronicle
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English) & Publicity Section, CWC

मुश्किल

यूपी-उत्तराखंड के कई क्षेत्रों में जल संकट के आसार

मानसून के समय से दो दिन पहले 30 मई को केरल पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन उत्तरी राज्यों तक पहुंचने में इसे करीब और एक महीने का समय लगेगा। ऐसे में उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और यूपी के कई इलाकों को जल संकट से जूझना पड़ सकता है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग के आंकड़ों की मानें तो इन राज्यों में स्थित जलाशयों में 22% से भी कम पानी बचा है।



उत्तराखंड का रामगंगा जलाशय। • फाइल फोटो

जल आयोग की रिपोर्ट

91 प्रमुख जलाशयों में मौजूद पानी के आंकड़े जारी किए

22 फीसदी से भी कम पानी अधिकतर जलाशयों में बचा

1.47 फीसदी जलस्तर में कमी 18 से 25 मई के बीच आई

ये जलाशय सूखने की कगार पर

- उत्तराखंड का रामगंगा
- आंध्र प्रदेश-तेलंगाना का नागार्जुन सागर
- महाराष्ट्र का भीमा
- कर्नाटक का अलमाटी, भद्रा व काबिनी

यहां भी संकट

बांध	राज्य	पानी बचा (फीसदी में)	पिछले साल का स्तर (फीसदी में)
गोविंद सागर	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17	27
कोनार	झारखंड	19	27
माताटीला	उत्तरप्रदेश	10	11

ये राज्य प्यासे

- **3%** तक पानी की कमी तमिलनाडु में
- **82%** जरूरत से कम पानी आंध्रप्रदेश और तेलंगाना में
- **33%** हिमाचल में कम पानी
- **28%** महाराष्ट्र में भी कम पानी

हाइड्रा पावर पर असर

• 91 में से 60 जलाशयों से जल विद्युत का

6 जलाशयों में पानी की कमी का असर जल विद्युत उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। उपभोक्ताओं पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि अधिकतर बिजली उत्पादन ताप ऊर्जा संयंत्रों से होता है और उनकी पर्याप्त क्षमता है। दूसरी ज्यादातार जल विद्युत भी हिमलीय नदियों से होता है, जो ग्लेशियर से जुड़ी हैं। – नरेंद्र तनेजा, विशेषज्ञ

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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बदहाल : 117 साल में सबसे बुरे दौर से गुजर रही नैनी झील

22-5-17

हिन्दुस्तान नेटवर्क

नैनीताल | जगदीश जोशी

देशभर के पर्यटकों का आकर्षण का केंद्र नैनी झील सबसे बुरे दौर से गुजर रही है। 117 साल के इतिहास में दूसरी बार इस साल मई में झील का जलस्तर शून्य से नीचे गया है। पिछले साल भी गर्मी की शुरुआत में ही झील का जल स्तर शून्य से नीचे चलों गया था।

वर्ष 1900 से उपलब्ध रिकॉर्ड को देखें तो अलग राज्य बनने के बाद यानी सन 2000 के बाद नैनीझील की हालत लगातार खराब हुई है। सन 2000 से पहले केवल दो बार नैनीझील का जलस्तर शून्य से नीचे गया था। लेकिन पिछले 17 सालों से हर साल जून-जुलाई आते-आते झील का जलस्तर शून्य से नीचे चला जाता है।

कभी जुलाई में रहता था आठ फीट पानी : अंग्रेजों के समय नैनीझील के जलस्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए नियम बने हुए थे। अप्रैल-मई में ही सूख रही नैनीझील जून तक 12 फीट तक पानी रखने का प्राविधान था। जुलाई में 8.5 फीट, अगस्त में 10 फीट तथा सितंबर में 11 फीट व अक्तूबर में 12 फीट रखे जाने की

इस साल मई में झील का जलस्तर शून्य से नीचे पहुंच गया है। • हिन्दुस्तान

ट्यूबवेल और सूखते जलस्रोत से संकट बढ़ा

पर्यावरणविद् प्रो. अजय रावत के अनुसार झील के चारों ओर 60 से अधिक जल स्रोत आधे रह गए हैं। वहीं झील के किनारे ट्यूबवेल से रोजाना 14 एमएलडी पानी पीने के लिए आपूर्ति हो रहा है।

आदेश पर प्रशासन सक्रिय

नैनीझील को लेकर यहां प्रवास कर रहे राज्यपाल डा. केके पाल खासे गंभीर हैं। उन्होंने झील विकास प्राधिकरण के इसकी वैज्ञानिक जांच के निर्देश दिए हैं वहीं कंसलटेंट की तैनाती करने को कहा है। कुमाऊं कमिश्नर डी सेंथिल पांडियन ने इसको लेकर शुक्रवार को नगर के लोगों से सुझाव भी लिए हैं।

भीमताल के हालात सामान्य

जिले के भीमताल, नौकुचियाताल व सातताल की स्थिति सामान्य है। इस झीलों के किनारे बने ट्यूबवेल से एक से दो एमएलडी पानी पीने के लिए लिया जा रहा है। वहीं भीमताल के मई में हल्द्वानी में मई में पानी छोड़ने की व्यवस्था पिछले साल से बंद कर दी गई है। भीमताल में गुरूवार को झील में 86 फिट पानी था।

1923 में भी शून्य से नीचे गया था जलस्तर

94 साल पहले नैनीझील में पहली बार 1923 में जल स्तर शून्य से नीचे गया था। इस विषय पर शोध कर चुके कुमाऊं विवि के भूगोल विभाग के प्रो. जीएल साह ने बताया कि इसके 56 साल बाद 1980 में यह हालात बने। हालांकि यह स्थिति मई और जून में रही।