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

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

Dated 29.8.17

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

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

29.8.17
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication) 29/8/2017

Director (T.D.) 29/8

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

1
Covering L., YIS

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29/8/17 in the

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

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

Clean Ganga drive: Contracts awarded for 2 STPs in Haridwar

RAVI S SINGH
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 28

In a bid to give push to the clean Ganga drive, the Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Ministry has awarded for the first time contracts for three STPs (sewage treatment plants), including two in Haridwar (Uttarakhand), under hybrid annuity model (HAM).

The proposed STPs in Haridwar are of 68 MLD and 14 MLD capacity each. The third, in Varanasi, is of 15 MLD. The plants are aimed to plug points through which humongous quantity of waste waters of the holy cities' get dumped in the river.

The contract has been awarded vide the National Mission for Clean Ganga–a body of the ministry.

The ministry said HAM is first of its kind in the country's waste water management sector. The Centre will completely fund the STPs' construction ensuring that there is no shortage of resources for the project.

The unique financial model is a mix between build, operate and transfer(BOT) and engineering, procurement and construction(EPC) under public private partnership (PPP) model.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 30/8/12 in the

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

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

Water levels rise in 3,247 dams

68 TMC rise recorded in a week following heavy showers

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
MUMBAI

Heavy rains in catchment areas in the past week have added 68 TMC of water in over 3,200 dams across Maharashtra. The State Water Resources Department said 3,247 dams in the State had 1,048.76 TMC of water as on August 21, and it rose to 1,116.87 TMC by August 28.

Marathwada region, which largely grows food grains, was the biggest beneficiary of last week's showers. The region boasts 955 reservoirs and dams and the collective water stock was 137.39 TMC on August 21. It rose to 154.62 TMC by August 28, recording an increase of 17.23 TMC.

A senior official from the Water Resources Department said the State witnessed a dry spell for 30 to 40 days, which ended on August 15. The average water stock on August 21 was 54.52% of the total storage capacity of 1,709.21 TMC of all the dams in Maharashtra.

The Marathwada region, which has 955 reservoirs and dams, was the biggest beneficiary of last week's showers. ▪ YOGESH LONDHE

The report said, "On the same date last year, the total water storage was 61.97%. The picture changed in the last seven days and the water stock as of Monday was 59.21% as against 62.88% the previous year."

Meanwhile, the IMD issued a forecast saying there would be widespread rainfall on Tuesday in all regions except Marathwada. The forecast is for a 24-hour period from 8.30 a.m.

दिनांक 28.8.2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाईम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)
The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)
The Deccan Hearld (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Bihar flood toll rises to 482; 101 dead in UP

NEW DELHI, PTI: As many as 42 deaths in flood-related incidents were reported from Bihar in the last 24 hours, taking the toll to 482, while five persons lost their lives in Uttar Pradesh, pushing the flood toll in that state to 101.

The situation in flood-hit Assam though improved substantially and in north Bengal, the flood waters had receded from most of the areas in the six flood-hit districts.

As many as 1.71 crore people in 19 districts of Bihar were still affected by the deluge, officials said.

A total of 187 blocks and 2,371 panchayats were affected by the flood, a state Disaster Management department release said, adding that the number of relief camps had come down to 222, where 1.44 lakh people had taken shelter.

Araria district alone accounted for 95 deaths, followed by Sitamarhi (46), Purnea (44), Katihar (40), West Champaran (36), East Champaran (32), Darbhanga (30), Madhubani (28), Madhepura (25), Kishanganj (24), Gopalganj (20), Supual (16), Saran (13), Muzaffarpur (9), Saharsa (8), Khagaria (8), Sheohar (6) and Samastipur (2).

The flood waters, however, had receded at some places, prompting many to return home, officials said.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28/8/17 in the

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

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

M.P.Chronicle
A. a. (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A.)
Blitz

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

गंदे नाले रोकने को तीन संयंत्र मंजूर

दि-29-8-17

नमामि गंगे

परियोजना के तहत 40 योजनाएं पूरी

नई दिल्ली। केंद्र की मोदी सरकार ने गंगा को अविरल और निर्मल बनाने की महत्वकांक्षी 'नमामि गंगे' परियोजना के तहत कुल 155 योजनाएं शुरू की है। इनमें से 40 का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। परियोजनाओं में जलमल शोधन आधारभूत ढांचा का विकास, नदी घाटों का निर्माण, शवदाह गृह का निर्माण एवं साफ सफाई, ग्रामीण स्वच्छता की योजनाएं शामिल हैं। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने सोमवार को बताया, गंगा के किनारे स्थित गांवों में 11.04 लाख व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया है। 4076 गांवों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त घोषित किया गया है। स्वच्छ भारत (ग्रामीण) के लिए 578 करोड़ रुपये स्वच्छता एवं पेयजल मंत्रालय को जारी किए गए हैं।

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

मिशन नमामि गंगे के तहत गंगा में जाने वाले सभी गंदे नालों पर सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) लगाने के काम में तेजी लाई जा रही है।

इसी कड़ी में पहली बार हाईब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड के तहत तीन एसटीपी के निर्माण के लिए अनुबंध प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं। इनके तहत हरिद्वार में 68 एमएलडी व 14 एमएलडी के दो संयंत्र और वाराणसी में 15 एमएलडी का एक संयंत्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।

देश में गंदे नाले के जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में हाईब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड अपने किस्म का पहला मोड है। इसके तहत केंद्र सरकार सभी सीवेज संयंत्रों को पूरा धन मुहैया कराएगी, ताकि परियोजना में संसाधनों की कोई कमी न रहे। इस मोड में ठेकेदार न केवल सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करेंगे, बल्कि 15 सालों तक इनके परिचालन व रखरखाव का काम भी करेंगे। इसके बाद संयंत्र स्थानीय निकायों को सौंप दिए जाएंगे।

इसकी खास बात यह है कि निर्माण करने वाली एजेंसी को एकमुश्त भुगतान न करके परियोजना की लागत, परिचालन व प्रबंधन का भुगतान धीरे-धीरे कर पूरे 15 साल में होगा। ताकि परियोजना का काम सतत रूप से चल सके।

गंगा में गंदा पानी न जाए : राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) ने साफ किया है कि यह निर्माण करने वाली एजेंसिया सुनिश्चित करेगी जहां पर ये संयंत्र लगाए गए हैं, वहां पर गंगा नदी में किसी तरह का गंदा पानी न जाए।

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

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

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

लोगों ने बांध बना कई गांवों को डूबने से बचाया

इनसे सीखें

गोरखपुर | मनोज सिंह/शशिभूषण

दा के लोगों ने एकजुटता और
रण का परिचय देते हुए बांध का
र्माण कर आधा दर्जन गांवों को डूबने
बचा लिया। ग्रामीणों के इस प्रयास
हर जगह प्रशंसा हो रही है।

गांव में वर्षों पहले नदी से चंवर को
ड़ने वाले खांड (बड़े नाले) पर
ुइस गेट का निर्माण कराया गया था।

जिले के लकड़ी नबीगंज प्रखंड की गोपालपुर पंचायत का नवादा गांव घोघारी नदी के किनारे है।

बाढ़ की खबरों के बीच घोघारी में पानी का बढ़ता जलस्तर ग्रामीणों को डराने लगा। लगा कि पानी की तेज धार स्लुइश गेट को तोड़ देगी। टूटने पर करीब आधा दर्जन गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते। ऐसी स्थिति में गांव के लोगों ने बड़े बांध के निर्माण का निर्णय लिया। इस भगीरथ प्रयास में गांव के सौ से अधिक लोगों ने चार दिनों तक दिन-रात श्रमदान कर 700 फीट लंबे बांध का निर्माण किया। बांध की चौड़ाई 6-12 फीट तक है। इस कार्य में पचास से साठ मजदूरों को भी ग्रामीणों ने लगाया। चंदा एकत्र किया गया। जल्द निर्माण के लिए जेसीबी का सहारा लिया गया।

ग्रामीणों की पीठ थपथपाई

महाराजगंज सांसद जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल ने ग्रामीणों के कार्य की प्रशंसा करते सभी की पीठ थपथपाई। सरपंच लवलीन चौधुर और मुखिया शैलेन्द्र यादव ने भी उत्साहवर्धन किया।

4 दिनों में नवादा के लोगों ने 700 फीट लंबे बांध का निर्माण किया

6 गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते स्लुइश गेट टूटने पर बाढ़ आने की स्थिति में

लकड़ी नबीगंज के नवादा गांव में ग्रामीणों के सहयोग से निर्मित बांध। • हिन्दुस्तान

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29/8/17 in the

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

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

नमामि गंगे की 40 परियोजनाओं का काम पूरा

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): गंगा को अविरल और निर्मल बनाने की मोदी सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी 'नमामि गंगे' परियोजना के तहत जलमल शोधन आधारभूत ढांचा के विकास, नदी घाटों के निर्माण, शवदाह गृह का निर्माण एवं साफ सफाई, ग्रामीण स्वच्छता जैसी 155 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं जिसमें से करीब 40 का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि गंगा के किनारे स्थित गांवों में 11.04 लाख व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया है और 4076 गांवों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त घोषित किया गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गंगा ग्राम गांवों में ग्रामीण स्वच्छता के लिये नई पहल शुरू की गई है और स्वच्छ भारत (ग्रामीण) के लिये कुल 578 करोड़ रुपये स्वच्छता एवं पेयजल मंत्रालय को जारी किये गए हैं। ट्रेस स्कीमर्स के उपयोग द्वारा 11 महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर नदी सतह सफाई कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है। 110 स्थलों पर जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने के अलावा 44 स्थानों पर गंगा की तत्काल समय पर जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी शुरू की गई है।

Covering L., YIS

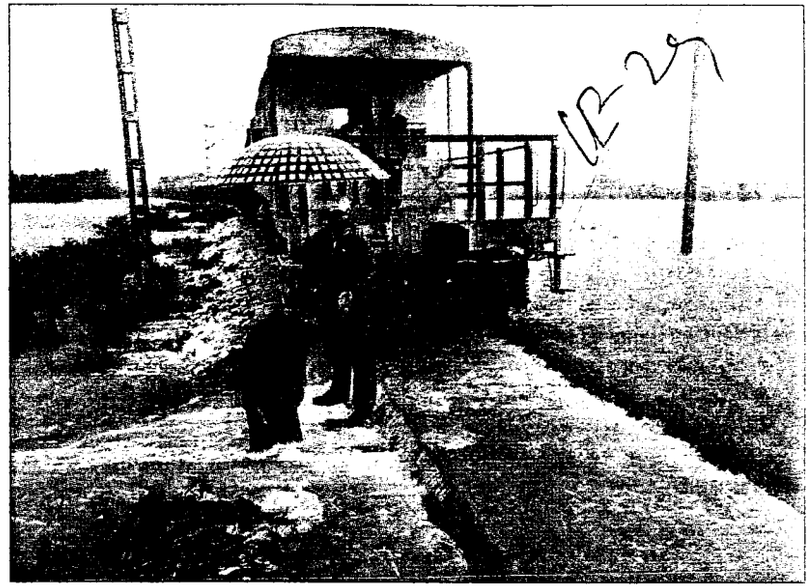
Many floods, different, yet similar

The annual flooding of the basins of rivers like the Brahmaputra is difficult to prevent. Not so the increasingly common deluges in India's biggest cities — manmade disasters only exacerbated by unusual rainfall.

IN FACT

BY KAUSHIK DASGUPTA

EXPRESS EDITORS INTERPRET



EARLIER THIS month, a freak conjunction of four atmospheric systems dumped an unusual amount of rain within the span of 24 hours on Bengaluru — and because stormwater drains could not cope with the downpour that broke the daily record for August for more than 120 years, the city's low-lying areas were inundated, water entered homes in many neighbourhoods, and the authorities had to use boats to ferry stranded people.

A little more than a year ago, another downpour over a few hours, too, had paralysed life in India's IT hub. In their report, 'Urban Floods, A Case Study of Bangalore' (*Journal of the National Institute of Disaster Management*, April 2009), T V Ramachandra and Pradeep P Mujumdar, hydrologists at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, blamed floods in the city on the "lack of drainage upgrade works, the encroachment and filling in the floodplain on the waterways, obstruction by the sewer pipes and manholes and relevant structures, deposits of building materials and solid wastes with subsequent blockage of the system, and also flow restrictions from under-capacity road crossings (bridge and culverts)".

They wrote that "the lack of planning and enforcement has resulted in significant narrowing of the waterways and filling in of the floodplain by illegal developments", which has "subsequently caused flooding to other properties that have not previously been flooded".

The repeated flooding in Bengaluru is similar to deluges that drowned Chennai in November 2015 and Srinagar in 2014 — even though those floods caused far greater havoc and tragedy. All are the result of urban planners giving the short shrift to a fundamental principle of hydrology: natural water bodies soak up excess rainfall and use it to replenish groundwater; inter-related drainage systems created by these ponds, streams, lakes and channels then release the excess water into larger water bodies — oceans and big rivers. Our cities are increasingly getting shorn of such 'sponges'.

Bengaluru. Ramachandra and Mujumdar wrote, "is just one example of bad water management practices. Years of siltation of tanks have reduced their water storage capacity. Encroachments of *nalas*, lakes and other water bodies, choking of streams and stormwater drains, have taken their toll". In a separate report, 'Wetlands, Treasure of Bangalore: Abused, Polluted, Encroached and Vanishing' (December 2015), co-authored with Sudarshan P Bhat, Asulabha K S, Sincy V, and Bharath H Aithal, Ramachandra wrote that 98% of the famous lakes of Bengaluru were encroached, rendering the city vulnerable to flooding even after normal rain. Bengaluru had more than 250 lakes about 50 years ago. Today, fewer than 10 remain in a healthy state.

■ ■ ■

The pattern is similar elsewhere. After the Srinagar floods of 2014, a report by the New Delhi-based nonprofit sustainable development advocacy group Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) noted that in the past 100 years, more than 50% of Srinagar's lakes, ponds and wetlands have been encroached upon to construct buildings and roads.

The demands of urban development very often turn a city into a flatland that militates against its natural topographical and hydrological features. But when there is [illegible] rainfall, the water follows the city's natural incline. Forgotten river channels sometimes spring back to life, but with disastrous consequences. Mumbai authorities had virtually forgotten the city's Mithi river until the catastrophic flooding of July 26, 2005. What was once a flowing river had been blocked at every corner; there were encroachments and constructions on the riverbed and at the point where the river would discharge into the sea. In Delhi, a stream used to feed the Yamuna at about the same place where the busy ITO area is today. It is not without reason that the area is one of the worst waterlogged when it rains heavily.

■ ■ ■

Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai, Srinagar, Delhi, Gurgaon, etc. are all examples of human intervention that have rendered a city unfit to deal with a deluge. But floods are also a natural occurrence. In Assam and north Bihar, for example, they happen almost every year. In his paper, 'Hydrology of Floods in South Asia' (November 2002), Shafiqul Islam of the University of Cincinnati showed how a combination of weather patterns and topography leads to regular flooding of the Brahmaputra. As the ice melts in the Himalayas, the water channels downstream swell. When the river enters Assam from Arunachal Pradesh, it experiences a steep fall in gradient, causing the water to hurtle down at a furious pace. During the monsoon, when the river is swollen with the precipitation from the Eastern Himalayas, its channels can't take the huge volumes gushing down at high speed. Siltation and sedimentation in the channels compound the situation.

There is, however, a human hand in such floods as well. With increasing deforestation in the Eastern Himalayas, the run-off has increased, which means as the water rushes towards the plains, it carries along more sediment. The riverbed in the plains is full of sediment, impairing the Brahmaputra's carrying capacity. Earlier, the forests would soak up a lot of the run-off — somewhat like the wetlands.

In Guwahati, the human culpability for the floods increases. The deluge here seems similar to the ones in Bengaluru, or other Indian cities. Guwahati's bowl shape anyway makes it prone to waterlogging; poor urban planning has increased its vulnerability. Wetlands that could have soaked up the rainwater or channelled them to the Brahmaputra are choked with garbage; they get clogged during heavy rain and the water spills on to the roads. A 2014 report of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority said: "The city does not have a planned drainage system to take care of sewage, so the natural channels become all the more important. The condition of these channels are not very convincing as they are constantly covered with garbage."

Most wetlands in Guwahati are on the verge of extinction today. Unless natural sponges are revived and restored, India's cities will remain vulnerable to manmade flooding, especially as climate change makes rainfall patterns increasingly more erratic.

kaushik.dasgupta@expressindia.com