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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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Dated 30.1.18

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.

S. Maheshwari
30.1.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

Suona
30/1

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

30/1/18

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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

Involve people in solving water woes

It's heartening that the Centre has taken note of community-based solutions

The Union government has finalised a ₹6,000-crore scheme to tackle the country's depleting groundwater level. The Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is now awaiting the Cabinet's clearance, will be launched in seven states, covering 78 districts, 193 blocks and more than 8,300 gram panchayats. The excessive extraction of groundwater, the debilitating impact of climate change on monsoons, which recharges aquifers, and lax implementation of water harvesting laws will impact not just the population's drinking water needs, but also agriculture and industrial growth.

The most heart-warming aspect of the scheme is the sharp focus on community water management change. The government plans to give 50% of the money to states, including gram panchayats, as incentives for achieving targets in groundwater management. Certain states, such as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have shown the benefits of community-driven aquifer management. For example, instead of blaming the monsoon and fate, farmers in water-stressed Anantapur district have formed a collective to "share groundwater with each other" to sustain their crops. In Telangana, several villages in six districts are also piloting a similar participatory groundwater management programme. This is the way forward, and it's heartening to note that the government has finally taken note of such solutions.

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Drinking water projects lose pre-summer funds

L. VENKAT RAM REDDY
IDC
HYDERABAD, JAN. 28

The state government has stopped funds to drinking water schemes stating that Mission Bhagiratha would be ready by the summer.

Districts which are facing a drinking water crisis are seeking funds to make alternative arrangements to meet the summer demand but have been turned down.

Officials of municipal administration and urban development, panchayat raj and rural development and rural water supply department told the government that Mission Bhagiratha would be ready to supply water only by August and it would be difficult to resolve water crisis in summer if funds are not sanctioned between February and June.

Normally, the government sanctions up ₹400 crore as part of the summer contingency plan to tide over water crisis. The money is used for flushing, deepening and hydro-fracturing borewells and hire tankers.

WATER LEVEL DROPS AT SRIRAMSAGAR DAM

DC CORRESPONDENT
NIZAMABAD, JAN. 28

Water in the Sriram-sagar project has dipped to below 40 per cent of the full reservoir level.

Prior to summer, 7,508 cusecs of water is being released into the Kakatiya, Saraswathi and Gupta canals, and there is also loss due to evaporation, officials said.

The SRSP is the life-

line of north Telangana districts, catering to the agriculture and drinking water needs in Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts.

The dam has 34.83 tmc of water at 1,072.8 feet, as against its full reservoir level (FRL) of 1,091 ft and capacity of 90.313 tmc ft.

The situation was better last year. The water stood at 1,082 ft on January 28, 2017.

To lay Mission Bhagiratha pipelines, the roads and highways were dug up due to which the existing water pipeline network got damaged, causing a water shortage in several municipalities and villages.

Officials are arranging tankers to resolve the issue temporarily but could not meet the demand. Following this, officials sought funds to repair the pipelines before summer set in.

All such proposals are

lying with the government.

The laying of main pipeline network of Mission Bhagiratha from irrigation projects has been satisfactory but the intra-village and intra-town pipeline network has been moving at a snail's pace due to delay in approval for digging up roads and property acquisition issues with land owners opposing passing of pipelines from their agriculture fields or plots.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29/1/18 in the

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Climate change can sow agri distress

Farm income may dip by 15-25%; survey wants subsidies replaced with direct fiscal support

VIBHA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 29

Identifying agriculture as one of the focus areas along with employment and education, the Economic Survey has advocated "dramatic" improvement in irrigation, new technologies and replacing untargeted subsidies in power and fertiliser by direct income support for sustaining the sector.

More broadly the cereal-centricity of current policy needs to be reviewed, it said. The last few seasons have witnessed a problem of plenty — the farm revenue is declining for a number of crops despite increasing production and market prices falling below the minimum support price (MSP).

Productivity will have to be increased, and price and income volatility reduced, against the backdrop of increasing resource constraints. Climate change, as per the survey, could reduce annual farm incomes in the range of 15-18 per cent on average, and up to 20-25 per cent for un-irrigated areas.

India needs to spread irri-



Economic Survey findings do not augur well for the Union Government's target of doubling farm income by 2022. TRIBUNE FILE PHOTO

gation and do so against a backdrop of rising water scarcity. At present, about 45 per cent of the farm land is under irrigation.

"Climate change — whose imprint on the Indian agriculture is already visible — might reduce farm incomes by up to 20-25 per cent in the medium term," it warns. In terms of money, this trans-

lates into more than Rs 3,600 a year for the median farm household. The observations are significant in the backdrop of the Narendra Modi government's aim to double the farmers' income by 2022. As per the economic report card of the government for 2017-18, extreme temperature shocks reduce farmer incomes by 4.3 per

cent and 4.1 per cent during kharif and rabi seasons, respectively, whereas extreme rainfall reduces incomes by 13.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Shortages of water and land, deterioration in soil quality, and of course climate change-induced temperature increases and rainfall variability, are all going

to impact agriculture. It is therefore opportune to analyse the effects of climate on Indian agriculture, it says. Since agriculture is a state subject and an open political economy question, a mechanism similar to the GST Council is required to bring more reforms in the agriculture sector and boost farmers' income.

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'Western disturbances more northerly this year'

Neha Madaan
@timesgroup.com

JANUARY SHOWERS

(Average countrywide rain in January)
Rain in mm

2010	7.7
2011	6.8
2012	26.5
2013	11.3
2014	19.3
2015	17.2
2016	7.8
2017	26.9
2018	2.2 (up to January 24)



Pune: January this year has seen record low rainfall across the country because the path of western disturbances, which bring cold and wet weather into north India, has been more northerly than usual, met officials said.

Most of these systems, instead of moving along north Rajasthan and Punjab, swept through northern Jammu and Kashmir. As a result, they had little impact on the weather in north India.

Rain in the winter season also plays an important role in

cleansing the air. Pollution usually peaks during this time of the year as the mercury

plunges. "Rain from the northeast monsoon usually ceases during the first week

of January, with peninsula India witnessing a drop in rainfall activity in the month. Rain in northwest India in January is a result of an interaction between easterly troughs and western disturbances," an IMD official told TOI.

"Instances of this interactions were missing this year even though a good number of western disturbances passed the region. The interaction took place just once, during January 23-24. It rained in some parts of northwest India then," he added.

Incidentally, three of the seven driest months of Janu-

ary since 1901 have come since year 2000. Apart from this year and 2007, also figuring in the list is 2001, which recorded just 6.5mm of rain countrywide during the month.

J R Kulkarni, All India Internet Weather Radio Station founder, said, "The wind circulation goes in to two phases—even and undulating. When the circulation is even, there is no interaction between the mid-latitude and tropical air, which happened this time. As a result, it rained less." He added that during the wake of a western disturbance, cold wave and thick fog conditions prevail over north India.

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This month set to be driest Jan in India since 1901

Neha Madaan
@timesgroup.com

Pune: This month is heading to be the driest January seen in the country since record-keeping began in 1901. Just 2.2mm of average rain was recorded across India till January 24. IMD officials said the figure is unlikely to change much as it has hardly rained since then and there's little in store in the next few days.

The normal rainfall across India during January is 19.2mm. India Meteorological Department (IMD) data spanning the past 117 years reveals that the driest January so far was in 2007, when 2.8mm rain was recorded. January 2018 is likely to be lower.

Winter rain and snow are not only important for rabi crops but also play a crucial role in recharge of aquifers, groundwater and Himalayan glaciers.

► Continued on P 11

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जल स्वावलम्बन योजना के तहत बना एनीकट सूखा

पानी में बह गए छह करोड़, एनिकट में नहीं रुका पानी

30-1-18



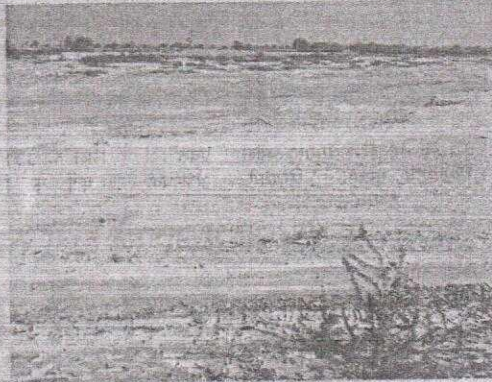
पत्रिका
ग्राउंड
रिपोर्ट

न तो भूजल स्तर
बढ़ा न ही मिला
सिंचाई को पानी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

सांगोद, बरसाती पानी को सहेजने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जल स्वावलम्बन योजना चलाई गई। योजना में व्यर्थ बहते पानी को रोकने के लिए एनिकट बनाने में करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए।

बावजूद इसके अधिकांश एनीकट सूखे पड़े हैं। इसकी बानगी नजर आ रही है हरिपुरा गांव के पास बरसाती नाले पर बने एनीकट की हालत देखकर। जल संसाधन विभाग की ओर से बनाया



सांगोद क्षेत्र के हरिपुरा गांव के पास सूखा पड़ा एनीकट

गया एनिकट इन दिनों सूखा पड़ा है। एनिकट बनने के बाद भी ना तो भूजल स्तर रिचार्ज हुआ और न ही किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल पाया।

दीगोद पंचायत से सटी सैकड़ों बीघा चरागाह भूमि पर हर साल बरसात में पानी कण्डोली नाले में

बह जाता है। पानी संरक्षण के लिए विभाग ने यहां तालछी माईक्रो इरिगेशन टैंक के नाम से एनीकट स्वीकृत कर 6 करोड़ 40 लाख 44 हजार रुपए स्वीकृत किए और लोटाखेड़ा हनुमान मंदिर के पास नाले के मुहाने पर एनीकट बनवाया, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपए खर्च

यूं किया था जतन

विभाग ने एनिकट के पास ही गहराई करवाकर ऊंची-ऊंची दीवारें बना दीं। दीवारों की भिंदरी बरसके इसके लिए पत्थरों की चुनाई भी करवाई गई। विभाग की मंशा थी कि यहां पानी रुकेशा तो भूजल स्तर रिचार्ज में भी मदद मिलेगी। वहीं आसपास के किसानों को वर्षभर सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिलता रहेगा। बारिश के दिनों में एनीकट में पानी की आवक भारी मात्रा में हुई, लेकिन एनिकट में पानी अधिक समय तक संरक्षित नहीं रह पाया। इन दिनों पूरा एनिकट सूखा पड़ा है।

होने के बाद भी यहां पानी नहीं रुक रहा। बारिश के दिनों में भले ही एनीकट लंबालब भरा रहा, लेकिन इन दिनों पूरा सूखा पड़ा है।

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महाराष्ट्र ... किसान ने सही मुआवजा न मिलने पर दी जान



30-1-18 पत्रिका न्यूज ब्यूरो
rajasthapatrika.com

मुंबई. महाराष्ट्र सचिवालय के सामने 84 साल के किसान ने जहर खाकर आत्महत्या कर ली। किसान सरकार से अपनी जमीन के सही मुआवजे की मांग कर रहा था।

उत्तर महाराष्ट्र निवासी किसान धरमा पाटिल की जमीन सरकार ने सोलर पावर प्लांट के लिए अधिग्रहित की थी। इसके बदले उसे बेहद कम मुआवजा मिला। सही मुआवजे की मांग करते हुए उसने 22 जनवरी को सचिवालय के सामने जहर खा लिया था। इलाज के दौरान रविवार देर रात उसकी मौत हो गई।

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रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, 1970-2015 के बीच व्यापक बदलाव आए

जलवायु परिवर्तन से औसत बारिश में कमी

दि-30-1-18

असार

नई दिल्ली | नटन जैड़ा

जलवायु परिवर्तन के भयावह परिणाम सामने आने लगे हैं। सरकार की ओर से सोमवार को संसद में पेश आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में पहली बार जलवायु परिवर्तन के कृषि पर पड़ने वाले असर को शामिल किया गया। इसके मुताबिक 45 सालों में वार्षिक औसत बारिश में 86 मिलीमीटर की कमी आई है।

आर्थिक समीक्षा में मौसम विभाग की विभिन्न शोध रिपोर्ट के हवाले से कहा गया है कि 1970-2015 के बीच मौसम में व्यापक बदलाव आए हैं। इसका प्रभाव खेती पर पड़ रहा है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक खरीफ की फसल के दौरान होने वाली बारिश में औसतन 26 मिलीमीटर की कमी आई है। जबकि रबी

तीन खतरे

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जलवायु परिवर्तन के तीन प्रभाव कृषि के लिए सबसे ज्यादा घातक हो सकते हैं। पहला, औसत तापमान में बढ़ोतरी, दूसरा बारिश की कमी और तीसरा मानसून में बारिश रहित दिनों की संख्या में इजाफा होना है। इनसे सबसे ज्यादा खतरा असिंचित क्षेत्र को है, जो करीब 52% है। कुल 14.1 करोड़ हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खेती होती है, जिसमें से 7.32 करोड़ हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र असिंचित है।

घट सकता है उत्पादन

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार खरीफ में तापमान वृद्धि से चार फीसदी और कम बारिश से 12.8 तक उत्पादन घट सकता है। इसी प्रकार रबी के सीजन में उच्च तापमान से 4.7 प्रतिशत और कम बारिश से 6.7 फीसदी उत्पादन में गिरावट आने की आशंका है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सिंचित क्षेत्र में जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव असिंचित क्षेत्र की तुलना में थोड़ा कम है।

की बुआई के दौरान अब औसतन 33 मिलीमीटर कम बारिश हो रही है। घटती बारिश को खेती के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा माना गया, क्योंकि भारत में आज भी 50% कृषि बारिश पर निर्भर है।

कई बदलाव : रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मौसम में और भी कई बदलाव देखे गए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मानसून के दौरान

गर्म दिनों की संख्या में दो फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है। वहीं औसतन सदी के दिनों में 3% कमी आई है। इसी प्रकार मानसून के दौरान शुष्क दिनों (बिना बारिश वाले दिन) की संख्या बढ़ रही है। जबकि नम दिन (80 मिमी से अधिक बारिश) बढ़ रहे हैं। इन सभी अवस्थाओं से कृषि को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है।

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

91 जलाशयों में जलस्तर कुल क्षमता का 45 प्रतिशत

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): देशभर में 91 प्रमुख जलाशयों का जलस्तर कुल संग्रह क्षमता का 45 प्रतिशत है। एक आधिकारिक बयान में यह जानकारी दी गई है। 25 जनवरी तक, जलाशयों में 73.029 अरब घन मीटर (बीसीएम) जल था किन्द्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने बयान में बताया जलाशयों में पानी का नवीनतम स्तर पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में दर्ज किये गये संग्रह का 91 प्रतिशत है। पंजाब, राजस्थान, झारखंड, ओडिशा, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और तेलंगाना जैसे राज्यों में जलाशयों में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में निम्न स्तर दर्ज किया गया। 91 जलाशयों की कुल संग्रह क्षमता 161.993 बीसीएम है, जो देश में बनाई गई अनुमानित कुल संग्रह क्षमता 257.812 बीसीएम का लगभग 63 प्रतिशत है।

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