

Central Water Commission  
Technical Documentation Directorate  
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section  
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West Block II, Wing No-5  
R K Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 30.7.2018

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. Mishra  
30.7.2018  
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

YH  
30/7/18

Director TD Dte

S. Mishra  
30/7

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

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Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

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M.P.Chronicle

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The Times of India (A)

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## NGT red flags pollution in Ganga 28

'Water is unfit for drinking, bathing'

STAFF REPORTER  
NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Friday expressed concern at the level of pollution in the Ganga, between Haridwar and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh, and said "the water is unfit for drinking and bathing".

A Bench, headed by NGT Chairperson Adarsh Kumar Goel, directed the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to install display boards at a gap of 100 kilometres, indicating whether the water is fit for drinking and bathing, to make devotees aware of the level of pollution. "Innocent persons are drinking and bathing in the Ganga out of reverence and respect. They

don't know that it may be dangerous to their health. If cigarette packets can contain a warning saying it is 'injurious to health,' why not the people be informed of the adverse effects [of the river water]" the Bench said.

### Right to life

Further, it added, "It is of utmost necessity to comply with the right to life of persons using Ganga water, and that they are put to notice about the fitness of water."

Meanwhile, the Central Pollution Control Board and the NMCG have been asked to indicate, on their websites, the areas where the water is good for bathing and drinking.

CM



Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
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Indian Express  
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Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
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# एनजीटी ने गंगा की सफाई न होने पर फटकार लगाई सिगरेट पर चेतावनी तो गंगा के प्रदूषित जल पर क्यों नहीं

11-28

## सख्ती

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

अरबों रुपये खर्च होने के बावजूद गंगा की सफाई न होने पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने शुक्रवार को कड़ी नाराजगी जताई। पीठ ने कहा कि यदि कोई सिगरेट पीता है तो इसके पैकेट पर चेतावनी लिखी होती है कि यह आपके स्वास्थ्य के लिए घातक है, तो लोगों को (नदी के जल के) प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के बारे में जानकारी क्यों न दी जाए।

ट्रिब्यूनल ने गंगा की स्थिति को चिंताजनक बताते हुए कहा कि हरिद्वार से उत्तर प्रदेश के उन्नाव के बीच गंगा का पानी न तो पीने लायक है और न ही नहाने योग्य है। ट्रिब्यूनल के अध्यक्ष आदर्श कुमार गोयल की अगुवाई वाली पीठ ने कहा कि भोलेभाले लोग श्रद्धापूर्वक गंगा नदी में नहाते हैं और इसका जल पीते भी हैं लेकिन उन्हें नहीं पता कि इसका उनके स्वास्थ्य पर कितना दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है। पीठ ने कहा कि हमारा नजरिया है कि महान गंगा के प्रति लोगों की अपार श्रद्धा को देखते हुए भोलेभाले लोग यह जाने बिना इसका पानी पीते हैं और इसमें नहाते हैं कि जल इस्तेमाल के योग्य नहीं है।

## चेतावनी बोर्ड लगाने के निर्देश



इसे गंभीरता से लेते हुए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) को प्रत्येक सौ किलोमीटर के अंतराल पर 'गंगा का पानी न तो पीने लायक है और नहाने लायक' का बोर्ड लगाने का निर्देश दिया। पीठ ने गंगा मिशन और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को दो सप्ताह के भीतर इस बारे में अपनी वेबसाइट पर एक मानचित्र लगाने का निर्देश दिया। इस मानचित्र में यह बताने का निर्देश दिया है कि किन-किन जगहों पर गंगा का पानी नहाने और पीने लायक है। इस मामले में पीठ ने पिछले सप्ताह भी गंगा की सफाई सुनिश्चित न करने के लिए एनएमसीजी व अन्य संबंधित निकायों को फटकार लगाई थी।

ट्रिब्यूनल ने कहा है कि गंगाजल का इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों के जीवन जीने के अधिकार को स्वीकार करना बहुत जरूरी है और उन्हें गंगा के पानी की स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए। ट्रिब्यूनल ने

## जल पीने योग्य नहीं

- एनजीटी ने कहा, हरिद्वार से उन्नाव तक गंगा का पानी न पीने योग्य है और न ही नहाने योग्य
- अरबों रुपये खर्च होने के बावजूद गंगा की सफाई न होने पर नाराजगी जताई

## फैक्ट्रियों को बंद किया जाए

इससे पहले ट्रिब्यूनल ने गंगा में प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए अहम फैक्ट्री सुनाया था। एनजीटी ने गंगा में गंदगी फैलाने वालों के खिलाफ सम्बंधित एजेंसियों को 50 हजार का जुर्माना लगाने का आदेश भी दिया था। अपने फैसले में एनजीटी ने कहा था कि गंगा किनारे स्थापित सभी फैक्ट्रियों को बंद किया जाए। अगर कोई फैक्ट्री मालिक इसका पालन नहीं करता तो उसके खिलाफ करवाई की जाए। ट्रिब्यूनल ने कहा था कि हरिद्वार से उन्नाव तक गंगा तट से 100 मीटर की दूरी तक किसी भी तरह का निर्माण नहीं होगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.7.2018. in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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The Times of India (A)

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## Ganga stretch from Haridwar to Unnao unfit for drinking, bathing: NGT

**EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE**

NEW DELHI, JULY 27

THE NATIONAL Green Tribunal on Friday said that the stretch of the Ganga between Haridwar and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh was unfit for drinking and bathing. It said innocent people drank and bathed in it with reverence without knowing it may adversely affect their health.

"If cigarette packets can contain a warning saying it is 'injurious to health', why not the people be informed of the adverse effects (of the river water)," the NGT said.

The bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice AK Goel told the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to install display boards at a gap of 100 kilometres specifying whether the water was fit for bathing or drinking.

"Do people of this country know that Ganga water is unfit for drinking and bathing? They perform *achamana* (purification ritual) thinking that they will go to heaven. Can you imagine which heaven will they go to if they drink this polluted water," noted the bench.

The bench, also comprising Justice S P Wangdi and expert members S S Gabrayal and Nagin Nanda, said, "We are of the view that on account of great reverence to great Ganga, innocent persons may drink, do *achamana* and bathe without knowing that the water is unfit for consumption. It is of utmost necessity to comply with the right to live of persons using Ganga water and they are put to notice about the fitness of water."



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The Times of India (A)  
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# India to give flash-flood warning to Asian nations

Test version is being tried out by the Meteorological Dept.

JACOB KOSHY  
NEW DELHI

India has been designated as a nodal centre for preparing flash-flood forecasts by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

That means India will have to develop a customised model that can issue advance warning of floods in Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand, according to Dr. Madhavan Rajeevan, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences.

On the sidelines of the Earth Sciences Foundation Day, Dr. Rajeevan said the IMD would be working to customise a weather model, developed by the United States and donated to the WMO, to warn of flash floods at least six hours in advance.

## Six hours before

A test version of this, according to Dr. Rajeevan, was being tried out by the IMD, and that was able to give a flood warning about an hour in advance. Using a combination of satellite mapping and ground-based observation, this system – called the Flash Flood Guidance System – aims to provide fore-



**Common worry:** A rescue operation under way after the flash floods at Tailbal, near Srinagar, on Tuesday ■ REUTERS

casts six hours in advance.

Like India, several south-east Asian countries depend on the monsoon and are prone to its vagaries. The proposed model would provide forecasts by computing the likelihood of rainfall and the soil moisture levels to warn of possible floods, he said. Though Pakistan was among the list of countries that would benefit from the forecast, it had refused to participate in the scheme, Dr. Rajeevan added.

While the science to warn of floods could be developed, India was yet to work out how exactly it would warn countries of potential

inundation. India currently has a warning system for tsunamis that also doubles up as a warning system for several Asian countries.

The Central Water Commission, which monitors India's dams, warns of rising water levels in the reservoirs, which are usually taken to be signs of imminent floods. The organisation has recently tied up with Google to develop a software application to visualise rising water levels during heavy rains.

The WMO says flash floods account for 85% of flooding incidents across the world, causing some 5,000 deaths each year.



Hindustan Times  
Statesman ✓  
The Times of India (N.D.)  
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The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
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M.P. Chronicle  
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# Yamuna river crosses danger mark in Delhi

People being evacuated from low-lying areas

ST-29

## AGENCIES

NEW DELHI, 28 JULY

**T**he water level of the Yamuna river has crossed the danger mark and reached 205.20 metres at 5 pm on Saturday, prompting authorities here to evacuate people from low-lying areas, officials said.

The Yamuna water level at the Hathinikund barrage has crossed the danger mark of 90,000 cusec and till 5 p.m., 5,03,935 cusecs of water was released, they said, adding that with incessant rains, it was expected to rise further.

The water level of the Yamuna river at the Old Delhi Railway Bridge rose to 205.20 metres by 5 p.m. and is expected to rise even further, an official said.

"The water level of river Yamuna at Delhi Old Rly Bridge reached at 204.92 metres at 7 a.m. on July 28 (above the warning level) and having rising trend," a statement had said in the morning. An alert was sounded yesterday by the Delhi government after the water level of the Yamuna river crossed the danger mark, an official said.

"All executive engineers/sector officers are



A view of Yamuna river, which has crossed the danger mark in the Capital due to heavy rains, on Saturday.

RITIK JAIN

directed to keep in close contact with the control room in relation to the discharge, water level at the Old Railway Bridge and the advisory or forecast from the Central Water Commission/MET, and requested to take appropriate measures/steps accordingly to avoid flood-like situation," an advisory from the authorities said.

"The CWC, Upper Yamuna Division, New Delhi has issued flood forecast for the Delhi Railway Bridge (North Delhi Dt NCT, Delhi). The water level of river Yamuna at Delhi Rly Bridge was 205 metres at 9 am on July 28 (warning level 204.00 m)," the advisory said. A low-pressure area over western Uttar Pradesh and its neighbour-

hood persists.

This system will bring widespread rainfall with isolated 'heavy to very heavy rainfall' over Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and northwest Madhya Pradesh during the next two days, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.7.2018 in the

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

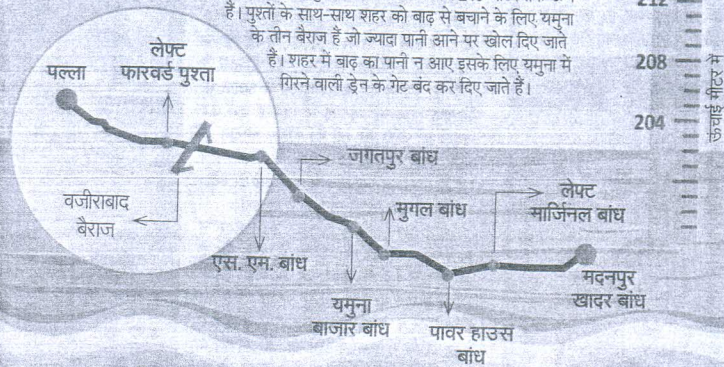
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
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# 10 बांध, जो दिल्ली को यमुना की बाढ़ से बचाते हैं

Veerendra.Kumar@timesgroup.com

■ नई दिल्ली : यमुना में आने वाली बाढ़ से शहर को फिलहाल कोई खतरा नहीं है। बाढ़ से शहर को बचाने के लिए यमुना के 10 बांध इतने मजबूत हैं कि वे बाढ़ को रोकने पर पूरी तरह से मददगार साबित होंगे। अगर यमुना का वॉटर लेवल 208 मीटर के आसपास पहुंचेगा, तब ही राजधानी के कुछ इलाकों में बाढ़ आ सकती है। ये पुरते 208 मीटर से लेकर 216 मीटर तक ऊंचे हैं। पुरतों के साथ-साथ शहर को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए यमुना के तीन बैराज हैं जो ज्यादा पानी आने पर खोल दिए जाते हैं। शहर में बाढ़ का पानी न आए इसके लिए यमुना में गिरने वाली ड्रेन के गेट बंद कर दिए जाते हैं।



यमुना में और दिल्ली के कुछ इलाकों में 1978 में बाढ़ आई थी जब यमुना का लेवल 207.49 मीटर तक पहुंच गया था। इसके बाद से यमुना का वॉटर लेवल इससे ज्यादा नहीं गया। 22 सितंबर 2010 को यमुना का लेवल जरूर 207.18 मीटर तक गया था, वह भी 1978 की बाढ़ से कम था। यमुना पल्ला से दिल्ली में एंटी करती है। शनिवार को यमुना का लेवल खतरे के निशान से बढ़कर 205.20 मीटर पर पहुंच गया। यमुना में वॉटर लेवल 208 मीटर के आसपास होगा तब ही शहर के लिए खतरे की स्थिति बन पाएगी।

## यमुना के बैराज

बाढ़ का पानी निकालने के लिए यमुना में 3 बैराज बनाए गए हैं। पहला बैराज वजीराबाद बैराज, दूसरा बैराज आईटीओ पर है, जबकि तीसरा बैराज ओखला में है। बाढ़ का पानी ज्यादा आने पर इन बैराजों के जरिए पानी यूपी की ओर चला जाता है। बाढ़ के पानी को इन बैराजों से निकालकर राजधानी को बाढ़ के खतरे से बचाया जाता है।

## बंद कर दिए गए नाले

यमुना में आई बाढ़ का पानी शहर में अंदर न घुसे, इसके लिए यमुना में गिरने वाले तांगा स्टैंड, विजय घाट, कुदसिया घाट और मेटकाफ नालों के गेट बंद कर दिए जाते हैं। जहांगीरपुरी ड्रेन पर पानी वापस न आए, इसके लिए मुखर्जी नगर, धीरपुर, टेल रेगुलेटर, गांधी विहार और गोपालपुर के नालों के गेट भी बंद कर दिए जाते हैं। नजफगढ़ नाले का ज्यादा पानी यमुना में न जाए इसलिए

## यमुना के पुरते

बाढ़ से दिल्ली को बचाने के लिए पल्ला से लेकर मदनपुर खादर तक करीब 10 मार्जिनल बांध यानी पुरते बनाए गए हैं। ये पुरते शहर को बाढ़ से बचाते हैं।

- पल्ला से वजीराबाद का पुरता - इस पुरते के कारण वजीराबाद तक बाढ़ का कोई खतरा नहीं है। लंबाई-18.36 किलोमीटर, ऊँचाई-216.2 मीटर
- लेफ्ट फारवर्ड पुरता - यह पुरता यमुना नदी की बाईं ओर बनाया गया है। सोनिया विहार और यूपी के कुछ इलाकों को बाढ़ से बचाने में यह पुरता मददगार साबित होता है। लंबाई- 5.75 किमी, ऊँचाई-211.80 मीटर
- एस.एम. बांध - लंबाई - 11.9 किमी, ऊँचाई - 209 मीटर
- जगतपुर बांध - लंबाई - 4.388 किमी, ऊँचाई - 211 मीटर
- यमुना बाजार बांध - लंबाई - 600 मीटर, ऊँचाई-209.12 मीटर
- यमुना बाजार मार्जिनल - लंबाई -1.1 किमी, ऊँचाई-208.50 मीटर
- मुगल बांध - लंबाई-2.7 किमी, ऊँचाई-208.45 मीटर
- पावर हाउस बांध - लंबाई-2.3 किमी, ऊँचाई-207.14 मीटर
- लेफ्ट मार्जिनल बांध - लंबाई-6.7 किमी, ऊँचाई-208.44 किमी
- मदनपुर खादर बांध - लंबाई-2.5 किमी, ऊँचाई-208.44 किमी



Hindustan Times  
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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.

# 537 killed in rains as 6 states flooded

Press Trust of India

letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** As many as 537 people have lost their lives in floods and rains in six states during the monsoon season so far, a report from the Union home ministry said on Saturday.

According to the ministry's National Emergency Response Centre (NERC), 139 people have died in Maharashtra, 126 in Kerala, 116 in West Bengal, 70 in Uttar Pradesh, 52 in Gujarat and 34 in Assam due to the floods and heavy rains.

The rains have hit 26 districts in Maharashtra, 22 in West Bengal, 21 in Assam, 14 in Kerala, 10 in Gujarat and a large part of Uttar Pradesh so far, said NERC.

In Assam, 10.17 lakh people have borne the brunt of rains and floods, of which 2.17 lakh are living in relief camps.

Twelve teams of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) are engaged in rescue and relief operations in Assam, NERC said.

A team of the NDRF comprises of 45 personnel.

A total of 1.61 lakh people have been affected by rains and



■ The rains have hit 26 districts in Maharashtra, 22 in West Bengal, 21 in Assam, 14 in Kerala, 10 in Gujarat and a large part of Uttar Pradesh.

PARWAZ KHAN/HT PHOTO

floods in West Bengal where eight NDRF teams are deployed.

Four people are missing and 19 others injured following heavy rains in the state.

In Gujarat, 15,912 people have been evacuated to safer locations after being hit by floods and rains. Seven NDRF teams are positioned in the state.

In Kerala, the flood has impacted 1.49 lakh people. The state has registered 126 deaths due to heavy rains, while nine people are missing.

Four NDRF teams have been deployed for rescue and relief operations in the southern state, while three are stationed in Maharashtra, which has been

battered by heavy rains.

Altogether 117 people have been injured in Maharashtra following heavy rains.

In Uttar Pradesh, apart from the 70 deaths, 68 people have been injured due to rain-related incidents.

Seven NDRF teams are deployed in UP.



Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

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■ Videos depicting excise officials dumping the 'masala' of the country-made liquor in the Narmada river were made public which led to the outrage among locals.

HT PHOTO

## MP excise dept 'dumps' liquor in Narmada river

**Chhotu Shastri**

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

**DHAR BHOPAL:** The Madhya Pradesh excise department allegedly dumped hundreds of litres of country-made liquor into the Narmada river in Dhar district on Friday, drawing protests from locals and Opposition leaders who have called for action against the officials responsible.

The river, a major source of water in Madhya Pradesh, is considered holy and is worshipped as one of the seven sacred rivers in the country.

Excise officials refuted claims that liquor was dumped into the river, even as videos of the act did rounds on the social media.

"The liquor masala (additive) had been dumped in pits on the side of the Narmada. We are aware of the sanctity of the river and would never willingly make it impure," Dhar assistant excise officer Sharad Chandra Nigam said.

Former Congress state spokesperson KK Mishra said action should be taken against the excise officials who made the river

"impure". "Illegal country-made liquor is being produced in large scale along the banks of Narmada and the BJP government is doing nothing about it," he said.

The excise department's reported measure comes even as the BJP government has adopted a policy of not allowing liquor shops within 5km of the river bank. Plantation drives have also been carried out along the banks to keep the river clean.

Chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan had taken out a six-month Narmada Seva Yatra that ended in May 2017 in a bid to rejuvenate and control the levels of pollution in the river. Senior Congress leader Digvijaya Singh had also taken out a 3,300km Narmada Yatra on foot from October 2017, lasting six months.

Sources said the excise department had been receiving information that country-made liquor was being produced illegally in villages along the banks of the river, following which the department carried out a series of raids in Manawar, Gandhwani, Kukshi and Dharampuri and seized 54 drums of country liquor 'masala'.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.07.2018. in the

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Statesman  
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## 'Arsenic contamination in paddy is rising in Bengal, says study

Concentration varies with rice variety and stage in crop cycle; samples collected from North 24 Parganas district

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
KOLKATA

A recent publication by researchers at the School of Environmental Studies (SOES), Jadavpur University, reveals not only rise in arsenic contamination of paddy plants from ground water in West Bengal, but also that concentration of 'arsenic accumulation' depends on the

variety of paddy and its stage in the crop cycle.

The study titled 'Arsenic accumulation in paddy plants at different phases of pre-monsoon cultivation', published earlier this year in the peer-reviewed scientific journal *Chemosphere*, highlights the processes and dependencies of arsenic translocation in rice from contam-

inated irrigation water.

Samples for the study were taken from the Deganga block in the State's North 24 Parganas district, an area that's worst affected by ground water arsenic contamination.

The study found that arsenic contamination in paddy was higher than in previous studies.

The study shows that arsenic uptake in the paddy plant reduces from root to grain, and that its concentration is related to the variety of the rice cultivated. The study was carried out on two commonly consumed rice varieties - Minikit and Jaya - and the latter was found to be more resistant to arsenic.

"The highest concentra-

tion was observed in the initial or vegetative state in the first 28 days. It reduced during the reproductive stage (29-56 days) and again increased in the ripening stage," Tarit Roychowdhury, Director, SOES, and corresponding author of the publication told *The Hindu*.

Professor Roychowdhury said the uptake of arsenic is

faster in young roots in a vegetative state than in older tissues with a higher concentration of iron in root soil in the reproductive phase.

The authors have also raised concerns over the disposal of the contaminated rice straw which is used as animal fodder or burnt or sometimes left in the field itself to serve as fertiliser.



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# A drop saved is a drop earned

SUMEDHA SHARMA

T-29

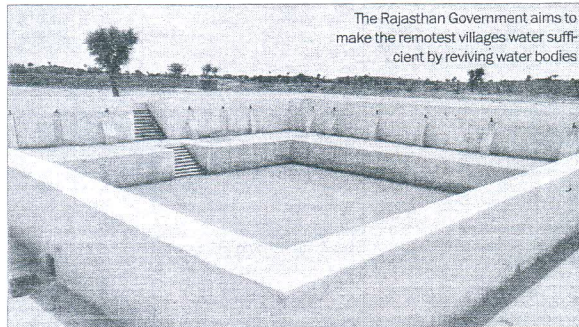
On the Water Quality Index, India stands at a poor 120th position among 122 countries. However, a few states are changing the dismal narrative with innovative water harvesting schemes

THE Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) released by Niti Aayog predicts worst aquaculture in several decades for the country. Around 600 million people in India live under high-to-extreme water stress. And, even after 70 years of Independence, three-fourth households do not have direct access to potable water. This means, water has to be first fetched from the source to consume it. The data also shows that 70 per cent of water of the country is contaminated. India, thus, finds itself at the 120th position among 122 countries on the Water Quality Index.

States like Jharkhand, Bihar, UP, Haryana and Rajasthan — home to around 50 per cent of country's population and 30 per cent of total agri-output — fared as worst water-resource managers. Water-starved Rajasthan, owing to sincere efforts, still managed to fare better than its counterparts, who failed miserably. Here are a few noteworthy efforts:

## GUJARAT: Pani Samitis

The state though has scarce water resources like Rajasthan, but is the first in the country to supply drinking water in all rural households. Active community participation and setting up of Pani Samitis for resource management helped into fair water distribution. The programme designed by its Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) is a sustainable cost-sharing model, which empowers village communities to partial-



The Rajasthan Government aims to make the remotest villages water sufficient by reviving water bodies

ly share the cost and take up the operation and maintenance responsibilities.

**Key to success:** Community participation, decentralised planning, execution and pricing.

**MADHYA PRADESH: Farm-pond miracle**  
Earnest efforts of an IAS officer posted in Dewas district helped restore farm ponds for irrigation. The project, Bhagirath Krishak Abhiyan, was started on a small scale in 2006. It soon transformed into a revolution that restored 100 per cent of state's irrigation resources. Financial support from rural banks was lent to people who owned large land masses to construct farm ponds. Soon, all farms had easy access to water and the project resulted in reduced fertiliser use and electricity consumption.

**Key to success:** Experimentation by local

polymakers, support by rural banks.

## AP: Online water dashboards

Through an online dashboard, Andhra Pradesh has set up a comprehensive information portal for water resources in the state. It allows real-time monitoring of rainfall, groundwater, tanks, check dams, and other water indicators. The state has also mapped and constructed recharge infrastructure for all over-exploited groundwater units. AP has partnered with a private firm to create water and cropping data system. It will use satellite and soil sensor data to create local water profiles.

**Key to success:** Enable data-backed decision making, use of private sector expertise.

## RAJASTHAN: Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)

MJSA is a multi-stakeholder project,

which aims to make the remotest villages of the state water sufficient by reviving water bodies. The state has used technology to put the scheme into action, such as using drones to identify traditional water bodies for restoration. The efforts have led to the creation of over four lakh water-harvesting structures and planting of one crore trees across the state's 33 districts. The result has been almost five feet average rise in groundwater levels across 21 districts, leading to reduction in water-tanker dependency. Micro-irrigation technology has been made mandatory for farmers. Further, there has been a huge push towards actualisation of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) by the formation of 2,200 water users associations. Tree plantation and bio-drainage are further aiding the cause.

**Key to success:** Create overarching policy frameworks, Combine technology with community efforts.

## ODISHA: Pani Panchayats

The Odisha Government has set up Pani Panchayats, similar to WAUs to ensure effective management of irrigation systems and equitable distribution of water among farmers. The establishment of Pani Panchayats has contributed to Odisha's high performance in the participatory irrigation practices with 70 per cent of state covered under it.

**Key to success:** Establish strong regulatory frameworks for interventions, ensure dissemination of knowledge and best practices.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.7.2018 in the

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## Poor monsoon hits paddy sowing in eastern India

Except for soya bean, moong and sugarcane, almost all major crops have seen a decline in cultivation

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

While the overall lag in kharif sowing has been reduced as the monsoon picks up pace, paddy sowing in eastern India remains lower than last year.

Paddy farmers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have sown almost 20 lakh hectares less

than normal for this point in the kharif season; in Bihar, paddy acreage is only 40% of the acreage sown at the same time last year.

According to data from the Agriculture Ministry, kharif crops have been sown on almost 738 lakh hectares till July 27. That is a 7.5% drop from the previous year. Sow-

ing of most major crops has been slower than last year, with the exceptions being soya bean, moong and sugarcane.

### Significant fall

Paddy sowing has also picked up marginally, although the acreage sown is still 12.4% lower than last year.

Most of that lag comes from eastern India. In Uttar Pradesh, the area covered so far is 37 lakh hectares, about 10 lakh hectares less than the norm. In Bihar, only 9.3 lakh hectares have been planted, compared to 22 lakh hectares last year. The other significant lags were seen in West Bengal and Jharkhand.

The eastern States are facing rainfall deficits, despite a recent strengthening of the monsoon over the region. Only five of Bihar's 38 districts received normal rainfall so far this monsoon, and six districts witnessed deficits of more than 60%, according to Indian Meteorological Department data.



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## पटना हॉस्पिटल बना तालाब, ICU में तैर रही मछलियां



बिहार की राजधानी पटना समेत प्रदेश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में शनिवार रात से हो रही तेज बारिश ने आम लोगों का जीना मुहाल कर दिया है। भारी बारिश के कारण पटना स्थित नालंदा मेडिकल कॉलेज हॉस्पिटल में जलभराव हो गया। मरीज पानी भरे हॉल में बेड पर दिखाई दे रहे हैं। वॉर्ड तो छोड़िए हॉस्पिटल के ICU में भी पानी घुस गया। यहां मछलियां तैरती दिखाई दीं। मरीजों का पानी के अंदर ही उपचार किया जा रहा है। दूसरी ओर भारी बारिश के कारण बिहार में कई जगह सड़कें धंस गई हैं।

NB1-30

**64 वर्षों में बाढ़ से एक लाख से अधिक मौतें**

देश में पिछले 64 वर्षों में बाढ़ के कारण 1.07 लाख लोगों की मौत हुई और 8 करोड़ से अधिक मकानों को नुकसान हुआ। इसके अलावा 25.6 करोड़ हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 1,09,202 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। इस दौरान बाढ़ के कारण देश में 2,02,474 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की जनसुविधाओं की हानि हुई है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों से यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है।



Hindustan Times  
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# अलर्ट : डैम बना लो, नहीं तो ऐसे ही डूबती रहेगी दिल्ली

यमुना पर नहीं है कोई डैम, इसलिए परेशान करती है यहां बाढ़

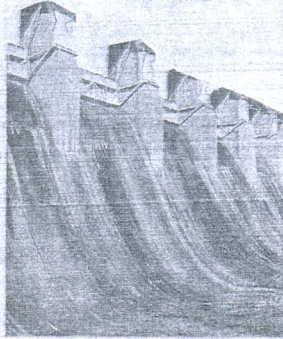
Veerendra.Kumar  
@timesgroup.com

30

तीनों डैम से क्या हो सकते हैं फायदे

नई दिल्ली : यमुना के ऊपरी इलाकों में एक भी डैम ना होने के कारण हर साल दिल्ली और हरियाणा को बाढ़ से जूझना पड़ता है। बाढ़ के पानी को स्टोरेज करने की कोई व्यवस्था ना हो पाने के कारण साल में करीब 15 से 20 लाख क्यूसेक पानी यमुना के जरिए बहकर बेकार हो जाता है। एक्सपर्ट कहते हैं कि अगर इस पानी को स्टोर कर लिया जाए तो दिल्ली और हरियाणा के शहरों की करीब 6 महीने तक प्यास बुझाई जा सकती है।

मॉनसून के दौरान पानी को स्टोरेज करने के लिए करीब 25 साल पहले यमुना पर हिमाचल और उत्तराखंड में यमुना पर तीन डैम बनाये जाने का प्लान तैयार किया गया था, लेकिन आज तक एक भी डैम नहीं बन पाया है। हरियाणा के पूर्व चीफ इंजीनियर (यमुना) रहे आर.के. गर्ग का कहना है कि हिमाचल में यमुना की सहायक नदी गिरि पर रेणुका, उत्तराखंड में यमुना की सहायक नदी टौंस पर किशाऊ डैम और उत्तराखंड में यमुना पर लखवर व्यासी डैम बनाए जाने थे। तीनों नैशनल प्रोजेक्ट भी घोषित हो चुके हैं, नैशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित होने का मतलब होता है कि 90 फीसदी पैसा केंद्र सरकार और 10 फीसदी पैसा राज्य को देना होता है। बावजूद इसके आज तक ये डैम नहीं बन पाए हैं। अगर ये डैम बन जाते हैं तो हरियाणा और दिल्ली की पानी की समस्या के साथ साथ



तब होगा फायदा...

- करीब 25 साल पहले यमुना पर रेणुका, किशाऊ और लखवर व्यासी डैम का बना था प्लान
- नैशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित भी हुए हो गए करीब 20 साल, अब तक नहीं हुए पूरे प्रोजेक्ट
- इन डैम से दिल्ली, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड और हरियाणा को होना था फायदा

बिजली की समस्या भी हल हो जाएगी। तीनों डैम में 2.5 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी स्टोरेज हो सकता है, जो कई राज्यों की पानी की समस्या को हल कर सकता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा का पानी विवाद भी इससे हल हो सकता है।

अभी एक भी डैम ना होने के कारण हरियाणा के यमुना नगर,

## किशाऊ डैम

पानी स्टोरेज की क्षमता -

18,240 क्यूबिक मीटर

बिजली उत्पादन -660 मेगावॉट

डैम कहां बनेगा- उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल बॉर्डर पर यमुना की सहायक नदी टौंस पर

## लखवर व्यासी डैम

पानी स्टोरेज की क्षमता-580

मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर

बिजली उत्पादन-927 मेगावॉट

डैम कहां बनेगा-उत्तराखंड के लखवर व्यासी में यमुना पर

## रेणुका डैम

पानी स्टोरेज की क्षमता-4980

मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर

बिजली उत्पादन-40 मेगावॉट

डैम कहां बनेगा-हिमाचल में यमुना की सहायक नदी गिरि पर

करनाल, पानीपत, सोनीपत, दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद को बाढ़ के पानी से जूझना पड़ता है। अभी यमुना पर हथनीकुंड बैराज है, जो डैम नहीं है। बैराज का काम सिर्फ नहरों में पानी डायवर्ट करने का काम होता है। बाढ़ आती है तो गेट खोलकर पानी छोड़ने का काम होता है। बैराज में पानी स्टोर नहीं किया जा सकता।



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# Rains aplenty, but dams 'empty'

Poor snowmelt, lesser rain in HP higher reaches to blame for low reservoir level

**VIJAY MOHAN**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JULY 29

A good monsoon this year notwithstanding, the water level in major reservoirs of the region continues to be precariously low, something that doesn't augur well for irrigation supply and power generation in the months ahead.

The monsoon has been 14 per cent and 4 per cent above the long-term average in Punjab and Haryana so far, but it has been 8 per cent below the long-term average in Himachal.

Though most parts of Himachal have received good rains, the higher reaches, which feed many rivers and tributaries that flow into the dams, have received abysmally low rainfall—43 per cent deficient in Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur and 50 per cent in Chamba.

The normal filling period of dams is till September 28 and, thereafter, inflows reduce owing to the retreat of

## BHAKRA FILLED TO JUST 19% OF CAPACITY

The low water level in major dams in north region can affect irrigation, power generation and even potable water supply

| DAM    | RIVER  | AVAILABILITY | CAPACITY  | POWER CAPACITY |
|--------|--------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| Bhakra | Sutlej | 1.166 BCM    | 6.229 BCM | 1200 MW        |
| Pong   | Beas   | 0.921 BCM    | 6.157 BCM | 360 MW         |
| Thein  | Ravi   | 1.013 BCM    | 2.344 BCM | 600 MW         |



(Source: Central Water Commission data as on July 26)

monsoon and drop in snowmelt due to the onset of autumn over the higher reaches of Himalayas. This summer, inflows were considerably less due to a series of western disturbances resulting in rain and thunderstorms over the Himalayas, which lowered the temperatures and consequently reduced the snowmelt.

The storage at Bhakra on the Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh, the most important dam in the region, is just 19 per cent of its capacity compared to the past 10-year average of 50 per cent for this time of the year. Data released by the Central Water Commission on July 26 shows the water availability at Bhakra was only 1.166 billion cubic

metres (BCM) against its capacity of 6.229 BCM.

At Pong on the Beas in Himachal, the storage is 15 per cent of its capacity compared to 42 per cent last year, whereas Thein on the Ravi in Punjab has filled up to 43 per cent compared to 79 per cent at this point of time last year.

Apart for drinking water and irrigation, the three dams have significant installed hydropower generation capability, with 1200 MW for Bhakra, 600 MW for Thein and 360 MW for Pong.

Apprehending water shortage, the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) recently sounded a cautionary note by urging stakeholders to conserve dam water and make the maximum possible use of rainwater for irrigation. BBMB officials fear that the Bhakra reservoir may not even fill up to 50 per cent of its capacity this year. It had filled up to 91 per cent last year.



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## Internal displacement in Asia due to natural disasters

ST-30

ASIA NEWS NETWORK  
NEW DELHI, 29 JULY

China and the Philippines are among the worst affected countries in the world due to the natural disasters. As in previous years, Asian countries were worst-affected by displacement associated with disasters.

During last year, 18.8 million new internal displacements associated with disasters were recorded in 135 countries and territories, according to the recent Global Report on Internal Displacement.

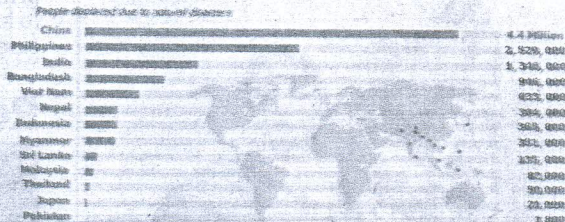
Weather-related hazards triggered the vast majority of displacement, with floods accounting for 8.6 million and storms 7.5 million in 2017.

The East Asian region is most prone to natural disasters and accounted for 46 per cent of the total displacement.

China recorded the highest number of internal displacement with 4.4 million displaced internally in 2017. Floods in Hunan in Southern China between June and July led to the region's largest displacement, more than 1,620,000 people.

### Internal displacement in Asia due to natural disasters

China and Philippines among the worst affected countries in the world due to natural disasters.



Compiled by ANN/Deccan Herald

Source: Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2018

Further flooding displaced 547,000 in other southern provinces. Philippines is located along the Pacific "typhoon belt" and "ring of fire" and is exposed to recurring typhoons, storms and landslides that displaced around 2.5 million people in the last one year.

India had the third highest number of people displaced in the region with 1.2 million internal displacements. The recent floods in eastern state of Bihar displaced around 855,000 people that had to be put in camps.

The floods destroyed agriculture land which resulted in the migration of people from rural to urban areas. Monsoons and resultant floods displaced around 946,000 people in Bangladesh.

Viet Nam is one of the

most disaster-prone countries in the world. According to the report more than 70 per cent of the population live in coastal areas and low-lying deltas exposed to typhoons, tropical storms and floods. The last year saw around 633,000 people displaced.

In Nepal 384,000 people were displaced due to the recurrent flash floods and landslides that destroyed nearly 89,000 homes and displaced people across 35 districts including such areas where flooding is relatively unusual.

The recurrent volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods and earthquakes in Indonesia have displaced around 365,000 people. Natural disasters displaced 351,000 in Myanmar and 135,000 in Sri Lanka.



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# Rain intensity expected to fall over the next 3-4 days, say IMD officials

## HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The two atmospheric systems, which had triggered heavy rains in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) over the weekend, have started fading, officials of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said. As a result, the intensity of rains is expected to decrease over the next three to four days.

Heavy rains in Yamuna's upper catchment area in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and subsequent release of water from the Hathni Kund barrage by Haryana has resulted in a flood-like situation in Delhi.

"Two systems—a cyclonic circulation and a well-marked low pressure area—had triggered intense rain in most of the states of north-west India including the Yamuna's upper catchment area.

As the systems are fading, the amount of rain would also decrease over the next three to four days," a senior IMD official said.

The regional weather forecasting centre, in its seven day forecast, said that isolated parts of Delhi may receive light rain or a drizzle in the next three to four days.

"This would end up in rising temperature and high humidity levels which would make the weather muggy," said an official.

The maximum temperature, which had dropped to around 32 degrees Celsius earlier this week, is again expected to shoot up to 37 degrees Celsius by the weekend.

On Sunday, the maximum temperature was recorded to be 34.8 degrees Celsius which was one degree above normal.

The maximum humidity was 95%.

## 45 30 RISING YAMUNA HITS LIFE IN 65 VILLAGES OF HARYANA

**KARNAL:** Normal life was affected in about 65 villages of Yamunanagar, Karnal and Panipat districts as the Yamuna waster entered these villages, located in the low-lying areas.

Over hundred families several villages were evacuated with the help of boats and there were reports that the water has started receding by the Sunday evening, But Thousands of acres of standing crop were still under water and farmers fearing crop loss.

The water flow at the Hatini Kund Barrage in Yamunagar has declined

to 1.25 lakh cusecs by Sunday evening from 6.05 lakh cusecs of Saturday night and the officials said that it may recede further. But the water entered into the fields will take few more days to recede and it may damage farms in the Yamuna belt of these districts.

Haryana CM Manohar Lal Khattar said, "I have conducted aerial survey of the affected areas in the and it was that the water has affected crops in about 10-12 villages and water has also entered residential areas of 8-10 villages in both Yamunanagar district". **HTC**



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# Old Yamuna Bridge closed

River continues to flow above danger mark; hundreds of families being evacuated

JATIN ANAND  
NEW DELHI

"Do you see that temple?" asks Dharmendra Kumar, as he points to a half-submerged structure in the distance being battered by waves of the swelling river in north Delhi's Yamuna Bazar.

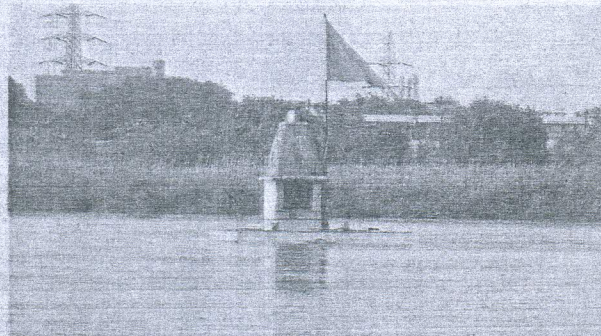
"The water will completely submerge it by dawn tomorrow [Monday]. There will be no sign of it. That is what happened the last time the Yamuna was in spate eight years ago, just like it has been over the last few days," claims Mr. Kumar, a final-year Sanskrit Honours student at Delhi University.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) said the water level of the Yamuna settled between 204.5 metres and 204.83 metres on Sunday. The Yamuna's level was recorded at 205.3 metres on Saturday evening – well above the danger level of 204 metres.

The water level may rise again as over six lakh cusecs of water released by Haryana is expected to enter the city on Monday.

Meanwhile, evacuation of low-lying areas entered its second day on Sunday.

On the banks of the Yamu-



A partially submerged structure on the banks of the Yamuna in north Delhi's Yamuna Bazar on Sunday. ■ SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

na here, makeshift embankments comprising large wooden blocks are being erected. Two-wheelers are being manoeuvred through the bylanes of a small settlement of around 200 families onto Ring Road via narrow flights of concrete stairs.

Small suitcases and carry bags are hurriedly being stuffed with clothes, food, electronics, toys, books and other belongings by residents heeding the administration's call for evacuation.

Less than a kilometre down the road, a small portion of the catchment area leading to the Old Yamuna Bridge has become a prime spot for people eager to see the swelling river.

Media OB vans, bikes and rickshaws are seen jostling for parking space at the site.

"We came here from Rohini to see whether all the media reports about flooding were true," says Renu Sharma, a student.

"It looks like an ocean; like we are at Marine Drive in Mumbai," she adds.

**Traffic movement banned**  
Later, the DDMA issued an order banning movement of traffic on the Old Yamuna Bridge after the flow in the Yamuna showed a rising trend in the evening.

The DDMA said that the highest water levels recorded at the site over the years were 207.49 metres in 1978,

207.11 metres in 2010 and 207.32 metres in 2013.

Mohammad Meherban, whose family was among over a dozen shifted to tenements along the Wazirabad Bridge, said things were "as bad as 2010, if not worse".

"We had already begun packing our things and had decided to move as the water had submerged our farmland on Saturday afternoon, well before policemen came and suggested that we shift," he said.

"Half of our belongings got submerged eight years ago. We have learnt our lesson," he said.

Around a hundred families were evacuated from Wazirabad Pushta overnight, said Fatima Bibi, who also had to relocate. Families had to hurriedly gather their stock of wood, utensils, pets, goats and chickens.

"We will make our *rotis* here and spend the night, what else?" she says when asked how long she intended to bear with her temporary dislocation.

"And pray that the water released [from Haryana] chooses to pass our homes by as quickly as it has chosen to enter Delhi," she adds.



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# Kerala gears up for water release from Idukki dam

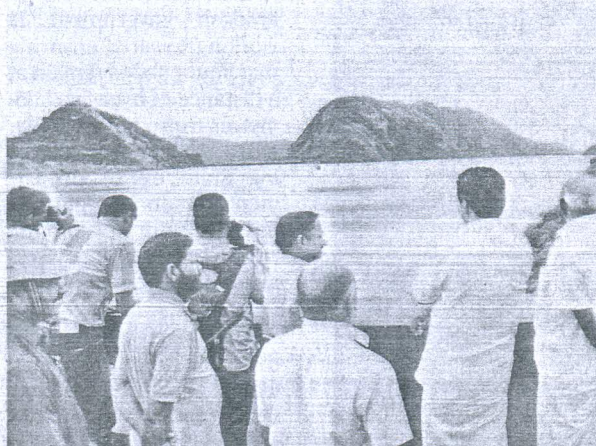
Air Force, Coast Guard ready with helicopters and boats; CM allays fears

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The Kerala government has been put on high alert with continuing rain in the catchment areas of Idukki and increasing inflow into the reservoir. Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan late on Sunday announced various disaster mitigation steps that the government has lined up if the dam shutters were to be opened.

The district administration is considering the possibility of controlled release of water from the Idukki dam, with the water level touching 2,394.2 ft on Sunday as against the total capacity of 2,400 ft.

The possibility of release of water from the Mullaperiyar dam, which peaked at 135.95 ft, was also factored in by the authorities while planning the controlled re-



**Keeping watch:** Kerala Power Minister M.M. Mani and officials at the Idukki reservoir on Friday. ■ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

lease from Idukki.

The Idukki District Collector told *The Hindu* that the decision on opening the shutters would be taken depending on the inflow into the dam in the coming days. The administration of the

downstream districts, including Ernakulam, have announced various precautionary steps.

The Chief Minister said the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Coast Guard had been requested to be on

high alert. The Air Force has lined up two helicopters, while the Navy and the Army have mobilised four columns to be deployed, if required.

## **NDRF teams on alert**

The Coast Guard was ready with boats to be used in the low-lying areas of Ernakulam. The Kerala State Electricity Board has decided to open a 24-hour control room.

The National Disaster Response Force has inducted four teams. The first team will be in Idukki on Sunday night, while two more were located in Aluva and Thrissur, he said.

"There is no cause for panic as of now and the Disaster Management Authority will give the necessary instructions as and when necessary," Mr. Vijayan said in a late night Facebook post.