

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

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

Dated 31.10.12

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. K. Jaiswal*  
31.10.12  
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

*Curdt*  
31.10.2012

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

*SLC*

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नवभारत टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati ) ✓  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

29.10.17

# Contradiction in Ganga, Brahmaputra plan

■ Basanta Deka

**T**he Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation outlined the policy of the government of India regarding revitalizing the river Ganga through an affidavit in the Supreme Court of India in May 2016 in the Civil Appeal Number 6736 of 2013. The core part was: '...Unfettered/Uninterrupted flow of river in all the river basins, i.e. Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and Mandakini is, therefore, crucial to the conservation of the Ganga. If the origin of Ganga is compromised, then the rejuvenation of the river will be impossible. Along with conservation of water flow, the protection of the catchment area, the forest cover and the protection of overall biodiversity is much needed because of the ecosystem services of the Ganga-Himalayan basin is extremely significant and have direct and indirect impact on the overall food and water security and climatic condition of the entire Nation.

The policy has been framed with a broad and positive outlook. The river should flow unfettered/uninterrupted to ensure protection of the catchment area, biodiversity in totality and overall climatic condition. To ensure free flow of the main river, the three basins should also be allowed to flow unhindered. The

layan basin affect a major part of the country. The Ministry has made the all important futuristic point that unfettered water flow all along the river Ganga is essential for even food and water security of the entire belt through which Ganga flows.

The ministry expressed its concern further saying: 'Reduction in river flow and break in its longitudinal connectivity caused by storage/diversion structures have resulted in decline in biodiversity, fisheries, ground water levels, soil fertility and waste assimilation capacity of the river.' The environmentalists have reasons to rejoice as the Ministry of Water Resources has conveyed its willingness to avoid storage, diversion, etc. to preserve fisheries, soil fertility and waste assimilating capacity of the river. Such measures are absolutely necessary to rejuvenate the river Ganga.

The main thrust of the Ministry in the affidavit is worth repetition. The policy of unfettered/uninterrupted flow should apply to the entire length of the river Ganga. The flow should be free above Dev Prayag as well as below Dev Prayag: 'Therefore,

the river basins of these three main streams, i.e. Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and Mandakini. If water in these three rivers does not flow unfettered, uninterrupted and in full natural volume, it will indeed impact flow, quality and quantity of water in the river Ganga downstream.'

Without a free flow of full volume at any point, quality and quantity of the river Ganga will suffer. The principle of the ministry to protect and

**Without a free flow of full volume at any point, quality and quantity of the river Ganga will suffer. The principle of the Ministry to protect and rejuvenate Ganga is scientifically laudable. However, the Ministry of Power of the same government of India has taken a diametrically opposite view in respect of the Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project in Arunachal. A huge storage dam is under construction at Lower Subansiri with its base in a seismic zone. The dam project avoided extensive study of its impact in the downstream areas of Assam.**

rejuvenate Ganga is scientifically laudable. However, the Ministry of Power of the same government of India has taken a diametrically opposite view in respect of the Lower

study of its impact in the downstream areas of Assam. The authority violated rules of consulting the people about the various reports on geology and ecology of the region.

The National Green Tribunal, Kolkata has instructed recently the Ministry of Environment and Forest to re-evaluate all the aspects of the project by a new expert group. The flow of the Brahmaputra has been fettered and interrupted, water

stored, huge dams are constructed, and some are proposed to be constructed, at different points of flow, at points flow is diverted, biodiversity is facing a beating, soil has been degraded, longitudinal connectivity is broken, and even dolphins are shown to be non-existent. Defying procedures, all these activities are pursued without consent of the affected people. A natural disaster is capable of breaching the dam, and lives lost in the downstream will be in millions.

A letter was e-mailed to the Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighting the opposite views of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Power. The letter requested (PMOPG.D) 2017.

icy to the effect that: Every river of the country will flow unfettered and uninterrupted at any point of its course to preserve biodiversity, ecosystem, livelihood and cultural and religious heritage of the people all along the course. All the measures to generate power and to moderate flood will be based on this national policy. Such a policy is needed to ensure life and property as the first priority.

After a few days an e-mail informed me that my communication to the Prime Minister was forwarded to the Central Water Commission. It was immediately clear how the bureaucrats were handling the much hyped communication network of the Prime Minister. My letter was addressed to the prime minister. The CWC had no jurisdiction to formulate a policy applicable to all the rivers of the country. The Ministry of Water Resource has enunciated a principle in the Supreme Court of India to keep Ganga free of storage/diversion, etc., and the Ministry of Power is advocating storage/diversion, etc. to throttle the Brahmaputra.

The contradiction can only be resolved by the prime minister. It is time for the present regime to rectify the harm caused to the flow of the Brahmaputra by the Congress government. The expectation was that the Modi government would expand the policy enunciated in the

10.2.17 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

The Times ( Delhi )  
टाईम्स ( दिल्ली )  
tribune ( Chandigarh )  
Hindu ( Chennai ) ✓

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

# Lack of money for stormwater drain network ups flood risk

'Officials unable to convince funding agencies for the past few years' 4-30

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
CHENNAI

Delay in getting funds for creating a network of stormwater drains and canals in Kosasthalaiyar basin and Kovalam basin continues to be a challenge to monsoon preparedness in most parts of the city.

The Kosasthalaiyar basin comprises areas such as Tiruvottiyur, Manali and Madhavaram, while the Kovalam basin consists of neighbourhoods along the East Coast Road and Rajiv Gandhi Salai (GMR).

Even as Chennai Corporation officials have claimed that the city is prepared for the monsoon, no improvement in stormwater drain or canal network has been made in the past five years after the proposal for the ₹3,000-crore project was made in 2012.



**Long pending:** The proposal for the ₹3,000 crore project to improve stormwater drains was submitted in 2012. A view of the Kosasthalaiyar river. \*B. JOTHI RAMALINGAM

Areas such as Tiruvottiyur, Manali, Madhavaram, Perungudi and Sholinganalur are likely to face floods like the one in 2015.

Ex-councillors of some wards in northern and southern parts of the city said the delay in getting funding for the project was

affecting many neighbourhoods in Chennai.

## DPR in final stage

"The detailed project report for stormwater drains in Kosasthalaiyar basin is in the final stages of preparation. We are exploring funding options. We have proposed

to the Asian Development Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency," said a senior Corporation official.

Similarly, the Corporation has finalised the detailed project report for stormwater drains in Kovalam basin.

"The DPR is being verified by KfW, the German development bank," said the official. According to Chennai Corporation sources, officials of the civic agency have not been able to convince the funding agencies for the project in the past few years.

The original proposal covered 1,055 km of drains to be constructed in the four basins covering at least 8 added zones as part of the measures to prevent waterlogging. Work on Adyar and Cooum basin started a few years ago with funding from the World Bank.

11.10.2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

an Times ( Delhi )  
त टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
tribune ( Chandigarh )  
e 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 )

## Water crisis as Jhelum level plummets

AZHAR QADRI  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 30

An unprecedented water crisis is unfolding in the Kashmir valley as a lengthy dry spell has led to a record low level of water in the Jhelum, one of the main source of water supply in the region.

The areas most affected by the crisis include north Kashmir's Kupwara and Bandipora districts and central Kashmir's Budgam district, where dozens of villages are without drinking water supply.

In north Kashmir's Sopore town, the water is being supplied to rural and urban areas



on alternate days, a fallout of the alarming reduction at the source of water supply, an official of Public Health Engineering Department said.

Abdul Wahid, Chief Engineer of Public Health Engineering Department, said the primary sources of water supply had depleted due to the long dry spell. "At some places,

the Jhelum's bed has become visible... if dry spell continues further, it will be an alarming situation," the official said.

The official said they had worked out curtailment schedules to meet the supply and demand as the depletion in the water supply had reached 30 per cent. "The depletion varies from place to place, at some places we are short by 20 per cent and at other places, we are short by 40 per cent," he said.

Wahid said the department would tap the ground water to meet the consumer demand if the dry spell continues. "We will try to install hand pumps and dig bore-

wells. We are already supplying water to many places in tankers," he said. The unfolding crisis has its genesis in the scanty precipitation for the past three months, which has forced the Jhelum to run at its lowest level in the past six decades. The river dipped to a level of minus 0.70 feet at Sangam in south Kashmir, which is the lowest in its recorded history since 1955 when the Irrigation and Flood Control Department began maintaining a record. The water level is likely to drop further as the forecast suggests that the dry spell will continue.

21.10.2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

stan Times ( Delhi )  
भारत टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

## ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी खींचेगा चीन?

■ पीटीआई, पेइचिंग: चीन अपने उत्तर पूर्व इलाके में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के पानी को शिनजियांग प्रांत के बंजर इलाके में डायवर्ट करने के लिए 1,000 किलोमीटर लंबी सुरंग बनाने की योजना बना रहा है। चीन की मीडिया रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, यह दुनिया की सबसे लंबी सुरंग होगी। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर अभी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन चीन में इसकी तैयारियां जोरों पर हैं। इसके लिए बाकायदा 'रिहर्सल' भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। बता दें कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तिब्बत से शुरू होती है। ▶▶ पेज 16

# हजार किमी लंबी सुरंग बना ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को डायवर्ट करेगा चीन

शिनजियांग प्रांत के बंजर इलाके में पानी पहुंचाने की योजना

दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सुरंग होगी यह, प्रस्ताव है कि सुरंग एक हजार किलोमीटर लंबी होगी

सुरंग की क्षमता के परीक्षण के लिए छोटी सुरंग के प्रोजेक्ट पर काम शुरू

ऐसा हुआ तो उत्तरपूर्वी भारत को बाढ़, सूखे से जूझना पड़ेगा



■ एजेंसी नई दिल्ली

डोकलाम के बाद चीन की ओर से एक नए विवाद को हल करने की कोशिशें चीनी मीडिया में शुरू हुई हैं। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के पानी को डायवर्ट करने की योजना पर काम कर रहा है। इसके लिए एक हजार किलोमीटर लंबी सुरंग बनाने की तैयारी है। चीन दुनिया की सबसे लंबी सुरंग की तैयारी शुरू कर चुका है। सुरंग की अवधि से ब्रह्मपुत्र का पानी चीन के शिनजियांग प्रांत तक पहुंचाया जाएगा। जोकि उच्चतम इस प्रोजेक्ट पर अभी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है लेकिन चीन ने इसकी तैयारी शुरू कर दी है।

पाठ्य चाइना पोलिटिक्स में इस बारे में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट छपी है। इसमें बताया गया है कि दुनिया की इस सबसे लंबी सुरंग को बनाने का यह कदम भारत की चिंता बढ़ाने वाला है, क्योंकि देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र काफी अहमियत रखती है। चीन में पहले से ही ब्रह्मपुत्र पर कई प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रस्तावित हैं। भारत और चीन के बीच इनको लेकर गहमागहमी होती रही है। ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को डायवर्ट करने को लेकर चीन ने कभी सार्वजनिक चर्चा नहीं की है। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ तो भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्य बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होंगे। 2001 में नदी तिब्बत से निकलती है वहां से भारत में आकर तिब्बत में एक बांध टूटने से अरुणाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़ का कहर मचा था।

aws item/letter/article/editorial published on 31/10/12 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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Elitz

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

डैगन बनाएगा 1000 किमी लंबी सुरंग...

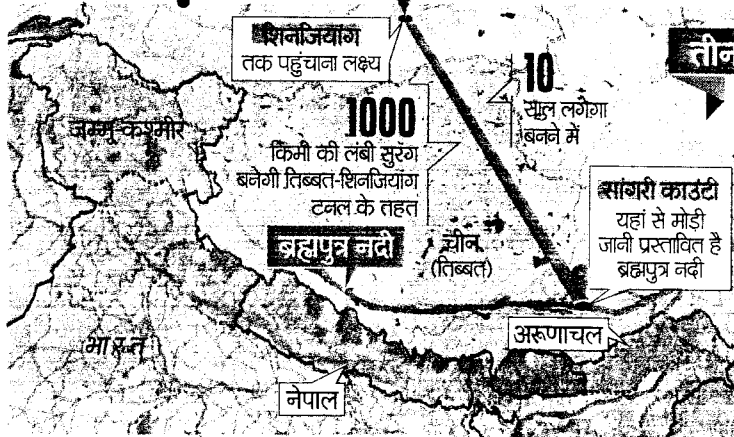
# डोकलाम विवाद के बाद अब ब्रह्मपुत्र का रुख मोड़ने की फिराक में चीन

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

चीन डोकलाम के बाद अब चीन की निगाहें ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर हैं। अब ब्रह्मपुत्र का रुख मोड़ने का प्रयास में है। डैगन तिब्बत-शिनजियांग सुरंग के तहत नदी के पानी को उत्तर-पश्चिमी चीन के शिनजियांग के बैरन क्षेत्र में ले जाने की योजना बना रहा है। यह ध्रुव गिरमानी इलाका तकलामाकन है, जिसको हर-भरा किया जाएगा। इसके लिए 1000 किमी लंबी सुरंग बनाई जाएगी, जो दुनिया की सबसे लंबी होगी।

सुरंग की क्षमता बढ़ाने पर काम भी शुरू हो चुका है। यून्नान प्रांत में सुरंग बनाने का कार्य अगस्त से ही शुरू हो चुका है। चीनी इंजीनियर काम में सुरंग बनाने के लिए तकनीकों पर परीक्षण कर रहे हैं। 'शिनजियांग' ने परियोजना की मंजूरी के लिए चीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट इस तरह प्रस्तुत में ही सौंप दी थी। रिपोर्ट में 100 से ज्यादा 'इंजीनियर' शामिल हैं।



तीन बांध बनेंगे

₹9.76

लाख करोड़ की लागत आएगी सुरंग बनाने में

03

विशालकाय बांध बनेंगे इस प्रोजेक्ट पर

सुरंग से भारत की बढ़ी चिंता

तिब्बत-शिनजियांग सुरंग को लेकर भारत की चिंता बढ़ गई है। चीन की इस परियोजना से भारत को ब्रह्मपुत्र का काफी कम पानी मिलेगा, जिससे पूर्वोत्तर के इलाके प्रभावित होंगे। चीन यह काम गुप्त रूप से कर रहा है। परियोजना से भारत के पूर्वोत्तर इलाके, बांग्लादेश में या तो बाढ़ आएगी या इन क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ेगा। पहले भी भारत चीन में निर्माणाधीन ब्रह्मपुत्र पर जलविद्युत परियोजना को लेकर ऐतराज जता चुका है। हाल ही में चीन ने ऐलान किया था कि वह यारलुंग सांगपो पर बांध बना रहा है। 2001 में ऐसा ही एक बांध तिब्बत में ढह गया था, जिसमें 26 की मौत हो गई थी और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में सियांग नदी से सटी 140 करोड़ रुपए की संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ था।

तिब्बत से शिनजियांग ले जाएगा पानी

चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को तिब्बत के यारलुंग सांगपो से शिनजियांग ले जाएगा। यह सुरंग तिब्बत के पठारों से होते हुए गुजरेगी, जहां इसे कई झरनों से भी जोड़ा जाएगा। इंजीनियर पानी के रुख को तिब्बत के सांगरी काउंटी से मोड़ने की योजना बना रहे हैं, जहां से नदी अरुणाचल प्रदेश में प्रवेश करती है।

आंगसी से निकलती है ब्रह्मपुत्र

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तिब्बत के बुरांग काउंटी स्थित आंगसी ग्लेशियर से ही निकलती है। इसे चीन और तिब्बत में

यारलुंग सांगपो कहा जाता है। स्थानीय भाषा में इसका अर्थ शुद्ध करने वाला होता है।

माना जा रहा है कि सुरंग बनने के बाद यह चीन की नायाब इंजीनियरिंग की मिसाल होगी। प्रस्तावित सुरंग को 'शिनजियांग को कैलिफोर्निया' में बदलने वाला बताया जा रहा है। युन्नान सुरंग इसका एक अहम हिस्सा है।