

Central Water Commission
WSE Dte.,

West Block II, Wing No-4
R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 03.05.2019


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 will be uploaded on the CWC website.



25/5/2019
Senior Artist
WSE, Dte.,

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.


03/05/2019

Director, WSE Dte.


04/05/19

o/c

For information to

Chairman CWC, New Delhi

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

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.05.2019... in the

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Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
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Tribune

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Before the storm: Locals and visitors taking snaps of the sea from the beach in Konark, Odisha, just hours before Cyclone Fani made landfall. — BISWARANJAN ROUT

Odisha evacuates over 11 lakh

Extremely severe Fani to hit coast with 180 km wind speeds

STAFF REPORTER
BHUBANESWAR/KOLKATA

With the extremely severe cyclonic storm Fani expected to cross the Odisha coast between Gopalpur and Chandbali, south of Puri town, on Friday morning, the State government on Thursday evacuated over 11

lakh people from low-lying areas in 15 districts.

Heavy rainfall had started at many places in the coastal districts by Thursday evening under the influence of the storm. Fani is expected to make landfall between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and continue to rage up to noon, offi-

cials said. The cyclone will hit the coast with a maximum sustained wind speed of 170-180 kmph, gusting to 200 kmph. Storm surge of about 1.5 metre height may flood low-lying areas.

ALERT IN VILLAGES ▶ PAGE 7
NAVY GEARS UP ▶ PAGE 7

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Contd

10,000 Odisha villages face Fani impact

Bhubaneswar
airport will
remain closed

STAFF REPORTER
BHUBANESWAR/KOLKATA

After landfall on Friday, Fani is very likely to continue to move north-northeastwards, weaken gradually and enter West Bengal as a severe cyclonic storm with the wind speed going up to 115 kmph.

According to Special Relief Commissioner Bishnupada Sethi, while the evacuation exercise continued on Thursday, the administration made people in coastal areas aware of the risks, through loudspeakers, sirens and messages.

Flight operations from the Biju Patnaik International Airport in Bhubaneswar will remain suspended from Thursday night for 24 hours. Educational institutions in the coastal districts were closed till further orders.



Safe camp: Villagers, who were evacuated, resting at a government school in Puri on Thursday. ■ BISWARANJAN ROUT

As many as 25 teams of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF), along with State fire service personnel, have been deployed in the coastal districts. Defence forces were on high alert to meet any eventuality.

Around 10,000 villages spread over 14 districts, such as Ganjam, Gajapati, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Keonj-

har, Bhadrak, Balasore and Mayurbhanj are likely to be affected.

The West Bengal government on Thursday advanced the summer holidays for all its State-run schools.

Fani's impact is likely to be felt in the districts of Purba and Paschim Medinipur, North and South 24 Parganas and Kolkata.

The Kolkata Port Trust said, in a statement, that shipping to the port will remain suspended for now.

Navy gears up for cyclone's landfall

Ships, medical teams kept ready

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Navy has put ships on standby and deployed medical and relief teams to respond to any contingencies once cyclonic storm Fani hits the coast.

"INS Sahyadri, Ranvir and Kadmatt with relief material and medical teams have been deployed on the evening of May 1 and are maintaining [position] south of the cyclonic storm... to be the first responder and commence rescue operations as soon as the cyclone crosses the coast," the Navy said in a statement on Thursday.

Additional relief material, medical teams and diving

teams have been shifted from Visakhapatnam to Odisha.

Planes on standby

The Navy said aircraft are on standby for immediate deployment to carry out aerial survey to assess the impact of the cyclone and aid in rescue operations. Helicopters are also ready to join rescue efforts and for air dropping of relief material when required, it added.

The Navy's Eastern Naval Command based in Visakhapatnam is closely monitoring the cyclone's movement and Officers-in-Charge of West Bengal and Odisha are in the loop on rescue and relief operations.

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■ East Coast Shut ■ Bhubaneswar, Kol Airports To Close ■ 223 Trains Cancelled

1m shifted as India's worst cyclone in 20 yrs hits today

Minati Singha & Sujit Bisoyi | TNN

Bhubaneswar: More than a million people are being moved to safety as a tense Odisha battens down the hatches to take on the might of the "extremely severe" cyclone Fani, which is set to make landfall near Puri between 8am and 10am on Friday.

An estimated 10,000 villages and 52 towns in Odisha will come in the path of the cyclone, which could see winds gusting up to 225 kmph, the Union home ministry said after PM Narendra Modi held a top-level meeting on Thursday to assess preparations for the cyclone.

This could be the first time since the 1999 Super Cyclone that the state would bear the brunt of such a severe storm. The 1999 cyclone killed nearly 10,000 people and battered the state with winds of 270-300 kmph. Cyclone Fani is expected to remain "extremely severe" for four to six hours after landfall, IMD officials said in New Delhi. It will then gradually weaken.

The meteorological department warned of "total destruction" of thatched huts and kutcha houses, major damage to roads and crops, the uprooting of power poles and potential danger from flying objects as the storm moves north-northeastwards after landfall and sweeps through Khurda, Cuttack, Jajpur, Bhadrak

BRACING FOR EXTREME IMPACT

'Extremely severe' cyclone Fani set to make landfall today forenoon at Odisha coast, between Gopalpur and Chandbali near Puri

Likely Force | Sustained winds of 170-180 kmph gusting to 225 kmph. Storm likely to remain extremely severe for 4-6 hours after landfall. Intensity will gradually reduce thereafter

What To Expect | 1.5-2m high wave surges may flood areas of Ganjam, Khurda, Puri and Jagatsinghpur districts at landfall. **Huts, weak structures may be 'totally destroyed'**. Widespread rains

Shifted To Safety | 8 lakh people in Odisha by 7pm Thursday. **Evacuation target: 11.5 lakh**. People moved to 4,000 locations, including 900 cyclone shelters.

Airports Shut | No flights to and from Bhubaneswar today. Kolkata airport to shut from 9.30pm on Friday till 6pm on Saturday. 223 trains cancelled

Ready For Rescue Ops | NDRF (28 units), Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (20), 525 fire personnel

Deployed | 302 rapid response force teams of health personnel

and Balasore districts before moving to neighbouring West Bengal and then to Bangladesh.

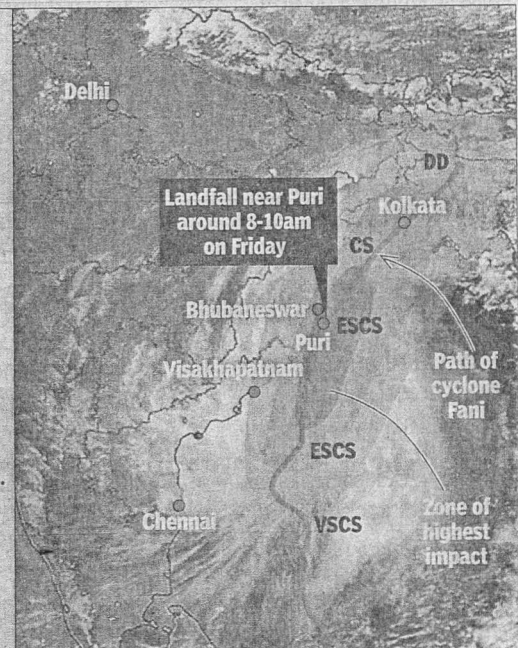
In a massive operation, around 8 lakh people were evacuated from low-lying areas by 7pm on Thursday and more were being shifted to the safety of storm shelters in coastal areas.

Rail, road and air traffic

have been completely suspended in the coastal districts. All flight operations at the Biju Patnaik International Airport will be suspended for 24 hours from Thursday midnight. Kolkata airport, too, will remain shut Friday night till 6pm on Saturday. Operations at Paradip, Gopalpur and Dhamra ports have been closed.

The Election Commission of India has, meanwhile, lifted the model code of conduct from 11 districts to facilitate rescue and relief measures. It has also approved shifting of polled EVMs of four assembly constituencies in Gajapati and Jagatsinghpur districts to safer places.

► Odisha to shut down, P 11



(In descending order of severity) **ESCS**: Extremely severe cyclonic storm; **VSCS**: Very severe cyclonic storm; **CS**: Cyclonic storm; **DD**: Deep depression

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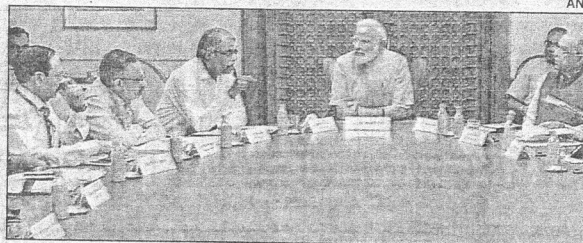
Odisha to shut down as Fani nears

Minati Singha & Sujit Bisoyi | TNN

Bhubaneswar: Apart from the massive evacuation efforts for cyclone Fani that's set to hit Odisha on Friday morning, the state government has appealed to the public to remain indoors and not to come out till the storm passes over.

All educational institutions, commercial establishments, shops and offices will remain closed on Friday morning while movement of vehicles has been restricted. "The state government is fully prepared to tackle the cyclone. Each life is precious for us," chief minister Naveen Patnaik said, appealing to the people not to panic.

According to the India Meteorology Department (IMD) forecast at 5.30pm on Thursday, the cyclone lay centred at about 275 km south-southwest of Puri.



PM Narendra Modi chairs a high-level meeting in New Delhi on Thursday to review preparedness ahead of cyclone Fani

District officials have identified 117 and 107 probable flood inundation villages under Vamsadhara and Nagavali rivers respectively, if they receive more than 1 lakh cusecs of flood water. People from these villages would be evacuated.

The entire state administration is on its toes to minimise the damage and loss of lives in the impending calamity. Patnaik held a series of meetings with district collectors and senior officials and was briefed on the state's

preparedness. He also asked top executives of telecom operators to ensure immediate restoration of telecommunication lines in the aftermath of the disaster.

The government has set up 4,852 cyclone and flood shelters, where evacuees have been provided with food. As many as 604 women, who are at advanced stages of pregnancy, have been shifted to maternal care centres. The health department has formed 302 rapid response teams comprising

health officials to provide first aid to affected persons.

Three Navy ships — Sahyadri, Ranvir and Kadmat — have been kept ready with relief material and medical teams so that they can become the first responder and commence rescue operation as soon as the cyclone crosses the coast. Additional relief material, medical teams and diving squads have been shifted from Visakhapatnam to Odisha by road on Thursday to augment the rescue efforts. Aircraft and helicopters have been kept on standby for immediate deployment to carry out aerial survey, aid in rescue operation and for air-dropping relief material as and when required.

In Andhra Pradesh, about 25,000 people took shelter in various relief campus set up in 12 cyclone-prone mandals of Srikakulam district on Thursday.

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As Maha dams run dry, poll code hampers drought relief

CM Fadnavis writes to Chief Electoral Officer, seeks permission to assist affected areas in the state

SHIV KUMAR
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MUMBAI, MAY 2

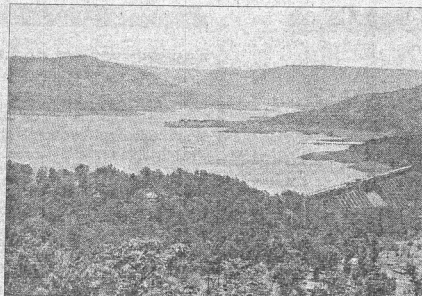
With nearly two months left for the monsoons, Maharashtra is in the grip of drought with less than 20 per cent water left in the state's 3,267 dams. However, the government is unable to kick off drought-relief measures due to the election code of conduct in place.

According to state government officials, the administration is planning to set up more cattle camps and start relief

works under MNREGA where borewells would be dug in the worst-affected areas.

"More than 24,000 villages across the state are facing drinking water shortage. While tanker water is provided for drinking, camps need to be opened for cattle," an official from the state home department said.

However, with the election code of conduct in place even after the completion of the polling process in Maharashtra, it is difficult for the government to kick off



IN CRISIS: The reduced water levels at Koyna Dam in Satara. PTI

drought-relief measures.

Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis has now written to the Chief Electoral Officer of the state to permit commencement of relief measures in drought-hit areas. In his letter, Fadnavis said the government intends to start digging ponds across villages through the month of May so that they can store water when the monsoons arrive.

Without relaxation from the EC such work can commence only after the decla-

ration of results for the Lok Sabha elections on May 23, officials said.

In his letter, Fadnavis said the EC had relaxed the code of conduct in 2009 for enabling drought-relief measures to be undertaken.

As of now, the Maharashtra Government has reduced supply of water to industry. In some areas water supply for industries would be completely stopped as the water storage levels in dams are below five per cent, officials said.

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Glaciers from half of World Heritage sites to disappear by 2100

Geneva: Glaciers from almost half of natural World Heritage sites — such as the Khumbu Glacier in the Himalayas — may disappear completely by 2100, if emissions continue at current rate, a study warns.

The research is the first global study of World Heritage glaciers — home to some of the world's most iconic glaciers, such as the Grosser Aletschgletscher in the Swiss Alps, and Greenland's Jakobshavn Isbrae, scientists said.

The team from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) combines data from a global glacier inventory, a review of existing literature and sophisticated computer modelling to analyse the current state of World Heritage glaciers, their recent evolution, and their projected mass change over the 21st century.

The study, published in 'Earth's Future', predicts glacier extinction by 2100 under a high emission scenario in 21 of the 46 natural World Heritage sites where glaciers are currently found.

Even under a low emission scenario, eight of the 46 World Heritage sites will be ice-free by 2100. The study also expects 33% to 60% of the total ice volume present in 2017 will be lost by 2100, depending on the emission scenario.

"Losing these iconic glaciers would be a tragedy and have major consequences for the availability of water resources, sea level rise and weather patterns," said Pe-



At Los Glaciares National Park in Argentina, 60% of ice loss is predicted by 2100

ter Shadie, director of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's World Heritage Programme.

"This unprecedented decline could also jeopardise the listing of the sites in question on the World Heritage list. States must reinforce their commitments to combat climate change and step up efforts to preserve these glaciers for future generations," Shadie said in a statement.

Los Glaciares National Park in Argentina contains some of the largest glaciers on Earth and a very large ice loss — about 60% of the current volume — is predicted by 2100 within this site.

In North America, Watkins Glacier International Peace Park, Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks and Olympic National Park could also lose more than 70% of their current glacier ice by 2100, even under drastically lowered carbon dioxide emissions.

In Europe, the disappearance of small glaciers is projected in the Pyrenees — Mont Perdu World Heritage site before 2040. p71

Hindustan Times

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The Statesman

Incorporating and directly descended
from THE FRIEND OF INDIA - Founded 1818

Water smart P-3

Conspicuous by its absence in the veritable torrent of election dialogue in India - even in the often erroneous statistics on a variety of subjects - is what should have been a prime concern, that India is ranked 120 among 122 countries in the water quality index, with 75 per cent of its households lacking access to drinking water at the point of residence. WaterAid's Beneath the Surface: The State of the World's Water 2019 report, launched on World Water Day last month, which underscored this, only reinforced the prognostications of India's own Niti Aayog about zero-water day that will begin with the Indian capital. The point that nearly 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress and about 200,000 people perish annually thanks to inadequate access to safe water is curiously not an issue of import; certainly not for the candidates and, regrettably, neither for the water-starved; the electorate happier being pickled in the *mandir-masjid* brine. Yet, 21 cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad, will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people, a Niti Aayog study said a year before, with 40 per cent of the population or more than 500 million people with "no access to drinking water" by 2030; just a decade down the line. A business-as-usual scenario will mean a six per cent loss in the country's gross domestic product by 2050.

An interesting aspect of the problem is that high income households consume 250 litres per head, per day, going up to a high of 600 litres, while low-income households manage on as little as 40 litres. The other aspect is that there is no way to address the issue without addressing the urban-affluent selfishness and a host of other development, environment and economic challenges that, for instance, impact water channels. Delhi's Najafgarh drain epitomizes the problem; the more than 50-kilometer stretch flows through west Delhi and disgorges into the Yamuna, refuge and all. The damage is estimated at 60 per cent of the pollution that pours into the river. There are projects galore, most not in sync with felt needs nor with feasible solutions such as large-scale operations to recharge aquifers, a proven way forward, amongst others. Yet there are massive operations to tap ground water through borewells for supplies to dry neighbourhoods, the solution making for a bigger crisis. Truth to tell, the monsoons generally deliver more water than India's consolidated needs, though neither the time-span nor distribution are optimal. Indeed, given that climate change is upon the world, studies predict that India will get more rain on an average in the future with regions getting submerged, as Kerala was, thanks to the fast-melting Himalayan snow and the glacial waters making their way through clogged urban channels. Eventually, it boils down to water management and being water smart, which may well deserve more attention than proving one's space capabilities.

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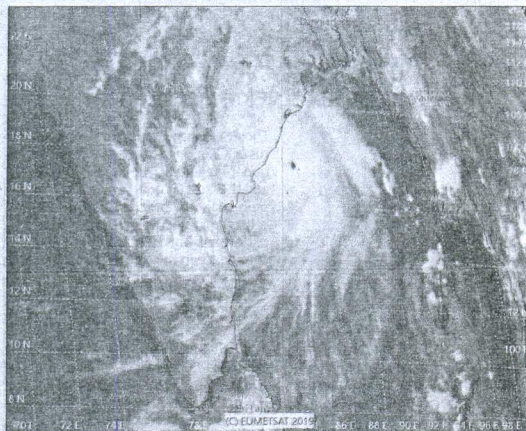
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FACT CHECK, GROUND REALITY

HOW CYCLONE FANI GOT ITS NAME, WHY THE NEXT ONE WILL BE VAYU



Satellite image shows Cyclone Fani approaching the Indian coast at 12 noon on May 2. The dot is the eye of the cyclone. Joint Typhoon Warning Center, US Navy

THE NEWEST cyclone to emerge out of the Bay of Bengal has been named Fani. Before that, there were cyclones Hudhud in 2014, Ockhi in 2017 and Titli and Gaja in 2018. How are these cyclones named? Each Tropical Cyclone basin in the world has its own rotating list of names. For cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, the naming system was agreed by WMO/ESCAP and took effect in 2004.

These countries submitted eight names each, which are arranged in an 8x8 table (see below). The first cyclone after the list was adopted was given the name in the first row of the first column — Onil, proposed by Bangladesh. Subsequent cyclones are being named sequentially, column-wise, with each cyclone given the name immediately below that of the previous cyclone. Once the bottom of the column is reached, the sequence moves to the top of the next column. So far, the first seven columns have been exhausted, and Fani (again proposed by Bangladesh) is the top name in the last column. The next cyclone will be named Vayu. The lists will wind up with Cyclone Amphan, whenever it comes.

When the lists end

After the 64 names are exhausted, the eight countries will propose fresh lists of

names. For cyclones from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, these lists are not rotated every few years, as explained by the India Meteorological Department's Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) for Tropical Cyclones over the Northern Indian System.

The lists for storms in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific basins are, however, rotated. Exception are, however, made in certain cases — if a storm causes excessive death and destruction, its name is considered for retirement and is not repeated; it is replaced with another name.

Why name cyclones?

It is generally agreed that appending names to cyclones makes it easier for the media to report on these cyclones, heightens interest in warnings, and increases community preparedness. Names are presumed to be easier to remember than numbers and technical terms. If public wants to suggest the name of a cyclone to be included in the list, the proposed name must meet some fundamental criteria, the RSMC website says. The name should be short and readily understood when broadcast. Further, the names must not be culturally sensitive and should not convey any unintended and potentially inflammatory meaning.

NORTHERN INDIAN OCEAN CYCLONE NAMES

Contributors	List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	List 5	List 6	List 7	List 8
Bangladesh	Onil	Ogni	Nisha	Giri	Helen	Chapala	Ockhi	Fani
India	Agni	Akash	Bijli	Jal	Lehar	Megh	Sagar	Vayu
Maldives	Hibar	Gonu	Aila	Keila	Madi	Roanu	Mekunu	Hikaa
Myanmar	Pyarr	Yemyin	Phyan	Thane	Nanauk	Kyant	Daye	Kyarr
Oman	Baaz	Sidr	Ward	Murjan	Hudhud	Nada	Luban	Maha
Pakistan	Fanoos	Nargis	Laila	Nilam	Nilofar	Vardah	Titli	Bulbul
Sri Lanka	Mala	Rashmi	Bandu	Viyaru	Ashobaa	Maarutha	Gaja	Pawan
Thailand	Mukda	Khai Muk	Phet	Phallin	Komen	Mora	Phethai	Amphan

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DNA, Mumbai
Friday, 3rd May 2019

Reservoir levels dip to 19%, dry spells to continue through May

Last year, around the same time, average water stock in 964 dams across the state was 30.84%

Sudhir Suryawanshi
sudhir_s@dnaindia.net

Dwindling water stock in the state has set alarm bells ringing. With around 19.35% water stock left in reservoirs across the state, the threat of severe water scarcity looms large over Maharashtra through the month of May.

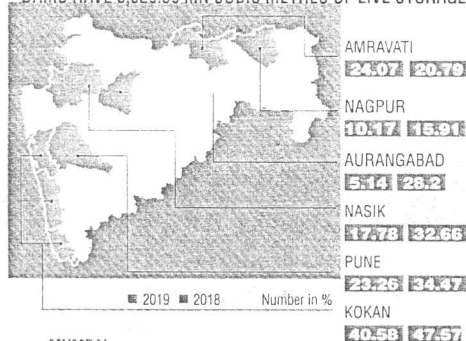
According to the state government data, water in state reservoirs has been plummeting speedily. In Maharashtra, the total storage in all reservoirs is 19.35% against 30.84% last year. Amravati region reservoirs have 24.07% water stock left against 20.79% last year. In Aurangabad, the worst-hit in the state, the water level in all reservoirs have dropped to 5.14% against 28.2% last year. The second worst-affected region is Nagpur region which has 10.17% water stock against 15.91% previous year. While Nasik has 17.78% water stock against 32.66% last year. Pune region reservoirs are left with 23.26% water stock against 34.47% last year. The situation in the Konkan region is little better with dams here having 40.58% water stock against 47.57% last year.

The reservoirs that provide water to Mumbai city are also drying up rapidly, but have sufficient water. The Middle Vaitarna has got 24.59% water storage, Modak Sagar 50.46%, and Tansa 34%.

The data revealed that the big reservoirs of Aurangabad region are left with only 2.73% water stock while mid-level dam has 8.51% water stock. Big reservoirs in Nagpur have 8.51% water storage, while mid-level dams have 15.22% water stock. Big reservoirs across the state have live water storage of 17.54% against 31.33% last year, while in the mid-level dams have 28.33% water

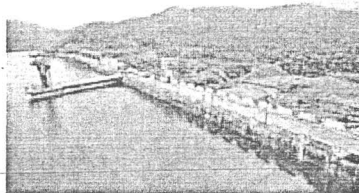
STARING AT DROUGHT

DAMS HAVE 8,029.59 MN CUBIC METRES OF LIVE STORAGE



MUMBAI RESERVOIRS

Middle Vaitarna	24.59%
Modak Sagar	50.46%
Tansa	34%



OTHER DAMS STOCK

BATSA	KOYNA	KHADAKVASA	RADHANAGARI
37.91%	38%	38%	32%

against 31.08% last year.

In Aurangabad, most of the reservoirs have dried up. Of its eight major reservoirs, the water level has dropped to zero in seven, including the largest dam — Jayakwadi. In Kokan, Batsa dam has is left with 37.91% water stock against 43.2% previous year.

Besides Aurangabad, reservoirs across the state including Radhananagri dam (32.67%), Tulsi dam (45.14%) Koyana (38.6%) are also drying up, creating acute water shortage.

After the review of the situation in the cabinet meeting

on Thursday, we will do everything required to give relief to the people

Irrigation minister Girish Mahajan, irrigation minister said that they have sought the permission from the election commission to conduct the meetings with the district collectors. After reviewing the situation in these areas, relief will be provided. "We have enough water stock that can be utilised till June. If we fail to get permission from the EC, we tour the drought-affected regions on private vehicles and figure out mitigation measures," Mahajan added.

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Ganga tum behti ho kyun?

Namami Gange is still far from its touted goals

EVEN THOUGH OTHER major Indian rivers suffer far worse pollution—the Yamuna, the Godavari and the Kaveri, for instance—Ganga has historically received disproportionate attention from policymakers because the lives of nearly 400 million on its banks are tied to its fate and it is the holiest of holies as far as rivers in Hinduism are concerned. The NDA II, thus, made a high-decibel campaign of setting up a separate department under the water resources ministry for Ganga rejuvenation and earmarking ₹20,000 crore for Namami Gange, touted as a conservation effort far larger in scale and vision than those that preceded it. Now, a *Mint* analysis shows, despite all the talk, Ganga flows just as *maili* (dirty) as before. Three rounds of testing in four states—Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal—showed no material improvement in the state of the river between 2014 and 2018. Its waters were safe for bathing at just 13 points out of 61 live monitoring stations, with faecal bacteria above the acceptable level—this, after the government claimed that 4,465 villages along the Ganga were now open-defecation free. In 2018, as per Central Pollution Control Board data, 211 of 961 industrial units along the river were violating effluent disposal norms. Of the 304 projects that were to be undertaken under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), as of March 2019, only 85 have been completed. Against a 3,730 million litres/day target for development of sewage treatment capacity—the volume of sewage dumped in to the Ganga—the existing capacity is of just 2,350 MLD, with 413 MLD added under the NMCG. Also, an estimated 11,729 tonnes per day of municipal solid waste is generated by the 97 towns along the river, while the existing processing capacity is of just 3,786 tonnes, and a further capacity of just 3,058 tonnes has been approved so far.

The problem is perhaps rooted in the many slips between the cup and the lip. Against Namami Gange's ₹20,000 crore over five years, the water resources ministry admits, just ₹5,448.99 crore has been spent from the ₹6,819.27 crore released between FY12 and November 30, 2018. Continued industrial pollution is evidence of how the government has failed to balance industry's concerns against those of the river and the environment. Ganga clean-up minister Nitin Gadkari has talked of 254 projects sanctioned at a cost of ₹24,000 crore that will clean up the river by March 2020 (the original deadline was March 2019). The expenditure will be on 133 sewerage management projects, 11 bioremediation projects, a modular Sewerage Treatment Plant, a rural sanitation project, 64 ghat and crematoria, six bio-diversity and 16 afforestation projects. While that seems quite comprehensive an action plan, the pace so far doesn't encourage much faith. Indeed, even though the water quality of the Ganga at Prayagraj deteriorated between 2014-15 and 2017-18, the Ardh Kumbh earlier this year, on which the government spent over ₹4,000 crore, generated 18,000 metric tonnes (mt) of the 60,000 mt of solid waste lying untreated at the Baswar Solid Waste Treatment Plant. The National Green Tribunal made particular note of this in its censure of the Uttar Pradesh government, and also pointed out that the Rajapur Sewage Treatment Plant was swamped with sewage beyond its installed capacity during the mega-pilgrimage, and only 50% of the sewage in the Rajapur was being treated through geo-tube technology while the remaining was flowing in to the Ganga untreated.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.05.2019..... in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu (New Delhi)

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

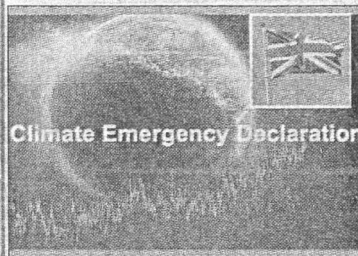
The Times of India (A)

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

जलवायु आपातकाल घोषित करने वाला पहला देश बना ब्रिटेन



लंदन, (एएफपी): ब्रिटिश संसद में जलवायु आपात काल घोषित किए जाने के बाद बुधवार को लेबर पार्टी ने 'वास्तविक कार्रवाई' की मांग की है।

पार्टी ने ट्वीट किया है, "लेबर पार्टी के दबाव के कारण ब्रिटेन पर्यावरण और जलवायु आपातकाल घोषित करने वाला पहला देश बन गया है।" लेबर पार्टी के नेता जेरेमी कोर्बिन ने कहा, "जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए वास्तव में काम करने का वक्त आ गया है।" उन्होंने आशा जताई की ब्रिटेन के इस कदम के बाद दुनिया भर में संसद और सरकारें इस दिशा में गंभीरता से काम करेंगी। उन्होंने आशा जताई की इससे सरकारों पर दबाव बढ़ेगा और वह बढ़ते तापमान को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में काम करेंगी।

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
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and documented at Bhagirath (English) & Publicity Section, CWC

Rastriya Sahara, Delhi
Friday, 3rd May 2019;



जल संकट

आर.के. सिन्हा

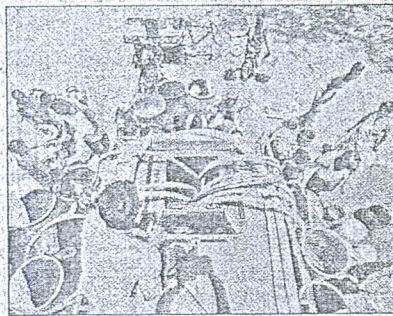
लोक

सभा चुनाव में व्यस्त देश को आगामी 23 मई को इनके नतीजों के आने के बाद जल संकट से जुड़े सवाल पर गहराई से सोचना होगा। भले ही चुनावों में राजनीतिक दलों में वैचारिक मतभेद रहते हैं, पर जल संकट का सामना करने के बिंदु पर तो कोई मतभेद हरगिज नहीं होने चाहिए। देश वास्तव में भीषण जल संकट से गंभीरता से जूझ रहा है। गर्मियों में मांग बढ़ने के कारण स्थिति और भी बदतर हो जाती है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक देश के 60 करोड़ आबादी को आज के दिन भीषण जल संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

देश के नीति आयोग का तो यहां तक कहना है कि देश के 70 फीसद घरों में साफ पेयजल नहीं मिल रहा है। ये दोनों ही आंकड़े किसी को डराने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं। इनसे समझा जा सकता है कि देश में जल संकट ने कितना विकराल रूप ले चुका है। पर हैरानी तो यह होती है कि जल संकट इस लोक सभा चुनाव का कोई भुट्टा ही नहीं बना पाया। मोटे तौर पर धरती के नीचे से पानी को बेहतरीन तरीके से निकाला जा रहा है। धरती की कोख को बाँझ किया जा रहा है। सारा देश जानता है कि कावेरी के जल बंटवारे पर कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु जानी दुश्मन बन चुके हैं।

इसी तरह से पंजाब और हरियाणा-सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर के जल के बंटवारे पर लंबे समय से किच-किच कर रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा महानदी के जल के बंटवारे के मामले पर एक-दूसरे से खफा हैं। पर दोनों राज्यों का राजनीतिक नेतृत्व कभी मिल बैठकर मामले को

सुलझाने की दिशा में बढ़ नहीं रहा है। छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ जिले से भैंसाझार बांध परियोजना से नवीन पटनायक सरकार नाराज है। उसका मानना है कि इस बांध के निर्माण से राज्य के कई इलाकों में सूखे के हालात बनेंगे, पर इस तर्क से छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार सहमत नहीं है। उसका मत है कि वो सिर्फ महानदी का बैक वॉटर रोक रही है। फिलहाल दोनों राज्यों की अपनी दलीलें और दावे हैं। अब नदी जल बंटवारे पर सभी राज्यों को मिल-बैठकर अपने-मसलों-



विवादों को हल करना चाहिए था तब कि नदियों के जल का बंटवारा सही तरह से हो जाए। पर इस सवाल पर भी कोई एक राय बनना तक एक दूर की संभावना ही लगती है। यह तो सर्वविदित है कि भारत में जल का उपयोग कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। देश में करोड़ों लोग खेती कर रहे हैं। पर हमें यह तो देखना ही होगा कि पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसे राज्यों में धान की फसल कम-से-कम उगाई जाए। धान की खेती में खूब पानी चाहिए होता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में भूमिगत जल स्तर लगातार नीचे जा रहा है। पर किसान धान की खेती रोक नहीं रहे हैं। यह कतई सही नहीं माना जा सकता है। इन राज्यों को जमीनी हकीकत को

समझ नहीं चाहिए। धान की खेती के लिए बिहार, बंगाल, ओडिशा जैसे राज्य ही मुफ़ीद हैं, जहां पर बहुत सी नदियां हैं तो साफ है कि जल संकट के मूल में अनेकों कारण हैं। उन कारणों के हल मिल बैठकर खोजने होंगे, तभी हम अपने को जल संकट से बचा सकेंगे। हालांकि अभी हमारा यहां पर इस मामले पर कोई जागरूकता पैदा नहीं हो पा रही है। और यही उदासीनता आगे चलकर हालात को बदतर करेगी, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं। क्या हम तब नौद से उठेंगे जब हमारे कुछ शहरों और राज्यों में केप्टाउन जैसे जैसी स्थिति बन जाएगी? इस संदर्भ में मैं केंद्र सरकार के परिवहन और जल संसाधन मंत्री नितिन गडकरी जी के प्रस्ताव से सहमत हूँ कि जब पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, गुजरात, हिमाचल पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं, भारत से निकली सभी नदियों का जल पाकिस्तान जाने से रोक देना चाहिए। यह क्रांतिकारी कदम है, भारत को खुशहाल करने के लिए भी और पाकिस्तान को बिना लड़ाई तबाह करने के लिए भी। अंत में एक सुझाव।

रासायनिक खादों से की जाने वाली खेती में जितने जल की खपत होती है, उसका मात्र दस प्रतिशत जल चाहिए यदि देसी गाय के गोबर, गोमूत्र, बेसन, गुड़ और मठा को सड़ाकर देसी खाद जल 'जीवामृत' बनाकर खेतों को ड्रिप या स्प्रींकलर से सिंचित किया जाए। इसे कहते हैं आम के आम और गुठलियों के दाम। लागत भी नहीं के बराबर और 90 फीसद जल की बचत। लेकिन शर्त है कि पुट्टे और झालर वाली साहिवाल, गिर, थारपारकर, कांकरेज, राठी या गंगातीरी जैसी देसी गायों का गोबर और गोमूत्र ही चाहिए क्योंकि, इसी देसी गाय में खासकर सांड और बेलों में या दूध नहीं देने वाली गायों के एक ग्राम गोबर में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा मित्र जीवाणु पाए गए हैं, जो खेतों की उर्वरक शक्ति बढ़ाते रहते हैं और जमीन में नमी बनाए रहते हैं। यह शक्ति विदेशी नस्ल की गायों में नहीं है।

Water Storage Level of 91 Major Reservoirs of the Country Goes Down by One Percent

New Delhi, The water storage available in 91 major reservoirs of the country for the week ending on May 02, 2019 was 40.592 BCM, which is 25% of total storage capacity of these reservoirs. This percentage was at 26 for the week ending on April 25, 2019. The level of water storage in the week ending on May 02, 2019 was 115% of the storage of corresponding period of last year and 104% of storage of average of last ten years. The total storage capacity of these 91 reservoirs is 161.993 BCM which is about 63% of the total storage capacity of 257.812 BCM which is estimated to have been created in the country. 37 Reservoirs out of these 91 have hydropower benefit with installed capacity of more than 60 MW.

REGION WISE STORAGE STATUS:-

NORTHERN REGION : The northern region includes States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. There are six reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 18.01 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 9.06 BCM which is 50% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 19% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 27% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current

year is better than the corresponding period of last year and is also better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

EASTERN REGION : The Eastern

better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

WESTERN REGION : The Western region includes States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are 27 reservoirs

CENTRAL REGION : The Central region includes States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. There are 12 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live



region includes States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Tripura. There are 15 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 18.83 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 6.07 BCM which is 32% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 34% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 31% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is less than the corresponding period of last year but is

under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 31.26 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 5.22 BCM which is 17% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 23% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 26% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is less than the storage of last year and is also less than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

storage capacity of 42.30 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 12.24 BCM which is 29% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 27% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 27% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is better than the storage of last year and is also better than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period.

SOUTHERN REGION : The

Southern region includes States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, AP&TG (Two combined projects in both states), Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. There are 31 reservoirs under CWC monitoring having total live storage capacity of 51.59 BCM. The total live storage available in these reservoirs is 8.00 BCM which is 15% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The storage during corresponding period of last year was 14% and average storage of last ten years during corresponding period was 17% of live storage capacity of these reservoirs. Thus, storage during current year is better than the corresponding period of last year but is less than the average storage of last ten years during the corresponding period. States having better storage than last year for corresponding period are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. States having equal storage than last year for corresponding period are Odisha and AP&TG (Two combined projects in both states) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. States having lesser storage than last year for corresponding period are Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala.