

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

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

Dated 3.12.2018

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 will be uploaded on the CWC website.

S. Mahendran
3.12.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
3/12/18

Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
3/12

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 03.12.2018..... 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

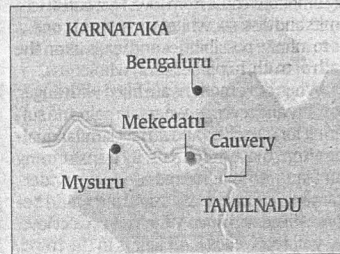
Why a dam in Karnataka bothers Tamil Nadu

ARUN JANARDHANAN
CHENNAI, DECEMBER 2

LAST WEEK, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister E K Palaniswami wrote to the Prime Minister urging him to stop the process of a feasibility study for the Mekedatu dam project in Karnataka. The study has been cleared by the Central Water Commission (CWC), which has also asked for a detailed project report. A look at the controversy and how it affects the two states differently:

The project

Being set up by the Karnataka government, the project is near Mekedatu, in Ramanagaram district, across the river Cauvery from Tamil Nadu. Its proposed capacity is 48 TMC (thousand million cubic feet). Its primary objective is to supply drinking water to Bengaluru and recharge the groundwater table in the region. In November



2014, the Karnataka government invited expressions of interest in the Rs 6,000-crore project. In its 2015 Budget, it allocated Rs 25 crore for a detailed project report.

Tamil Nadu vs Karnataka

Tamil Nadu has moved the Supreme Court. Its main argument is that the project violates the final award of the Cauvery River Water Tribunal, and that the "construction of

the two reservoirs would result in impounding of the flows in the intermediate catchment below the Krishnaraja Sagar and Kabini reservoirs, and Billigundulu in the common border of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu".

In Karnataka's defence of the project, Water Resources Minister D K Shivakumar said Tuesday (following the CWC decision): "The project will not come in the way of releasing the stipulated quantum of water to Tamil Nadu, nor will it be used for irrigation purposes. We are ready to hold talks with Tamil Nadu on this. The next course of action will be decided at a meeting called by the Chief Minister on December 6."

Dam politics

Tamil Nadu saw massive protests in 2015, including a state-wide bandh backed by political parties, farmers, transport unions, retailers and traders. The Assembly also adopted a unanimous resolution urging the Centre to stop Karnataka from building the

project. Ahead of the 2016 Assembly polls in Tamil Nadu, Captain Vijayakanth of DMK led a delegation of Opposition leaders to meet the Prime Minister against Karnataka's decision to allocate Rs 25 crore for a feasibility study. From Karnataka, then Chief Minister Siddaramaiah led an all-party delegation to the Prime Minister seeking the Centre's cooperation in going ahead. The issue can potentially take centre-stage in the 2019 Lok Sabha campaign.

What next

The process cleared by the CWC needs further clearance from the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) too, according to a senior official with CWMA. Experts with the authority said that the CWC clearance is for a report subject to certain conditions, which include the concerns raised by the Tamil Nadu government. "The detailed report has to consider the views of the co-basin states as well," the official said.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.12.2018... 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

To clean Ganga, govt focuses on Yamuna

RAVI S SINGH
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

T-3

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 2

Showing urgency to accomplish its promise to clean the Ganga in view of 2109 General Election, the NDA government has focused on cleaning the river's second largest tributary — the Yamuna — which discharges filth into it.

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a body of the Water Resources Ministry, has approved 10 big sewerage projects worth Rs 1,573 crore, including for Agra which is the nerve-centre of Yamuna's pollution, and for Paonta town in Himachal.

The 1,376 km-long Yamuna originates from Yamunotri glacier in Uttarakhand, and passes through Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh where it merges with the Ganges at Triveni Sangam

(at Prayag in Allahabad) - a site for Kumbh Mela. Bulk of the projects approved are for Agra city for which a comprehensive sewerage solution has been planned.

"These projects are expected to drastically reduce pollution load from Agra city into Yamuna and consequently help to save Taj Mahal and improvement of the river water quality, ground water quality and overall aesthetics of the area," a ministry official said. Agra is the political and cultural heartbeat of Western UP. Also, it is one of the most polluting centres of Yamuna which carry the city's waste and drain them into the Ganga.

Besides, Kasganj and Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh and four cities in Bihar are other locations where the projects will be implemented.

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

Ammonia level spikes in Yamuna, to hit water supply

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Water supply in large parts of the national capital, including central and south Delhi, would be hit over the next two days at least due to high level of pollutants in the Yamuna.

The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) said it had to shut down its three water treatment plants (WTPs) after level of ammonia shot up in the Yamuna on Sunday.

"Due to discharge of high level of pollutants from Haryana in River Yamuna at Wazirabad, production of water at three WTPs - Wazirabad, Chandrawal and Okhla - had to be stopped. There would be no water in central Delhi, north Delhi, parts of south and west Delhi and the whole of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)," said a statement issued by the DJB on Sunday.

The DJB has urged residents to store water and use it judiciously till conditions become normal. Water tankers would be available at 1916, 23527679, 23634469, and 1800117118.

While WTPs can treat up to 0.9 parts per million (ppm) of ammonia, the level of ammonia shot up to 1.4 ppm on Sunday afternoon, the water utility said.

Dinesh Mohaniya, DJB vice chairman, said, "The situation had worsened in the early hours of Sunday when ammonia level had shot up to nearly 1.7 ppm around 1am. Conditions, however, improved later during the day as the concentration of ammonia dropped. Water supply is likely to be restored by Monday morning as the WTPs are running but with reduced capacity."

HT 3
A JAL BOARD OFFICIAL SAID SUPPLY WOULD BE HIT OVER THE NEXT TWO DAYS IN CENTRAL DELHI, NORTH DELHI, PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST DELHI

He said that out of the total 900 MGD of water that is produced every day by the water utility, there is only a shortage of 50-60 MGD, as the WTPs could not be operated on full capacity.

Residents, meanwhile, complained that they didn't get adequate water supply on Sunday evening.

"Usually we receive water supply two times a day - morning and evening. On Sunday, however, even though the supply was normal in the morning hours, it was heavily curtailed in the evening. Usually we get 45 minutes of water supply. But on Sunday evening we got only just 10 minutes of supply," said Sourav Chatterjee, a resident of CR Park in south Delhi.

This, however, is not the first time that water supply is being hit because of rising levels of ammonia in the river. "This happens almost every winter resulting in a blame game between the two states. A similar situation cropped up on November 20 this year too," said a DJB official, who did not wish to be identified.

The official said that a lot of industrial waste is flowing down the Panipat dye drain, which in turn is pushing up pollution levels in the Yamuna.

"If situations do not improve we would have to approach the National Green Tribunal," said a DJB official.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.012.2018..... 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

Shirdi trust's ₹500 cr interest-free loan to M'rashttra for canal water

SHIV KUMAR
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MUMBAI, DECEMBER 2

The Devendra Fadnavis government has got the state's richest religious body, the Shirdi Saibaba Trust, to give it an interest-free loan of Rs 500 crore without any repayment schedule, according to sources here.

The funds will be lent to the Godawari-Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation that has undertaken an irrigation project in Ahmednagar district where the shrine is located.

"The entire district will get drinking and irrigation water through canals from Nilwande dam to be built using Rs 500 crore approved by Saibaba Temple #Shirdi to Govt of Maharashtra. Public money for use of public ben-



efit," Dr Suresh Haware, chairman of the trust said in a message on Twitter.

Dr Haware belongs to the

'DIVINE' FLOW

- The interest-free loan to the Godawari-Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation has no repayment schedule
- The money will be used to provide drinking and irrigation water in Ahmedgarh district through canals from Nilwande dam
- The trust had earlier provided Rs 50-crore loan for an airport at Shirdi that began operations earlier this year
- It also provided Rs 71 crore to upgrade facilities at several state-run medical colleges in and around the town

who visit the shrine every year. Maharashtra's richest shrine, the mazaar of Sai Baba on which the temple stands, attracts around 30 lakh devotees on festival days like Ram Navami, according to the state government.

Officials said this was one of several projects being funded by the shrine trust. It had earlier provided a Rs 50-crore loan for the construction of an airport at Shirdi that began operations earlier this year. It also provided Rs 71 crore to upgrade facilities at several state-run medical colleges in and around the town.

The shrine, which has an annual income of around Rs 700 crores holds more than Rs 2,100 crore in fixed deposits.

BJP. According to Haware, the funds will be used to improve facilities for the large number of pilgrims

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.12.2016..... 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

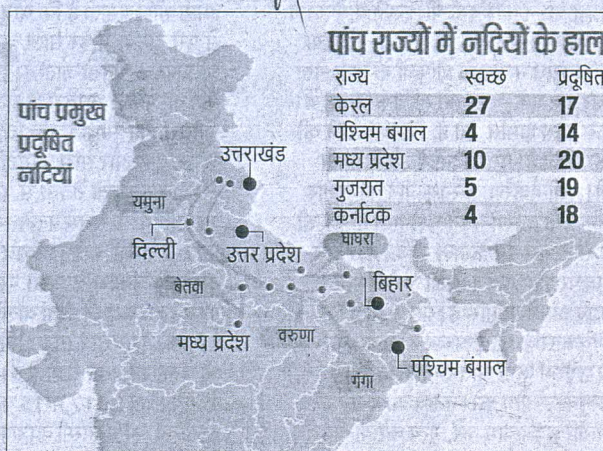
गंगा को गंदा कर रही सहायक नदियां

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

भारत की दो महत्वपूर्ण नदियों गंगा और यमुना की छोटी-बड़ी सैकड़ों सहायक नदियां हैं। ये भी काफी प्रदूषित हैं जिस कारण गंगा-यमुना और प्रदूषित हो रही हैं। गंगा की प्रमुख सहायक नदियां रामगंगा, घाघरा, वरुणा, राप्ती प्रदूषित हैं।

केवल भागीरथी और अलकनंदा ही स्वच्छ हैं। ये दोनों छोटी नदियां बड़े शहरों तक आती ही नहीं हैं इसलिए ये स्वच्छ हैं। वहीं, यमुना की प्रमुख सहायक नदियां चंबल, बेतवा प्रदूषित हैं। यमुना की सहायक नदियों में अकेली टोंस ऐसी है, जो अभी तक स्वच्छ है।

6.34 हजार करोड़ आठ साल में गंगा सफाई को आवंटित : गोरखपुर। आठ साल में स्वच्छ गंगा अभियान को 6.34 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा बजट



दिया गया। पर यह रकम कभी पूरी खर्च नहीं हो सकी। 'हिन्दुस्तान' की आरटीआई के जवाब में सरकार ने

बताया है कि डेढ़ हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा रकम अभी खातों में ही पड़ी है। पांच हजार करोड़ ही सफाई पर खर्च हुए।

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.12.2018..... 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

संकट में सदानीरा : 521 में से 323 नदियों में प्रदूषण के कारण ऑक्सीजन कम हुई, गंगा-यमुना का पानी नहाने लायक भी नहीं

देश की 62% नदियों का दम फूला

हिन्दुस्तान
एक्सप्रेस

नई दिल्ली | आर्यो प्रिया

प्रदूषण के कारण देश की 62 फीसदी नदियों को दम फूलने लगा है। नदियों के पानी में ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा लगातार कम होती जा रही है। हालात ये हैं कि देश की 521 प्रमुख नदियों में से 323 का पानी नहाना तो दूर आचमन लायक भी नहीं रह गया है।

प्रदूषित नदियों में गंगा-यमुना और उसकी सारी सहायक नदियां भी शामिल हैं। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड जिन

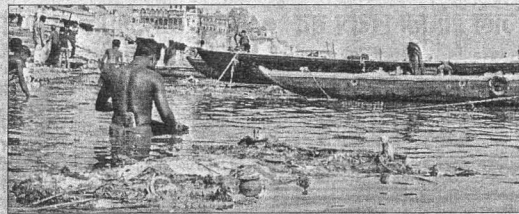
198

नदियां स्वच्छ पाई गईं, इनमें ज्यादातर दक्षिण-पूर्व भारत की

33

बड़ी नदियां बेहत प्रदूषित, इनमें गंगा और यमुना भी शामिल

521 नदियों के पानी की मॉनिटरिंग करता है, उनमें से 323 प्रदूषित हैं। देश की 198 नदियां स्वच्छ पाई गई हैं जिनमें ज्यादातर दक्षिण पूर्व भारत की हैं। 'हिन्दुस्तान' की आरटीआई के जवाब में



● फाड़ल फोटो

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने यह जानकारी दी है। बोर्ड के मुताबिक, नदियों के किनारे बसे बड़े शहरों में ज्यादातर में सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट नहीं हैं, जिससे नदियों में प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है।

1500 करोड़ खर्च नहीं : गंगा सफाई के लिए मिले डेढ़ हजार करोड़ खर्च ही नहीं हुए। आठ में से दो साल मिशन को मिला बजट पूरा खर्च हो सका।
➤ प्रदूषण बढ़ा रही नदियां पेज 09

क्यों घट रही
ऑक्सीजन

नदी में बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड (बीओडी) बढ़ने की बड़ी वजह सीवेज है। मल-मूत्र के अलावा मानव शव, पशु शव, फूल-पत्तियों का प्रवाह नदी के संतुलन को बिगाड़ता है। इन्हें नष्ट करने में भारी मात्रा में ऑक्सीजन खर्च होती है। इससे नदी के पानी में ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा लगातार कम होती जा रही है।

महाराष्ट्र का सबसे बुरा हाल

राज्य	स्वच्छ नदियां	प्रदूषित नदियां
उत्तर प्रदेश	4	11
बिहार	6	3
महाराष्ट्र	7	45
उत्तराखंड	3	9
झारखंड	7	6

ऐसे होती है जांच

पानी की परख बीओडी के मानक पर होती है। पानी में अगर कचरा ज्यादा होगा तो उसे नष्ट करने के लिए पानी में घुले ऑक्सीजन की ज्यादा खपत होती है। यानी बीओडी जितना प्रदूषण उतना ज्यादा।

कई गुना प्रदूषण

पानी के पानी में बीओडी अधिकतम दो या उससे कम होना चाहिए। नहाने के पानी में यह 3 से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। इन 323 नदियों में बीओडी 8 मिग्ना प्रति लीटर से ज्यादा पाया गया।

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 02.12.2018..... 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

झरही नदी का पानी हुआ दूषित प्रदूषण को खतरा नेपाल की शराब फैक्ट्रियों से दूषित हो रहा भारतीय नदियों का पानी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

महाराजगंज, मित्र राष्ट्र नेपाल के नवलपरासी में स्थित शराब की फैक्ट्रियों से दूषित पानी को भारतीय क्षेत्र की नदी झरही व चन्दन में गिराये जाने के कारण जन जीवन के स्वास्थ्य पर बड़ा खतरा दिख रहा है। दूषित पानी की बदबू से लोगों का जीना दूभर हो गया है, वहीं पशु पक्षियों के जीवन पर खतरा मंडराने लगा है। गंदा व बदबूदार पानी झरही नदी में गिरने से नदी का पानी काला होकर प्रदूषित हो रहा है। सोहगीबरवा वन्यजीव विहार से गुजरने वाली इस नदी का पानी पीने से जंगली जानवरों के जान का खतरा है।

जानकारी के अनुसार पड़ोसी मुल्क नेपाल के नवलपरासी से होकर बहने वाली झरही उर्फ प्यास



नदी भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्र के टूटीबारी स्थित कोतवाली के सटे पश्चिम होकर राजाबारी, भरगाही, लक्ष्मीपुर, डगरपुर, नवडिहवा, खैरवांजंगल, दोमुहाने, मल्लाहटोली, लोहारटोला, बकुलडीहा, सुकरहर, सिहाभार आदि दर्जनों गांव से होते हुए सोहगीबरवा वन्य जीव के मधवलियां रेंज से होकर बहता है।

नदी के जल से नदी के आस पास गांव के पशु पालकों के पशु एवं

जंगली जानवर अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं, लेकिन कई महीनों से इस नदी में नवलपरासी जिले में स्थित शराब की फैक्ट्री के गंदे बदबूदार विषैले पानी को बहाया जा रहा है।

इलाके के पशुपालकों का कहना है नदी के पानी के प्रदूषित होने से उनके पशुओं के जान का खतरा है। वहीं गंदे बदबूदार पानी से नदी किनारे बसे ग्रामीण बदबू के कारण नाक बंद कर आ जा रहे हैं। नदी के गंदे पानी से पशु एवं जंगली जानवरों के स्वास्थ्य पर खतरा मंडराने के साथ ही क्षेत्र में संक्रामक रोग फैलने की संभावना से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

कुछ माह पूर्व हियुवा के जिलाध्यक्ष नरसिंह पाण्डेय ने सीएम को पत्र सौंपकर झरही नदी में नेपाल के शराब की फैक्ट्री का गंदा पानी बंद करने की मांग की थी।

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

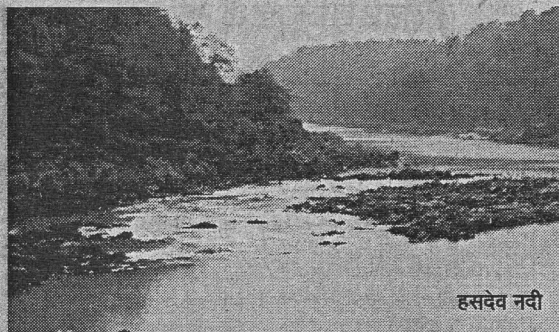
छत्तीसगढ़ की पांच नदियों का 145 किमी हिस्सा प्रदूषित

महानदी, खारून, शिवनाथ, हसदेव और केलो नदी को एनजीटी ने माना प्रदूषित

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

कोरबा प्रदेश की पांच नदियां प्रदूषण की मार झेल रही हैं। हसदेव, खारून, शिवनाथ, केलो के साथ महानदी का भी एक बड़ा हिस्सा प्रदूषित है। एनजीटी के ताजा आंकड़े के मुताबिक छत्तीसगढ़ की इन पांचों नदियों को अब क्रिटिकल जोन में रखा गया है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने इन नदियों का जो हिस्सा प्रदूषित है उसे सुधारने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किया है।

इन पांचों नदियों में जो सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित हैं, उनमें महानदी पहले नंबर पर है। महानदी का आरंग से लेकर सिहावा तक का हिस्सा लगभग 70 किमी का हिस्सा सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित है। जबकि दूसरे नंबर पर कोरबा की हसदेव नदी और रायपुर में बहने वाली खारून नदी की स्थिति लगभग एक जैसी है। दोनों का 20-20 किमी का क्षेत्र प्रदूषण की मार झेल रहे हैं। शिवनाथ नदी का सिमगा से बेमेतरा का 10 किमी और रायगढ़ जिले में बहने वाली केलो नदी का कनकोतरा तक नदी का हिस्सा प्रदूषित है। एनजीटी ने देश के हर



हसदेव नदी

नदियों की स्थिति पर एक नजर

नदी	कहां पर प्रदूषित	स्तर (बीओडी)	क्षेत्र (किमी)
हसदेव	कोरबा से उरगा	3.6 से 7	20
खारून	बुंदारी से रायपुर	3.3 से 7.2	20
महानदी	आरंग से सिहावा	3.3 से 8.0	70
शिवनाथ	सिमगा से बेमेतरा	3.4 से 8.4	10
केलो	रायगढ़ से कनकोतरा	3.8	15

प्रदेश के प्रदूषित नदियों की सूची जारी की है। इसके मुताबिक छत्तीसगढ़ की पांच नदियों का लगभग 145 किमी का हिस्सा सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित है। जिन पांच नदियों को प्रदूषित माना है वे सभी औद्योगिक जिले से होकर बहती

हैं। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने क्षेत्रीय पर्यावरण विभागों को इसके लिए निर्देशित किया है। उस समय अवधि के बीच नदियों के प्रदूषण के स्तर को सुधारना होगा। बकायदा इसके हर महीने की रिपोर्ट भी शासन को देनी होगी।

नदियों को दशा सुधारने हर शहर में पांच विभाग की बनाई गई टीम

नदियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए हर शहर में पांच विभागों की टीम भी बनाई गई है। इसमें पर्यावरण विभाग, नगर निगम कोरबा, पीएचई, सिंचाई व वन विभाग के अधिकारियों को शामिल किया गया है। किस विभाग को कौन सा काम करना है यह भी तय किया गया है। वन विभाग वन क्षेत्रों में बहने

वाली नदियों की स्थिति देखेगी। सिंचाई विभाग पानी के फ्लो को देखेगा कि पानी का स्तर कहां पर कम हो रहा है। पीएचई पानी की जांच कर उसे प्रदूषण के दायरे से बाहर लाएगा। वहीं नगर निगम यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि नदी में कहीं से भी सीवरज का पानी तो नहीं मिल रहा है।

तीन से चार माह की मोहलत

पांचों शहरों की टीम को नदियों को साफ व स्वच्छ बनाने के लिए तीन से चार माह की मोहलत दी गई है। कोरबा को अप्रैल तक, खारून के लिए दो माह, महानदी के लिए तीन माह और केलो नदी के लिए भी साढ़े तीन माह का समय दिया गया है। इस समय अवधि के बीच नदियों के प्रदूषण के स्तर को सुधारना होगा। बकायदा इसके हर महीने की रिपोर्ट भी शासन को देनी होगी।

इन प्रदेशों में प्रदूषित नदियां

असम	44	बिहार	06
गोवा	11	मध्यप्रदेश	22
महाराष्ट्र	53	ओडिशा	19
यूपी	12	झारखंड	07
छत्तीसगढ़	05		

एनजीटी के पारित प्रस्ताव के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ की पांच नदियों के प्रदूषित भाग को साफ करने के लिए कमेटी का गठन कर एक्शन प्लान के तहत काम करने के निर्देश जिलों को दिया गया है।

जीएल सांकला, उपसचिव, आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग, रायपुर

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 01.12.2018 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

In SC, Delhi govt asks Haryana to maintain Yamuna water supply

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Delhi government has once again approached the Supreme Court with a plea to direct Haryana to maintain constant supply from the Yamuna to meet the drinking water needs of the residents of the Capital.

The fresh application was taken up by a bench of justices MB Lokur and Deepak Gupta on Friday. However, a detailed hearing could not take place as Haryana asked for more time to respond to the application. The matter was then adjourned to next week.

The application comes in the wake of Haryana raising a bill ₹70 crore towards the supply of water made to Delhi. The bill, the application says, is for the period of 1997-2015 on the basis of the committed quantity of 1,507 cusecs per day. The letter sent by Haryana also threatens to disrupt drinking water supply, unless Delhi purchases Yamuna water from it.

Regeneration flows in Yamuna has been cited as another ground by Haryana to reduce supply of water.

In its plea, filed through advocate Chirag M Shroff, the Delhi government said that Haryana should be ordered to supply an additional 120 cusecs of water, via the river route, 'towards the 450 cusecs required at the Wazirabad pond or reservoir', without affecting the total supply of 1,133 cusecs of water to Delhi.

The plea further goes on to cite the agreements entered between Delhi and Haryana in the past and said the latter was under obligation to follow it.

"Because in view of the aforesaid binding position on all the parties the respondent state (Haryana) is bound to maintain the position of supply, for the drinking water requirement of Delhi, which is approximately 1,133 cusecs," read the application.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 1.12.2018..... 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

Kerala floods led to most casualties among extreme global events in 2018: climate report

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
PUNE, NOVEMBER 30

THE DEVASTATING Kerala floods caused the maximum number of casualties globally among the extreme weather events this year, according to a report released Thursday by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The State of Global Climate of 2018 report also noted that this year was the fourth consecutive warmest year globally.

"Kerala suffered the worst flood since 1920s, displacing more than 14 million people from their homes and

affecting 5.4 million," the report says.

Other events that had high casualties were floods in Japan, Korea, and Nigeria, and a heatwave in Pakistan. The report said that the maximum economic burden was caused due to Hurricane Florence that hit the US in September, with the Kerala floods estimated to have caused the fourth highest economic losses globally.

In comparison to a long-term average of 53 tropical cyclones reported annually, the year 2018 (till November 20) saw 70 cyclonic storms. Most of these were reported from all four basins of the northern hemisphere, the WMO report highlighted. As a result,

heatwaves and drought hit large parts of Europe during 2018 summer.

Out of the 17.7 million Internally Displaced Persons, 2.3 million people were displaced due to disasters linked to weather and climate events as of September 2018.

The report also noted that 20 of the most warmest years recorded were reported during the last 22 years, with 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 being the most warmest years to be ever recorded. "Global mean temperature during January to October 2018 was 0.98 degree, with a variation of 0.12 degrees, above the pre-industrial baseline (1850-1900)," the report stated.

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

Silk Stalkings



Reshmi Dasgupta

The news this week that Sisamau, Kanpur's dirtiest drain, has finally been totally diverted to sewage treatment plants—sparing the holy Ganga 14 crore litres of effluent and chemical laden waste water every day—came as a shock to me. First, because it is unimaginable that such a drain was allowed to exist for 128 years and second, that we as a nation are so blasé about certain kinds of pollution.

Residents of Indian metros are now hyperventilating about air pollution, berating farmers for burning stubble, fulminating about fire crackers and asking social media for tips on which air purifier to buy. And yet there is a relative silence about water pollution, though usable water threatens to become the flashpoint of the future. What crisis needs to occur before we wake up to this danger?

Gardens in the verdant enclave of Lutyens Delhi have been watered by the Yamuna for decades, but today what comes out of the hose pipes not only smells putrid, it leaves a white foam on flowerbeds and lawns. Comparisons to the poisonous, spumy lakes of Bengaluru are not unwarranted. Even images of women

performing 'Chhat Puja' in a frighteningly frothy Yamuna doesn't impact.

The Sisamau drain issue is a cautionary tale indeed. Kanpur's main brick-lined sewerage system was mostly built during the British Raj. Precious little was done to augment the system post-1947 though the city experienced a boom, especially as a hub for the very polluting business of tanneries. The result was that effluent-laden water clogged treatment plants and overflowed into the Ganga.

Foreign colonisers can be expected to be uncaring, but why did we allow such criminal neglect for decades after Independence? Politicians and their supporters can spar about the 'failure' of the Ganga Action Plan or its successor Namami Gange, but the fact is, if citizens sit back and do nothing, there is never any impetus—except before general and state elections—to actually get things moving.

History is also a bone of political contention these days but perhaps if we Indians had a little more knowledge of and pride in our legacy we would not be so unmoved by

the current pollution of our water bodies. While our ancient forebears may or may not have pioneered plastic surgery or devised interplanetary travel, they certainly knew a thing or two about water utilisation and conservation.

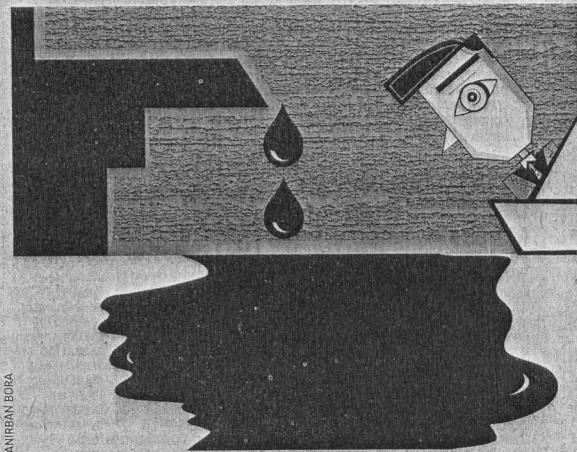
A Times of India report this May said that a group of engineers and archaeologists from Gandhinagar using ground penetrating radar (GPR) discovered an intricate water distribution system in the Harappan-era town of Dholavira in Kutch. So, 5,000 years ago, our ancestors built a network of pipes, check dams, reservoirs, channels, drains and filtration units to ensure pure water supply.

Back then they didn't have polluting industries but they did have to deal with silt-laden floodwaters of the Manhar river. Instead of letting it clog pipes, they diverted muddy water through a series of small tanks where the silt would settle, letting clear water flow into the main city reservoirs for use by the population. And all this was conceptualised and executed without 'modern' technology.

Besides this, ancient Indians also studied

If we Indians had a little more knowledge of and pride in our legacy we would not be so unmoved by the current pollution of our water bodies

Why No Noise on Water Pollution?



ANIRBAN BORA

Politicians can spar about the 'failure' of the Ganga Action Plan or its successor Namami Gange, but if citizens sit back and do nothing, there is never any impetus to get things moving

the velocity of the river in non-spate periods and designed channels in such a way that the speed was reduced before it flowed into Dholavira's eastern reservoir. And contrast this with the fact that the force of Sisamau's dirty water hampered efforts by our modern engineers to cut it off from the Ganga and divert it to the sewage treatment plants!

Lack of foresight about ecology was apparent in the first flush of Independence. Emphasis on steel mills and factories, huge dams' projects and other 'temples of modern India' without much thought of consequences on natural resources—especially water—was not only the fault of politicians. Even the intelligentsia of various hues went along with it and are now perhaps rueing their naivete.

Delhi is India's most politically powerful city; Bengaluru is the 'knowledge economy' leader. And yet water woes beset both and smaller ones like Kanpur across India. Lutyens' Delhi elites have done as little about foamy Yamuna lawn water as Bengaluru's IT-enabled knowledge aristocracy about frothy lakes. Kanpur's tannery owners can scarcely be expected to be more civic minded.

The CAG report on the Ganga shows that states along its banks have been conspicuously tardy in spending funds allocated to contain and treat raw sewage, build treatment plants and relocate polluting industries. No wonder other Sisamau type drains flow unhindered into not only the Ganga but countless other "revered" rivers across India. We indifferent 'modern' Indians are to blame.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on ... 1/12/2018 ... 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

Rastriya Sahara, Delhi

देश के प्रमुख जलाशयों के जलस्तर में 2 फीसद की कमी

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। देश के प्रमुख जलाशयों के जलस्तर में गिरावट निरंतर जारी है। पिछले एक सप्ताह में ही 91 प्रमुख जलाशयों के जलस्तर में 2 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्ज की गई है। वर्तमान में इन जलाशयों में कुल क्षमता का 61 प्रतिशत जल स्तर आंका गया है।

देश के 91 जलाशयों की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता 161.993 बीसीएम है, जो समग्र रूप से देश की अनुमानित

कुल जल
संग्रहण क्षमता
257.812
बीसीएम का

लगभग 63 प्रतिशत है। उत्तरी क्षेत्र में हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान में 18.01 बीसीएम की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता वाले छह जलाशयों में कुल उपलब्ध संग्रहण 14.36 बीसीएम है, जो इन जलाशयों की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता का 80 प्रतिशत है। पूर्वी क्षेत्र में झारखंड, ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल एवं त्रिपुरा के 18.83 बीसीएम की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता वाले 15 जलाशयों में कुल उपलब्ध संग्रहण 12.62

बीसीएम है, जो इन जलाशयों की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता का 67 प्रतिशत है।

पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र में 31.26 बीसीएम की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता वाले 27 जलाशयों में कुल उपलब्ध संग्रहण 14.72 बीसीएम है, जो इन जलाशयों की कुल

संग्रहण क्षमता का 47 प्रतिशत है। मध्य क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, मध्य प्रदेश तथा छत्तीसगढ़ में 42.30 बीसीएम की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता वाले 12 जलाशयों में कुल उपलब्ध संग्रहण 28.79 बीसीएम है, जो इन जलाशयों की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता का 68 प्रतिशत है। दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना एपी एवं टीजी (दोनों राज्यों में दो संयुक्त परियोजनाएं), कर्नाटक, केरल एवं तमिलनाडु में 51.59 बीसीएम की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता वाले 31 जलाशयों में कुल उपलब्ध संग्रहण 27.87 बीसीएम है, जो इन जलाशयों की कुल संग्रहण क्षमता का 54 प्रतिशत है।

वर्तमान में इन
जलाशयों में कुल
क्षमता का 61
फीसद जल स्तर
आंका गया है