

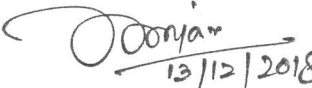
Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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

Dated 13.12.2018


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.


13/12/2018
SPA (Publicity)
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Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.


13/12/18

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Director, WSE Dte.


13/12/18

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 13.12.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

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Tribune

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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

Dam Safety Bill in Lok Sabha

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, 12 December

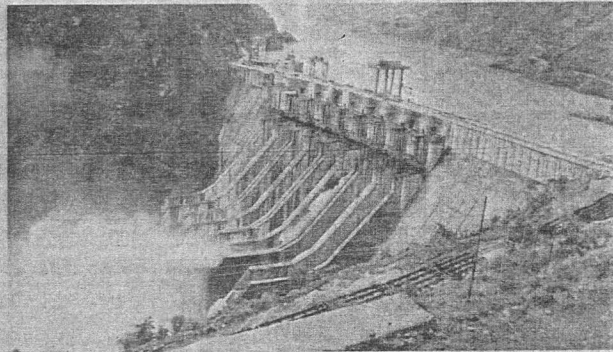
BS-13
The government on Wednesday introduced the Dam Safety Bill in the Lok Sabha, a legislation which will help states and Union Territories adopt uniform procedures to ensure the safety of reservoirs.

The bill also provides for surveillance, inspection, operation, and maintenance of specified dams to prevent dam failure-related disasters.

The bill provides for the establishment of the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) as a regulatory body which shall discharge functions to implement the policy, guidelines and standards for dam safety in the country.

The legislation also provides for constitution of a State Committee on Dam Safety (SCDS) by the state government that will ensure proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all specified dams in that state and ensures their safe functioning.

According to the bill, every state shall establish a "State Dam Safety Organisation", which will be manned by officers from the field dam safety preferably from the areas of dam-designs, hydro-mechani-



cal engineering, hydrology, geo-technical investigation, instrumentation and dam-rehabilitation.

The NDSA shall maintain liaison with the SDSO and the owners of dams for standardisation of dam safety-related data and practices, provide technical and managerial assistance to the states.

It shall maintain a national-level data-base of all dams in the country and the records of major dam failures, examine the cause of any major dam failure, publish and update the standard guidelines and check-lists for the routine inspection and detailed investigations of dams and appurtenances.

The NDSA will also look into unresolved points of issue between the SDSO of two states.

The bill was introduced amid

protests by opposition parties, including the Congress, TDP and the AIADMK on various issues.

Opposing the introduction of the bill, BJD member Bhartruhari Mahatab said the bill does not come under the purview of the Lok Sabha and Parliament.

"The subject comes under the purview of the state government," he said.

Introducing the bill on behalf of Road and Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari, Water Resources and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal said the central government has the legislative competency to introduce the bill. He said if two states agree, then the Centre has the legislative competency to introduce the bill.

Hindustan Times
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SC asks Centre, Karnataka to respond on Mekedatu

T.N. had opposed the approval granted for DPR preparation

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday asked the Centre and the Karnataka government to respond on a petition filed by Tamil Nadu against the unilateral approval granted by the Central Water Commission (CWC) to Karnataka to proceed with the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Mekedatu project in violation of the decisions of the tribunal and apex court for equitable apportionment of Cauvery water.

A Bench of Justices A.M. Khanwilkar and Ajay Rastogi also sought their responses on Tamil Nadu's challenge to the Centre's decision to give CWC chief S. Masood Husain additional charge as the chairman of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA).

Contempt action

The court said it would not at present go into the aspect of contempt of court action sought by the Tamil Nadu government against Mr. Husain, Karnataka Water Resources Minister Sivakumar and some others for going ahead with the feasibility report of the proposed Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir-cum-Drinking Water Project in "utter disregard" to the Supreme Court and Cauvery Tribunal decisions to provide ample storage and distribution of water to Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has filed the contempt petition against N. Mukherjee, Director, Project Appraisal (South) Directorate, CWC; Mallikarjuna B. Gunge, Managing Director, Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited; Rakesh Singh, Karnataka Principal Secretary, Water Resources Department;



Bone of contention: A view of Mekedatu along the Cauvery in Ramanagaram district of Karnataka. ■ FILE PICTURE

Mr. Husain and Mr. Sivakumar. The contempt petition claimed that the permission to go ahead on the basis of the feasibility report was a "wilful disobedience" of the Supreme Court's direction on February 16 this year.

Tamil Nadu said the Supreme Court had noted that the existing storages in the Cauvery basin of Karnataka should be taken into account for ensuring water releases to Tamil Nadu during the month of June to January.

"The proposed construction of any new dam by Karnataka through its instrumentalities would alter the adjudication to the distribution of 10 daily/monthly releases to Tamil Nadu. This amounts to interference with the adjudication, which is in contempt of the Supreme Court judgment of February 16, 2018," the petition said.

Cascading effect

The Supreme Court judgment was in tune with a decision by the tribunal on February 5, 2007.

The petition said the CWC was "duty-bound to honour and implement the decision of the tribunal..."

"The proposed reservoir with a huge storage of 67 TMC would result in impounding the flows in the intermediate catchment below KRS and Kabini reservoirs and Billigundulu, which is located in the common border of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu... the proposed storage would have a cascading effect on the 10 daily and monthly inflows at Billigundulu during the crucial months of June to September... would seriously affect the interest of the people in Tamil Nadu dependent on Cauvery waters," Tamil Nadu argued.

Conflict of interest

In its second plea, Tamil Nadu alleged that the Centre's move of appointing Mr. Husain smacks of conflict of interest. Tamil Nadu has explained that Mr. Husain was given additional charge as CWMA chairman in July 2018. In November, the CWC through the Director, Project Appraisal (South) Directorate, who works under the CWC chief, unilaterally accorded permission to the feasibility report for the Mekedatu project.

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Mahanadi: new govt., new hope

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

BHUBANESWAR

Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has expressed hope that the Mahanadi water dispute with Chhattisgarh would be resolved soon after the change of government in the State.

The Odisha Pradesh Con-

gress Committee on Tuesday also said that there could be some relief in store for the State on the matter. Replying to a question on the Mahanadi water dispute with Chhattisgarh on Tuesday, the BJD president had said: "We hope of finding a resolution soon."

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Pioneer, Delhi ✓

Advent of inevitable water wars

Water is largely limited and has no alternative. Global demographics are changing and population is spiking like never before. These factors call for a cohesive international effort to forestall the water shortages of the future. And by so, we will be able to forestall the conflicts as well



KOTA SRIRAJ

Each one of us have already experienced the impact of water shortages at some point of our lives and definitely expressed our gratitude when the scarcity passed. However, these instances of water shortages might come back sooner than expected and might, perhaps, stay permanently. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region. It affects every continent and around 2.8 billion people across the world at least one month out of every year. More than 1.2 billion people lack access to clean drinking water.

Water scarcity can manifest itself as water stress, shortage or

deficits and water crisis. While the concept of water stress is relatively new, it may refer to the difficulty in obtaining fresh water sources and the deterioration and depletion of the available water sources.

Water shortages may be caused due to climate change factors such as altered weather patterns, including droughts or floods, increased pollution, rise in human demand and overuse of water. Water crisis is a situation where the available potable, unpolluted water within a region is less than that demanded by the region. Many countries across the world are already grappling with different manifestations of water problems.

Given the sensitivity of the issue of water scarcity, the World Economic Forum has already listed this problem as one of the largest global risk in terms of potential impact over the next decade. Currently, a mere 0.014 per cent of all water on Earth is fresh and easily accessible. Of the remain-

ing water, 97 per cent is saline and a little less than three per cent is hard to access.

Though there is sufficient amount of freshwater on the global scale, due to unequal distribution and worsening climate change, some geographic locations have ample availability whereas the rest are exceptionally dry. This accompanied by a sharp rise in global freshwater demand in recent decades, driven by industry, is causing humanity to experience water crisis like never before. If this continues, the demand for water is expected to outstrip supply by 40 per cent by 2030. This is bound to give rise to conflicts.

The ongoing tussle between India and Pakistan over Indus waters is an apt example of the conflict that we are increasingly bound to notice in other parts of the world as well. For decades, the Indus Waters Treaty kept the two countries from entering into a full-fledged conflict but that seems to be

a thing of the past as exploding population, worsened by climate change, is forcing the neighbours to fight for every bit of the natural resource. So much so that even cross-border terrorism is now a subject of discussion around which the sharing of waters is concerned. This was bound to happen.

Where there is sufficient resource, there is never a conflict but when the same becomes scarce, it brings conflicts of scale. Tired of one-way courtesies from its side in the face of relentless cross-border and state-sponsored terrorism by Pakistan, India is now changing gears and water has become a diplomatic leverage weapon. India recently fast-tracked hydropower projects worth \$15 billion in Kashmir. Projects in the form of nine dams will be completed following the due procedures and requisite clearances. These dams will help Pakistan understand that the act of abetting terrorism has led to a cost where an already scarce resource is

all set to become even scantier.

Apart from this, many other countries across the world are already locked in conflict over water resources. The Nile basin water, for instance, has been a source of dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia as is the Turkey, Syria and Iraq conflict over the waters of Tigris-Euphrates. These conflicts seem to be only rising.

Even within the country, India has seen ample disputes between various States, such as the Cauvery river dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. As climate gets worse, aided by global warming, these face-offs will only get worse. The solution is to change the focus from right-based claims on waters to need-based claims.

Countries need to appreciate that some regions have more need for water than the other, purely due to the punishing impact of climate change, population explosion or a recent drought. In these circumstances, stakeholders must put aside

matters of rights over waters and adopt a humanitarian approach and let the other side survive through the tough period by getting access to more water.

In order to allow humanitarian spirit guide the water matters, Governments must be strong enough to allow mature dialogue between stakeholders. This will surely dissuade conflicts and discourage warmongers who tend to accelerate resource clashes into bigger conflicts for certain gains.

This, unfortunately, results in armed engagements which results in loss of lives. Water is largely limited and has no alternative. Global demographics are changing and population is spiking like never before. These factors call for a cohesive and united international effort to forestall the water shortages of future. And by so, we will be able to forestall the conflicts as well.

(The writer is an environmental journalist)

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फूल को रिसाइकिल कर बदली जिंदगी

नई दिल्ली | एजेंसियां

संयुक्तराष्ट्र ने मंदिरों में चढ़ायी गई फूलों के कचरे को रिसाइकिल कर गंगा को स्वच्छ रखने के प्रयासों में योगदान के लिए भारतीय स्टार्टअप 'हेल्पअसग्रीन' को संयुक्तराष्ट्र द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के इस स्टार्टअप ने मंदिरों से निकलने वाले कचरे का सबसे लाभकारी समाधान 'फ्लावरसाइक्लिंग' पेश किया है। इस स्टार्टअप के जरिये 1,260 महिलाओं को रोजगार भी मिला है और 19 ऐसे बच्चे स्कूल जाने लगे हैं जिनकी माताएं कूड़ा बीन कर काम चलाती थीं। यह उद्यम रोजाना 8.4 टन फूल इकट्ठा करता है।

कामगार परिवारों की आय छह गुनी बढ़ी : संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुसार, हेल्पअसग्रीन के साथ काम कर महिलाओं ने अब तक 11,060



1,260 महिलाओं को हेल्पअसग्रीन ने रोजगार मुहैया कराया है

8.4 टन फूल इकट्ठा करता है यह स्टार्टअप रोजाना मंदिरों से

73 परिवारों की आय एक साल में छह गुनी बढ़ गई है

मीट्रिक टन मंदिर-अपशिष्ट जिसमें फल-फूल शामिल है को रिसाइकिल किया है। इससे 110 मीट्रिक टन कचरा नदियों में जाने से बच है। यही नहीं इस

प्रदूषण को कम करने में मिलेगी मदद

यूपन के अनुसार, भारत के मंदिरों में प्रत्येक साल लोगों द्वारा 80 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन फूल का इस्तेमाल पूजा-पाठ में होता है। फूलों को रिसाइकिल करने से नदियों में प्रदूषण को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। अब तक लोगों द्वारा पूजा में इस्तेमाल होने के बाद बचे फूलों की धार्मिक भावना के चलते गंगा और दूसरी नदियों में प्रभावित किया जाता है। ऐसा करने से फूल नदियों में सड़ते हैं। इससे नदियों में कचरा भरता है और नदी की पानी प्रदूषित होती है।

काम में लगे 73 परिवारों की आय एक साल में छह गुनी बढ़ गई है। साथ ही 365 परिवारों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार आया है।

Hindustan Times
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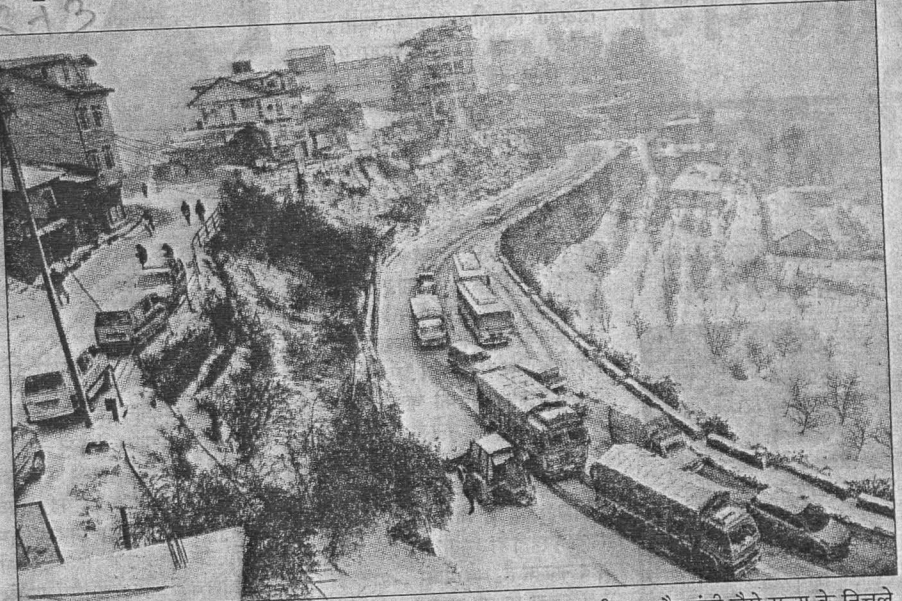
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शिमला में मौसम की पहली बर्फबारी

शिमला, (आईएनएस):

हिमाचल प्रदेश के पर्यटक स्थल शिमला और मनाली बर्फ की चादर में लिपटे हैं। राज्य की राजधानी में बुधवार सुबह मौसम की पहली बर्फबारी हुई है। मौसम विभाग ने यह जानकारी दी बर्फोली हवाओं के कारण न्यूनतम तापमान में गिरावट आई है शिमला के पास के पर्यटक स्थलों, जैसे कुफरी, फागू और नारकंडा में भी बर्फबारी हुई इसी तरह मनाली के पास की पहाड़ियों जैसे सोलांग, गुलाबा और रोहतांग पास (मनाली से 52 किलोमीटर दूर) में भी बर्फबारी हुई है। किन्नौर जिले के कल्पा और लाहौल-स्पीति जिले के केलोंग में लगातार दूसरे दिन बर्फबारी हुई मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने बताया, सोमवार से हो रही व्यापक बर्फबारी और बारिश के साथ राज्य के अधिकांश स्थानों पर तापमान हिमांक बिंदु से नीचे रहा। धर्मशाला के आस-पास हिमालय के धौलाधर पर्वतमाला बर्फ की चादर में लिपटी



है। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने कहा, लाहौल-स्पीति, चंबा, मंडी, कुल्लू, किन्नौर, सिरमौर और शिमला जिलों के उच्च ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में मध्यम से भारी बर्फबारी हुई वहीं धर्मशाला, पलामपुर, सोलन, नहान, बिलासपुर,

उना, हमीरपुर और मंडी जैसे राज्य के निचले इलाकों में बारिश से तापमान में गिरावट आई है। दूर ऑपरेटर्स के अनुसार, बर्फबारी की खबर के बाद से ही पर्यटकों का आगमन शुरू हो जाएगा।

उत्तराखंड में बर्फबारी, बारिश से बढ़ी ठंड

देहरादून, (भाषा): उत्तराखंड में पहाड़ियों के ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में हिमपात और निचले इलाकों में हल्की बारिश के साथ-साथ ठंडी हवा चलने के कारण पूरे उत्तराखंड में शीतलहरी चल रही है। राज्य के अधिकांश स्थानों पर अधिकतम तापमान में गिरावट दर्ज की गयी। मौसम विभाग के निदेशक विक्रम सिंह ने बताया कि केदनाथ, बद्रीनाथ, गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री सहित 2500 मीटर और उससे अधिक ऊंचाई वाले स्थानों पर एक फुट बर्फबारी हुई जबकि निचले इलाकों में हल्की बारिश हुई है। देहरादून जिले में चकराता और मसूरी के निकट घनोल्दी में भी बर्फबारी हुई है। उन्होंने बताया कि तड़के बर्फबारी और बारिश तथा राज्य में ठंडी हवा चलने के कारण ठंड बढ़ गई। सिंह ने बताया कि उत्तराखंड में कल भी इसी तरह का मौसम बना रहेगा उन्होंने बताया कि देहरादून में सुबह में बूदाबादी हुई जिसके कारण अधिकतम तापमान में तीन डिग्री सेल्सियस की गिरावट दर्ज की गयी। साथ ही आसमान में बादल छाये रहे। मौसम विभाग के अधिकारी ने बताया कि शुक्रवार सुबह से मौसम साफ होने के बाद न्यूनतम तापमान में भी कमी आएगी।

कश्मीर में जबर्दस्त ठंड, गुलमर्ग में तापमान माइनस आठ डिग्री

श्रीनगर, (भाषा): कश्मीर घाटी में रात में तापमान में काफी गिरावट आई और गुलमर्ग में रात का न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से आठ डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे दर्ज किया गया। मौसम विभाग के अधिकारियों ने यह जानकारी दी उन्होंने बताया कि श्रीनगर में न्यूनतम तापमान 0.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जो पूर्ववर्ती रात की तुलना में 1.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे है। उन्होंने बताया कि काजीकुंड में न्यूनतम तापमान 0.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जबकि नजदीकी कोकेरनाग शहर का न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से 0.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे दर्ज किया गया। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि कुपवाड़ा में न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से 2.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे दर्ज किया गया। वहीं दक्षिण कश्मीर में स्थित पहलगाम में न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से 5.0 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे रहा। लद्दाख क्षेत्र में स्थित लेह शहर में न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से 9.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे जबकि नजदीकी करगिल शहर में न्यूनतम तापमान शून्य से 9.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस नीचे दर्ज किया गया।