

Central Water Commission  
WSE Dte.,  
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West Block II, Wing No-4  
R. K. Puram, New Delhi - 66.

Dated 29.04.2019.

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.

S. Maheshwari  
29.4.2019  
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director, WSE Dte. On Meeting.

Director, WSE Dte. On Meeting.

For information to

Chairman CWC, New Delhi .

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Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald  
The Times of India (A)  
Business standard  
The Economic Times

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

## OVERCOMING OBSTACLES *GT* Military Movement Under Brahmaputra On Drawing Board

Govt explores option  
of constructing a  
tunnel near Tezpur

Shaurya.Gurung1@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** The government is exploring the option of constructing a strategic tunnel under the Brahmaputra river in Assam for unhindered movement of military vehicles.

The tunnel would be located on the upstream of the Brahmaputra near Tezpur in Assam, connecting north and south banks of the river, top government officials said. Its length is expected to be 12-15 km and may have both rail and road networks or just the latter, depending on construction difficulties and gradient.

The main reason for planning such a tunnel is that the strategic bridges connecting different areas in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China are vulnerable to interference by the northern neighbour, the officials said.

**We have the capability to go 20-30 m under the bed or even deeper: Another official** They claimed the tunnel would ensure complete protection to military convoys. As depth and course of the Brahmaputra keep changing, the most likely option is to construct the tunnel under the river bed, the officials said.

"We are exploring the option of having a tunnel under the Brahmaputra. It will be anywhere



### RAIL OR ROAD LINK



It could be rail or road link, or both, and will be about 12-15 km long: An official

on the upstream of the Brahmaputra near Tezpur, connecting north and south banks of the river," said an official. "It could be rail or road link, or both, and will be about 12-15 km long. It could, most likely, be under the bed, because the channel changes."

A detailed project report is still to be conducted, but a map survey has already been done. Another official said: "The tunnel is possible and we have the capability to go 20-30 m under the bed or even deeper."

The official said a construction survey will throw more light on whether both rail and road networks are possible. "The gradient for both are different, especially for rail."

Since the Brahmaputra is the main obstacle to troop movement from south to north banks and further towards Arunachal, the tunnel will ensure unhindered connectivity to RALP ('Rest of Arunachal Pradesh' in Arunachal Pradesh).

Hindustan Times  
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# Politics gets under the skin of UP tanneries shut since Kumbh

## Owners Allege Plot To Ruin The Industry

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**Kanpur:** As the New Delhi-Lucknow Shatabdi pulls into Kanpur Central station, a recorded voice message crackles to life on the train's public announcement system. It tells you, among other things that you've arrived at a city best known for its leather industry.

But Kanpur's Rs 26,000-crore leather industry is facing its worst crisis in recent history. The city is a manufacturing hub for finished buffalo leather products and specialised goods ranging from harnesses and saddlery, to leather bags, shoes and apparel. It is also, tanners say, the main producer of leather belts and holsters for police forces across India.

Of about 260 operational tanneries by the Ganga, nearly 90% were forced to down their shutters on account of the Kumbh Mela that ended on March 15. Orders to reopen tanneries have subsequently not been issued, and tanneries, in their sixth-month of closure, are now pegging cumulative manufacturing losses at over Rs 7,000 crore.

It is not unusual for tanneries to be shut for Kumbh. As an additional safety measure for the Ardh Kumbh Mela in Allahabad this year, the Yogi Adityanath-led BJP government ordered all industries, including Kanpur tanneries shut between November 18, 2018 and March 15, 2019 to ensure the Ganga was cleaner.

But 90% of tanneries still remain shut because the UP Pollution Control Board has not withdrawn orders suspending work. As a result, the hamstrung leather industry is losing business to Pakistan, Brazil and Bangladesh among other countries. Small Tanners' Association member

### WHY IT MATTERS

One-third of India's annual leather trade and exports is from Uttar Pradesh. The govt shut down around 234 tanneries during the Kumbh Mela to prevent discharge of effluents into the Ganga



Nayyar Jamal tells TOI. The bulk of labour involved has either gone back to villages, or migrated to Kolkata, in search of employment, he adds.

At the peak of election season — Kanpur will vote on April 29 — the closure of the leather industry, and loss of livelihood for over 5 lakh people directly and indirectly affected by the decision, is a crucial poll issue. Tannery associations and businesses say the closure reeks of political bias. "We are fighting a major

### Major Leather Hubs In UP

Noida  
Agra  
Unnao  
Kanpur

- ₹6,000cr worth annual export of leather and footwear from Kanpur
- ₹20,000cr is the domestic turnover of the tanning and finished leather industry
- Included in Modi's Make in India scheme and in Yogi Adityanath's One District One Product programme

perception battle. These businesses have taken years to build," says Jamal. "It seems like a conspiracy to destabilise and destroy Kanpur's leather industry. They've pushed us to the extent that restarting will be difficult," adds Haji Mohammed Ishaq, patron of Upper India Tannery.

About 60% of the leather businesses in Kanpur and Unnao is owned by Muslims. Even the gaibandhan candidate from Kanpur, Ram Kumar Nishad, is a tannery

owner. It was probably why SP chief Akhilesh Yadav, when he addressed a poll rally in Kanpur, said Modi was "gifting Kanpur's leather business to Pakistan". While the revenue and job losses stack up and pose a challenge to BJP party candidate Satyadev Pachauri, also the state's MSME minister, has maintained BJP will remain uncompromising in its commitment to the Ganga and tanneries must comply with pollution control norms.

The primary case against the tanneries is that they discharge effluents into the Ganga. However, it's mandatory for all tanneries to set up primary treatment plants. These are regularly audited by UP Jal Nigam. Kanpur also has a common treatment plant, which treats about 9MLD effluent from tanneries. A 22km drain carries treated water and irrigates huge tracts of agricultural land around the leather hub in Jajmau.

The tanneries have now approached the Allahabad high court for relief.

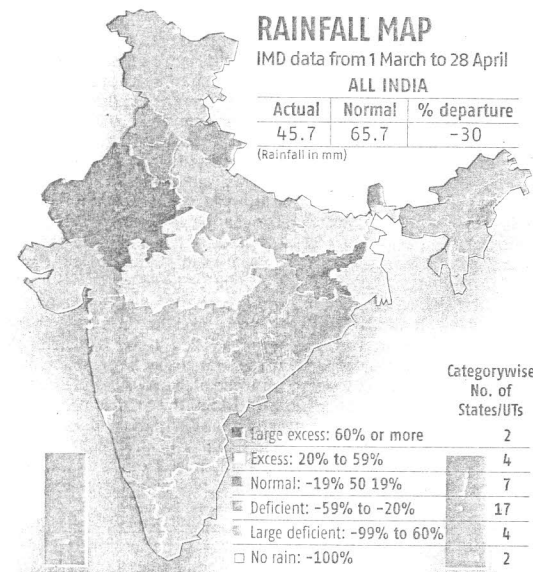
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# Pre-monsoon rain records 27% dip: IMD



PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, 28 April

PS-29

Pre-monsoon rainfall from March to April, a phenomenon critical to agriculture in some parts of the country, has recorded 27 per cent deficiency, according to the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

The IMD recorded 43.3 millimetres of rainfall across the country from March 1 to April 24 as against the normal precipitation of 59.6 millimetres. This was 27 per cent less of the Long Period Average (LPA). The highest deficiency of 38 per cent was recorded in the northwest India division of the IMD, which comprises states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh.

This was followed by the southern peninsula division comprising all five states of the South India and the Union Territory of Puducherry, Goa and coastal Maharashtra, where the deficiency recorded was 31 per cent, the IMD said.

East and northeast India division recorded 23 per cent deficiency. The Central India division is the only one to

have recorded more 5 per cent rainfall than the normal.

Pre-monsoon showers, thunderstorms and lightning have killed more than 50 people and affected livestock in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan this month.

Several parts of India receive pre-monsoon rainfall which is critical for those regions. The phenomenon, which is usually from March to May end, is vital as it helps in bringing the temperatures down.

The situation also appears to be grim as large parts have been witnessing heating and there has not been any major relief since April 17, said Mahesh Palawat, vice president (Meteorology and Climate Change), Skymet.

One of the reasons for a pre-monsoon rainfall is excessive heating from March to June, which several parts of the country witness. The moisture from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal aids in creation of thunderstorms, Mritunjay Mohapatra, additional director general of the IMD said.

"Pre-monsoon rainfall is important for horticulture crops in some parts of

the country. In states like Odisha, ploughing is done in the pre-monsoon season," he said.

Laxman Singh Rathore, former director general of the IMD, said in parts of northeast India and the Western Ghats, pre-monsoon rainfall is critical for plantation of crops.

There will be "moisture stress" in case of a deficit, he said. Crops like sugarcane and cotton, planted in central India, survive on irrigation, but also require supplement of pre-monsoon rains, Rathore added. "In the forested regions of Himalayas, pre-monsoon rainfall is necessary for plantations like apple. Due to moisture, pre-monsoon rainfall also helps in minimising the occurrence of forest fires," he said.

Data from IMD's website on April 28 showed the country had received 45.7 millimetres of rainfall. This was 30 per cent less of the LPA. The data showed Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu had received no rainfall. Another two states — Rajasthan and Jharkhand — had received rainfall that was 60 per cent or more of the LPA, and were categorised under large excess.

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## DEPLETING WATER LEVELS

# Marathwada drought situation worsens 27

HT Correspondent

• letters@hindustantimes.com

**MUMBAI:** The drought situation in Marathwada and parts of north and western Maharashtra has aggravated further with water level depleting in major dams in the state, according to the figures released by the state water resources department this week. Marathwada, which is the worst affected region, has just 5.28% of water available as against 30.67% on April 25, 2018. The average water stock in a total of 3,267 dams in the state has dropped to 20.09% against 33.12% on the same day last year.

More than 20,000 villages were declared drought-hit in November last year and the state government extended a slew of concessions and tax rebate to the villagers. Districts such as Beed, Jalna, Osmanabad in Marathwada were the worst affected.

Now, the state government has deployed 4,594 tankers to supply water to 3,555 villages and 8,183 hamlets affected by drought, according to the state water resources department figures. Water levels have dropped drastically in major dams, including Jayakwadi, Manjara, Majalgaon, Siddheshwar, which are the primary water sources for Auranga-

bad, Latur and Nanded districts. The shortfall of rain in 2018 not only caused a loss of crops in the kharif season [between June and October] but also affected the rabi crops (sown during winter) as the soil and air moisture level dropped.

Aslam Patel, a farmer from Nandi village in Jalana said, "All the wells in our villages have dried up and we are totally dependent on water tankers. The district administration fill public well in the evening and the villagers keep fetching it till midnight. One tanker per day per village is not sufficient. We have been demanding a cattle camp in the village but the district administration is not paying heed to our demand. There are deaths of cow and buffalos reported because of the shortage of fodder and water." An official from the relief and rehabilitation department said arrangements are being made to set up cattle camps. "We have directed the district collectors to allot cattle camps with immediate effect. Sufficient funds have been allocated for the water supply by tankers as well. The district collectors have been directed to search for newer water sources as the existing ones are drying up," the official added.



Hindustan Times  
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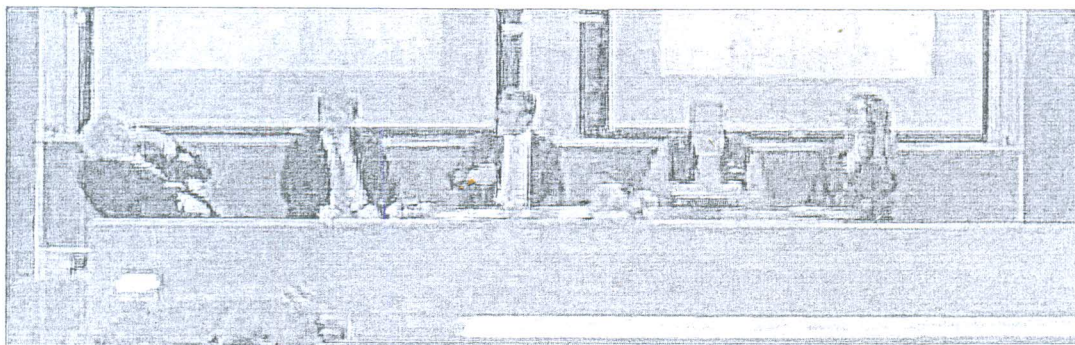
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Millennium Post, Delhi

# Ganga waterway project evokes global praise



**NEW DELHI:** It may prove to be a major push for Ganga Waterway Project as the scheme has acclaimed global appreciation. The project has garnered global interest and appreciation after the turn-around that came in India's inland water transport sector with the beginning of plying of vessels on river Ganga between Varanasi and Kolkata.

According to an official communiqué, students and faculty at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA were on Wednesday told the story of how India managed to successfully implement Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) on river Ganga through a lecture by Pravir Pandey, the vice chairman of Inland Waterways Authority

of India (IWAI).

Pandey, who was at the MIT's School of Planning and Architecture on a special invitation from the institution delved on the journey of traversing the Ganga for implementation of infrastructure projects under JMVP, a Rs 5369 crore project financially and technically supported by the World Bank, the official released stated.

A detailed presentation was also made on the project scope and framework, the challenges, opportunities and success stories of implementing large scale inland water transport infrastructure. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had dedicated India's first riverine multimodal terminal on Ganga at Varanasi to the nation on November 12, 2018.

MPOST

Hindustan Times  
Statesman  
The Time of India (New Delhi)  
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Millennium Post, Delhi ✓  
Monday, 29th April 2019; Page: 8

## Lessons from Tehri

*A look at how complex the ecological and social consequences of our urban water management can be*



SAAKSHI JOSHI

Even before Tehri dam began functioning in 2006, it submerged the town of Tehri affecting close to 125 villages and displaced over 1 lakh people. The sequence of such displacements continues due to silting and landslides along the reservoir's periphery

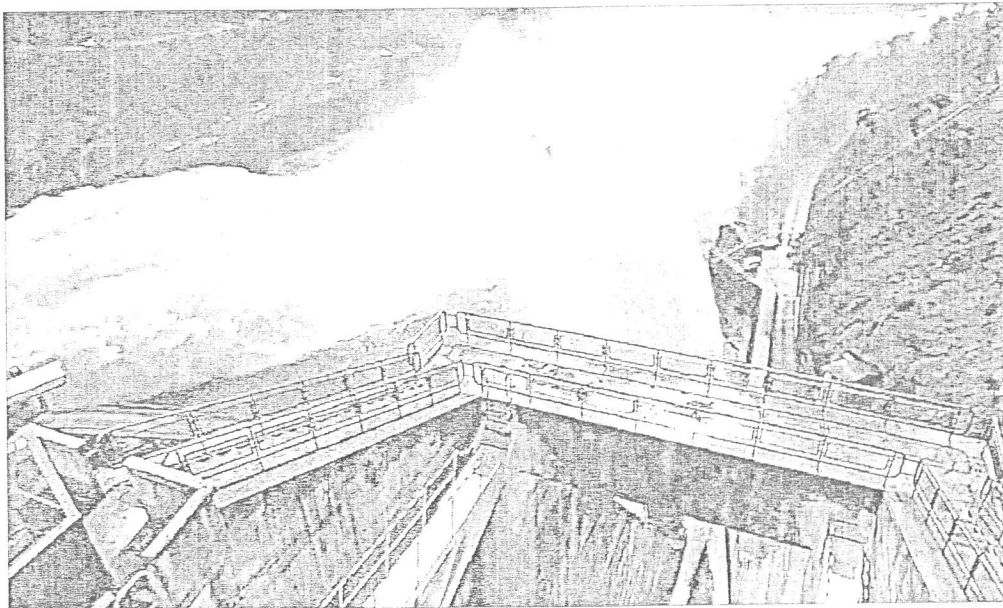
**S**ustainable approaches for urban water sanitation have gained firmer voices and more spaces for implementation in recent years. But some issues in our water management systems persist. One of them is the excessive dependence on water supply.

Most urban areas have resorted to importing water from further and further away. Many large Indian cities have to source water from long distances, ranging between 50 and 200 kilometres due to exhaustion of remaining sources or pollution in nearby ones.

Along with an increased cost of raw water and losses due to leakage, such methods are ecologically unsustainable. The example of Tehri dam highlights this clearly. Popularised in national imagery as the tallest dam in Asia and as a technological feat, the dam supplies water to Delhi, situated about 300 km away.

At 260.5 metres, the structure was built upon the waters of the Bhagirathi and Bhilangana tributaries of the Ganga. The river has been embedded in the cultural cosmology and livelihoods of the local population.

The Tehri jheel (lake), which formed as a result of this dam, submerged nearly 55 square kms of the fertile river valley. In Garhwal, where over 70 per cent population depends on agriculture for livelihood and only 12 per cent land can be used for cultivation, this proved



There needs to be a renewed focus on an inclusive approach towards urban water management to avert disasters

(Representational image)

to be calamitous.

Even before the dam began functioning in 2006, it had submerged the town of Tehri and affected close to 125 villages. This led to the displacement of over 1 lakh people.

But the sequence of such displacements continues due to silting and landslides along the reservoir's periphery. The region is situated along the highly active Lower Himalayan fault

line, where earthquakes with a magnitude of 8.5 or greater are highly probable.

A study carried out by the National Geophysical Research Institute in 2012 found smaller earthquakes in a radius of 20 km linked to changes in reservoir levels at the Tehri dam. These added to the already existing menace of landslides which were common in the area due to deforestation and incessant

constructions.

There are several Tehris in the pipeline. To avoid this we must encourage knowledge which leads away from incessant supply of water.

India's future water needs stand compromised due to overdependence on conventional water supply and consumption frameworks. This demands a renewed focus on an inclusive approach towards

urban water management. So, when the water gushes out of our taps next time, let's be aware of its journey.

DOWN TO EARTH  
(Saakshi Joshi is a Senior Research Associate with the Urban Water-Waste Management Unit, CSE. Her current work includes capacity building and policy research for urban water and sanitation management. The views expressed are strictly personal)





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The Economic Times

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# Declining levels in rivers, dams spark water crisis fears

Chetan Chauhan

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**NEWDELHI:** At a time when an acute heatwave has affected more than half the country, the water level in India's major reservoirs and river basins has fallen to 21% of its average for the last 10 years, pushing thousands of villages across western, central and southern India towards a possible water crisis.

According to data released by the Central Water Commission (CWC) on Friday, the water level in reservoirs in Maharashtra was 40% less than normal, in Gujarat - 29%, in Uttar Pradesh - 37%, in Andhra Pradesh - 84%, in Telangana - 28%, in Tamil Nadu - 19%, in Rajasthan - 6%, and 4% lower than normal in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

The CWC data also shows that, except the Indus, the Narmada, and the west-bound rivers of the south, the water level in all the river basins is less than the average of the last 10 years — the worst affected are Kutch, Tapi and Sabarmati in Gujarat; Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery in southern India, and the Mahanadi from Chhattisgarh to Odisha in eastern India. The CWC monitors 12 major river basins, and the average water level of the past 10 years is classified as "normal". When the water level in river basins and reservoirs is much below normal, it indicates the low availability of water for drinking,

irrigation and livestock. This can also impact the agriculture output in states where farmers grow three crops a year.

Experts suggested the situation may be more worrying than the data suggests. "A large number of small dams in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are almost dead. This data is not captured by CWC, which monitors only big reservoirs," said a former CWC chairperson.

## Water shortage

According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the pre-monsoon rainfall from March to April — critical to agriculture in several parts of the country — has recorded a 27% deficit. An analysis by scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, suggests that about half of the country is in the grip of a drought. "About 16% of the country's 50% population is facing 'extraordinary' or 'gruesome' drought," said the IIT's associate professor, Vimal Mishra, in a statement issued on April 24. He added that the worst is yet to come, with the severity of drought likely to intensify in May and June.

Mishra said that Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, parts of the north-east, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are the worst hit by the present heat wave. "These states are home to 500 million people, almost 40% of the country's population," he said. The IMD declares a heatwave for a station if the temperature crosses 40 degrees Celsius for two consecutive days in the plains, 37 degrees Celsius in

coastal areas, and 30 degrees Celsius in hilly terrain.

Two Gujarat government officials said that deficit rains last monsoon (27 percentage points below average) and almost no rainfall in the last 45 days have started taking toll on the arid parts of the state even as the summer is yet to peak. Rural parts of districts, mostly in west and north Gujarat, are staring at a drought-like situation with Kutch the worst-hit, one of the officials cited above said.

"I get fodder from distribution centres started by the government for ₹2 per kg but getting water is a challenge now. We get drinking water from tankers, which now come twice a week," said Revabhai Rabari of Abari village in Kutch district. Jina Bhargwad, who lives in outskirts of Bhuj city, said: "There is drinking water for us. But not much is available for our cattle. For the same reason, I have sent my all four animals to a government-run cattle home." Gujarat's biggest district spread across nearly 46,000 sq km, Kutch was proclaimed 'scarcity hit' by the state government last October, and the designation was extended for six months this January.

In Maharashtra, the Marathwada and Vidarbha region are facing a drought-like situation, according to the state government. Farmers such as 75-year-old Bhagwat Pawar, who has seen the 1972 drought that affected about 50 million people and killed over 100,000, described the ongoing drought as one of the worst.

"The impact of the drought will be felt after April 29, once all the phases of voting get over," said Ashok Tangade of Jagar Pratishthan, the NGO working with cane cutters in Beed district. "As of now, candidates are ensuring supply of water through tankers and camps for cattle."

In Madhya Pradesh, 119 urban local bodies (ULB) out of 378 and about 4,000 villages out of about

12,000 are facing a water shortage. Of the ULBs, 273 are getting water supply daily, while 99 are drawing water every other day, 14 urban bodies are getting water after an interval of two days, and ULBs after three days, government officials said.

"There are only 10 urban bodies which are getting water at the interval of two or three days. Since all the urban bodies are getting water through regular power supply or tankers, there is no water crisis in the state," principal secretary, urban administration, Sanjay Dubey, said.

"At present, there are only seven habitats where we are transporting water to people. We are monitoring the water supply daily and taking feedback from each and every affected village or panchayat. Hand-pump maintenance work has been outsourced in 170 of 313 blocks. Power of administrative approval for repair work of schemes up to ₹20 lakh has been given to the district collector," said Sanjay Shukla, Madhya Pradesh's principal secretary, public health engineering. According to IMD, 2019 is an El Nino year — in the 135 years between 1880 and 2014, around 90% of all evolving El Nino years recorded below normal rainfall, and 65% experienced droughts, according to Skymet weather data. El Nino, little child in Spanish, refers to large-scale ocean-atmosphere climate interaction linked to a periodic warming in sea surface temperatures that negatively impacts the south-western monsoon.

Six of the worst droughts in the country since 1871 have been triggered by El Nino — the most recent being in 2009, when 58% of country's 514 meteorological districts received scanty rainfall. The last major El Nino event, which ended in 2016, lasted for two years and caused heatwaves all around the world and in India.

(With inputs from Surendra P Gangan in Mumbai, Hiral Dave in Ahmedabad, and Ranjan in Bhopal)

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DAINIK JAGRAN-ND-V

## सबको मिले पानी

यमुना में पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध होना दिल्लीवासियों के लिए राहत भरी खबर है। गर्मी का मौसम शुरू होने के बावजूद इस बार हरियाणा से यमुना में काफी मात्रा में पानी आ रहा है, जिस कारण घरों में जल आपूर्ति में दिक्कत नहीं हो रही है। उम्मीद है कि आने वाले दिनों में भी इसी तरह से जल आपूर्ति में किसी तरह की परेशानी नहीं होगी। बावजूद इसके दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को एहतियातन सभी उपाय करने होंगे। उसे अपने जल स्रोतों पर ध्यान देना होगा, जिससे कि यमुना पर निर्भरता कम हो सके। यह सच्चाई है कि यमुना में अभी पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद पानी की मांग व आपूर्ति में भारी अंतर है। दिल्ली में रोजाना 1140 एमजीडी पानी की जरूरत है, लेकिन जल बोर्ड नौ सौ एमजीडी पानी की आपूर्ति कर पाता है। सर्दी और बरसात के दिनों में तो इसका कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ता है, लेकिन गर्मी में परेशानी बढ़ जाती है। अधिकारियों का कहना है कि गर्मी के मौसम में लगभग 25 फीसद पानी की खपत बढ़ जाती है। इस वजह से कई इलाके में पानी की किल्लत शुरू हो जाती है।

दिल्ली जलबोर्ड को अपने जल स्रोतों पर ध्यान देना होगा, जिससे कि यमुना पर निर्भरता कम की जा सके

राजधानी के 16 फीसद से ज्यादा हिस्से में अब तक पाइप लाइन नहीं बिछ सकी है। यहां के लोग टैंकर व द्यूबवेल पर निर्भर हैं। जब पानी की किल्लत शुरू होती है तो टैंकर व द्यूबवेल वालों की मनमानी बढ़ जाती है। इसे लेकर प्रत्येक वर्ष शिकायत आती है। कई स्थानों पर पानी को लेकर हिंसक झड़प होने की भी खबरें आती हैं। राजधानी में यह स्थिति चिंताजनक है और इसे हरहाल में दूर करना होगा। समस्या हल करने के लिए बंद पड़े रेनीवेल व द्यूबवेल को शुरू करने की जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही जरूरत के अनुसार अमोनिया शोधन संयंत्र लगाना होगा।

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  
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Business standard  
The Economic Times

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

**Dainik Jagran, New Delhi**  
Sunday, 28th April 2019; Page: 5

# सियासी गमी में यमुना मेहरबान

## हरियाणा से **गंगा-यमुना** आने के कारण चुनाव में ठंडा है पेयजल मुद्दा

राज्य बुरी, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में चुनाव कोढ़ भी हो गेवजल पर सियासत खुब होती है। वह भी तब जब चुनाव गमी के मौसम में हो। गमी बढ़ने के साथ-साथ राजधानी में सियासी पारा भी चरम पर है। गमी के कारण लोगों की प्यास भी अब बढ़ने लगी है, पर इस वार चुनाव से पेयजल का मुद्दा अभी ठंडा दिख रहा है।

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने अब तक समर एक्शन प्लान भी जारी नहीं किया है। हालांकि जल बोर्ड का कहना है कि समर एक्शन प्लान तैयार है और उस पर काम भी चल रहा है। चुनाव आचार संहिता के फलस्वरूप इसे जारी नहीं किया गया। दिल्ली के लोगों के तिरस्कार से सहाय की बात यह है कि इस वार चुनावी माहौल में यमुना मेहरबान है। हरियाणा से बहता पानी आ रहा है कि जल बोर्ड अपने जल शोधन संवर्धों को क्षमता के अनुरूप पानी उठाने के बाद कच्चापानी से आगे भी यमुना से अतिरिक्त पानी छोड़ रहा है। इसलिए अभी पानी आपूर्ति ठीक चल रही है।

जल बोर्ड के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि यमुना में इस तरह की भारपूर पानी मिलता रहा तो इस वार पेयजल के लिए मायमायी की नीयत नहीं आनी चाहिए। बहरहाल, जल बोर्ड



गमी में अपने स्त्रोतों से पेयजल आपूर्ति बढ़ाने की योजनाओं पर खारस अमल नहीं कर पाया है। इसलिए इस वार गमी में यमुना घंटों के सहारे ही लोगों की प्यास बुझेगी।

दिल्ली में करीब 1140 मिलियन गैलन डेली (एमजीडी) पानी की जरूरत होती है। जबकि जल बोर्ड सामान्य तौर पर 900 एमजीडी पानी आपूर्ति कर पाता है। इस तरह करीब 240 एमजीडी पानी की कमी होती है। सदी व कससात के मौसम में पानी की खंग कम होती है। इसलिए 900 एमजीडी पानी आपूर्ति होने पर भी लोगों को खारस कमी महसूस नहीं होती। जल बोर्ड के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि गमी में घरों में कुतर के इस्तेमाल, पावनों की सिंचाई व राक सफाई में पानी अधिक खर्च होने से पानी की मांग करीब

25 फीसद बढ़ जाती है। इस वजह से पाइप लाइन से बहने वाले पानी में अंतिम खार सिंधव घरों में पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता। इसके अलावा दिल्ली के 16.58 फीसद इलाकों में पाइप लाइन नगरी है। इस इलाके के लोग दूधबवेल व पानी के टैंकर पर ही निर्भर हैं। इसके मदेनजर जल बोर्ड गमी में समर एक्शन प्लान जारी करता है।

वैसे जल बोर्ड ने गमी में पेयजल किल्ला से निपटने के लिए बहूत-महले से तैयारी शुरू कर दी गई थी। इसके तहत बंद पड़े रेनीवेल व दूधबवेल को शुरू करने का निर्देश दिया गया था। भूजल में अमीनिया को मात्रा बढ़ने से सात रेनीवेल बंद पड़े हैं। दिल्ली सरकार ने जल बोर्ड को 31 मार्च तक अमीनिया शोधन संवर्धन लगाकर बंद रेनीवेल को शुरू कर पानी आपूर्ति बढ़ाने का निर्देश दिया था पर अब तक अमीनिया शोधन संवर्धन नहीं लग पाए। ऐसे में इस गमी में भी बंद पड़े रेनीवेल शुरू नहीं हो पाएंगे। जल बोर्ड के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि दो जगहों पर अमीनिया शोधन संवर्धन लगाने के लिए टेंडर जारी किए गए हैं। यह संवर्धन लगाने में कम से कम सात मार समय लगेगा।

सबको मिले पानी >> संपादकीय

सौ दूधबवेल जल्द होंगे शुरू : जल बोर्ड

जल बोर्ड का कहना है कि पत्ता से करीब 14 एमजीडी भूजल की आपूर्ति हो रही है। पत्ता, सोनिया विहार, चंद्रावल व ओखला से भूजल आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए करीब 100 दूधबवेल जल्द शुरू होंगे। ये दूधबवेल करीब-करीब तैयार हैं। अभी उनमें बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिल पाया है। उन सभी दूधबवेल में बिजली का कनेक्शन जोड़ने के लिए जल बोर्ड को पत्र लिखा गया है।

20 गुनाई तक कलम होगी दिल्ली विधानसभा के दाहिने छोर प्रकिया, इस वार शिफ्ट पांच कटऑफ ही निकलेगा

कांग्रेस ग्राह के हारो पड़े कुटुंबात कोटवाल लोग के सात गुने, अब तक कैम के कुल 13 बदलाश हो चुके हैं गिरफ्तार

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, OWC

# तमिलनाडु में चक्रवात का खतरा दूर हुआ, केरल में इसके बेहद भीषण चक्रवाती तूफान में तब्दील होने की चेतावनी जारी

## ‘फेनी’ अलर्ट : केरल में तेज बारिश की संभावना



नई दिल्ली | एजेसी

मौसम विभाग के चक्रवात चेतावनी प्रभाग ने रविवार को बताया कि चक्रवात ‘फेनी’ बेहद भीषण चक्रवाती तूफान में तब्दील हो सकता है। साथ ही केरल के सुदूर इलाकों में 29 और 30 अप्रैल को तेज बारिश हो सकती है।

चक्रवात चेतावनी प्रभाग ने कहा, फिलहाल ‘फेनी’ त्रिकोमली (श्रीलंका) के 745 किलोमीटर पूर्व-दक्षिण पूर्व, चेन्नई के 1050 किलोमीटर दक्षिण-पूर्व तथा मछलीपट्टनम (आंध्र प्रदेश) के 1,230 किलोमीटर दक्षिण-दक्षिण पूर्व में है। इसने कहा कि चक्रवात तमिलनाडु नहीं पहुंचेगा लेकिन इसके अंतर से उत्तरी भागों में हल्की बारिश हो सकती है।

इससे पहले चेन्नई सहित उत्तरी तमिलनाडु में भारी बारिश की उम्मीद की जा रही थी। चेन्नई में क्षेत्रीय मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्र ने कहा है कि तमिलनाडु में चक्रवात का खतरा दूर हो गया है। क्षेत्र चक्रवात चेतावनी केन्द्र के निदेशक एस. बालचंद्रन ने चेन्नई में संवाददाताओं से कहा, ‘फेनी’ के तमिलनाडु तट पार करने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

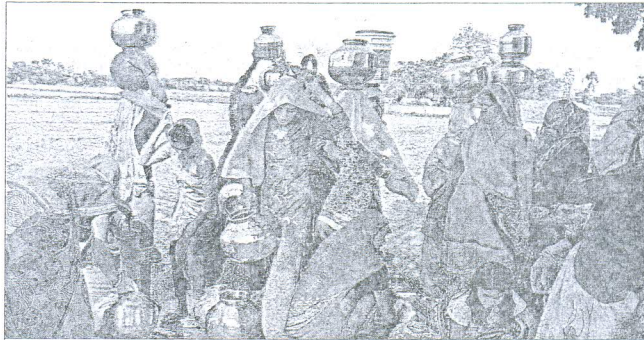
चक्रवात चेतावनी प्रभाग के अनुसार, उत्तर तमिलनाडु, पुदुचेरी और दक्षिण आंध्र प्रदेश के तटीय पर 30 अप्रैल को सुबह से हल्की गति 50-60 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे तक पहुंचने और फिर 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की गति से चलने की संभावना है। 28 अप्रैल की

शाम से केरल तट के पास और उससे 30-40 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की गति से तेज हवा चलने की संभावना है।

पुदुचेरी, तमिलनाडु और दक्षिण आंध्र प्रदेश में तट पर और उसके पास समुद्र में स्थिति बेहद प्रतिकूल हो सकती है। मौसम विभाग ने श्रीलंका, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, पुदुचेरी के मछुआरों को समुद्र में न जाने की सलाह भी दी है।

ओडिशा सरकार ने कलेक्टरों को सतर्क रहने की कहा : भुवनेश्वर। चक्रवात ‘फेनी’ के उत्तर-पूर्व और उत्तर-उत्तर-पूर्व की तरफ आने से ओडिशा सरकार ने रविवार को सभी जिला कलेक्टरों और उससे संबंधित विभागों को सतर्क रहने की कहा है।

विशेष राहत आयुक्त (एसआरसी) विष्णुपद सेठी ने सभी कलेक्टरों को एक चिट्ठी जारी करते हुए कहा कि भले ही मौसम विभाग की ओर से ओडिशा के लिए कोई चेतावनी जारी नहीं की है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह अपनी ओर से सतर्क रहे।



मधुरा में रविवार को भीषण गर्मी में गांव से दूर एक हडपंप पर पीने का पानी लेने पहुंची महिलाएं और युवतियां। • एजेसी

प्रयागराज में 45 डिग्री पहुंचा तापमान

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रीष्म लहर का प्रकोप जारी है। रविवार को प्रदेश के कई इलाकों में तेज धूप, तपन के साथ लू के थपेड़े दिन भर चलते रहे। इस दौरान प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक तापमान प्रयागराज का रहा, जहां पारा सामान्य से 4 डिग्री अधिक यानी 45 डिग्री सेल्सियस पर दर्ज हुआ। खासतौर पर राहगीरों को तेज धूप व लू के थपेड़ों ने बहुत परेशान किया। मौसम विभाग का अनुमान है कि सोमवार को प्रदेश के कई अन्य अंचलों में दिन और रात के तापमान में और बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है।

## उत्तर-पश्चिम में ग्री-मानसून बारिश में 38 फीसदी की कमी

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर मानसून पर तो पड़ ही रहा है, इससे ग्री-मानसून बारिश भी प्रभावित हो रही है। मार्च और अप्रैल में ग्री-मानसून बारिश में देश भर में 27 फीसदी की कमी आई है जबकि उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में यह कमी सबसे ज्यादा 38 फीसदी तक पहुंच गई है। यह रुझान लगातार दिख रहा है।

पिछले साल यह कमी 29 फीसदी की थी जो इस साल और बढ़ गई है। मौसम विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार,

### जलवायु परिवर्तन

- उत्तरी राज्यों में ग्री-मानसून बारिश में भी लगातार आ रही कमी
- पिछले साल 29 फीसदी की थी कमी जो इस साल और बढ़ गई

उत्तर-पश्चिमी हिस्से में सबसे ज्यादा 38 फीसदी कम ग्री-मानसून बारिश मार्च-अप्रैल में दर्ज की गई है। पूर्वोत्तर में यह 23 तथा दक्षिण में 31 फीसदी है। सिर्फ मध्य क्षेत्र में ठीकठाक बारिश हुई है जो सामान्य से पांच फीसदी अधिक

है। पूर्वोत्तर में चूँकि बारिश ज्यादा होती है इसलिए कुछ फीसदी की कमी के बावजूद जरूरत पर भी बारिश हो जाती है। लेकिन उत्तर-पश्चिमी राज्य मौसम के इस मिजाज से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

विभाग ने कहा कि एक मार्च से लेकर 24 अप्रैल के बीच पूरे देश में 59 मिमी सामान्य बारिश होनी चाहिए जबकि इस बार महज 43 मिमी बारिश हुई है। मौसम विभाग की मानें तो मई में भी ग्री-मानसून बारिश की कमी बरकरार रहने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग की

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत के जो हिस्से कम बारिश से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित हैं, उनमें पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश में 42, पश्चिमी यूपी में 16, उत्तराखंड में 19, पंजाब में सात, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 50, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 45 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है। दिल्ली, हरियाणा, राजस्थान आदि में बारिश ठीक हुई है। मानसून पूर्व बारिश की कमी का सर्वाधिक असर जल स्रोतों पर पड़ता है। जलाशयों में पानी घटने लगता है। इसके अलावा उत्तर-पश्चिमी राज्यों में गन्ना समेत कई फसलों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

लखनऊ में सुबह 7.30 से 12 बजे तक चलने वाली स्कूल लखनऊ। भीषण गर्मी और लू के बढ़ते प्रकोप को देखते हुए जिला प्रशासन ने स्कूलों के समय में परिवर्तन किया है। 30 अप्रैल यानी मंगलवार से कक्षा 10 तक सभी स्कूल सुबह 7.30 से दोपहर 12 बजे तक चलेंगे। जिलाधिकारी कोशल राज शर्मा ने बताया कि कक्षा 11 और 12 की कक्षाएं भी अधिकतम दोपहर एक बजे तक चलेंगी।

हीट वेव की चपेट में उत्तर बिहार, पारा 42 पार

मुजफ्फरपुर। समूचा उत्तर बिहार रविवार को हीट वेव की चपेट में आ गया। तेज धूप के बीच अधिकतम तापमान 42 डिग्री पार करने के बाद लू के थपेड़े चलने लगे। हीट वेव की चपेट में आने के साथ ही लोगों की मुश्किलें काफी बढ़ गई हैं। गर्म हवाओं के कारण ऑफिस व घरों से निकलना मुश्किल हो गया। 25 अप्रैल को तापमान 36 डिग्री सेल्सियस था। रविवार को बढ़कर 42 डिग्री पर पहुंच गया।

पटना में गर्मी ने तोड़ा दो साल का रिकॉर्ड

पटना। सूरज के तख्त तेवर की वजह से गर्मी ने अप्रैल में पिछले दो साल का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया। रविवार की अधिकतम पारा 42.6 डिग्री व न्यूनतम 23.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस रिकॉर्ड किया गया। बीते दो साल में अप्रैल में पटना का अधिकतम तापमान का रिकॉर्ड 41.6 डिग्री रहा था। इससे पहले 30 अप्रैल 2016 को यहां का अधिकतम तापमान 44.5 डिग्री रिकॉर्ड किया गया था।



News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 29.04.2019 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

## मौसम : कल शाम तमिलनाडु तट से टकराएगा अगले 24 घंटे में तबाही मचाएगा चक्रवात फैनी

पत्रिका ब्यूरो  
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चेन्नई. बंगाल की खाड़ी से उठा चक्रवाती तूफान 'फैनी' अगले 24 घंटे में तमिलनाडु समेत दक्षिण भारत के कई तटीय इलाकों में भारी तबाही मचाएगा। चेन्नई स्थित क्षेत्रीय मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र के निदेशक एस. बालचंद्रन ने कहा कि यह अगले 24 घंटे में एक गंभीर चक्रवाती तूफान का रूप अख्तियार कर लेगा।

रविवार रात तक यह तीव्र हो जाएगा और सोमवार तक इसकी तीव्रता बहुत बहुत बढ़ जाएगी। यह 30 अप्रैल और 1 मई को उत्तर पश्चिम की ओर बढ़ते हुए तमिलनाडु और दक्षिण आंध्रप्रदेश के तट के पास

बांग्लादेश ने दिया नाम

मौसम विभाग ने कहा कि 28 अप्रैल से श्रीलंका, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के समुद्र तटों पर ऊंची लहरें उठने की आशंका है। विभाग ने श्रीलंका, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के तटीय इलाकों के मछुआरों को सलाह दी है कि वे सोमवार को समुद्र में न जाएं। बांग्लादेश ने तूफान का नाम फैनी रखा है।

पहुंचेगा। बालचंद्रन ने बताया कि 1 मई के बाद वह उत्तर और उत्तर-पूर्व की ओर बढ़ेगा। हालांकि यह तमिलनाडु और दक्षिण आंध्र प्रदेश के तट से आगे नहीं जाएगा।