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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

P. J. Johnson
11.1.2018
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director (Publication)

[Signature]
11/1/2018

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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Hindustan (Hindi)

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M.P. Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
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Don't allow water disputes to fester

Set up a single tribunal to solve Cauvery-type problems

The Supreme Court on Tuesday indicated that it would deliver within four weeks its verdict on the Cauvery water dispute between the riparian states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, saying enough confusion has been created on it for over two decades. In

September, the court's order directing Karnataka to release water to Tamil Nadu saw violence across the state.

ourtake

Over the years, Cauvery-related violence has broken out especially when the monsoon fails. The lack of an amicable settlement has allowed the dispute to fester. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was set up on June 2, 1990; 27 years later, the matter is yet to be resolved. Such delay is unacceptable. The court's decision comes at an interesting time. With impending elections, Karnataka is seeing brisk political action and the verdict is likely to be a topic of debate. Tamil Nadu is in political turmoil and a verdict not in its favour would further affect the volatile political scenario. Further, film actor Rajinikanth, a Maratha born in Karnataka, has thrown his hat into Tamil Nadu's political arena now. No prizes for guessing what he'd have to say in four weeks.

The Cauvery dispute is just one of the many 'water wars' across India. The strike observed in northern Karnataka on December 27 was the latest in the ongoing dispute between Karnataka and Goa over sharing water from Mahadayi river. Chhattisgarh and Odisha are at loggerheads over Mahanadi; Punjab, Haryana and Delhi over the Sutlej-Yamuna canal; and Tamil Nadu and Kerala over the Mullaiperiyar dam.

All these point to the need for a national tribunal to address water disputes between states in a time-bound manner. The introduction of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017, is a move in this direction. The need for such a body is immediate because the effects of climate change and related water stress will increase in the years to come. According to EJOLT, a global project that analyses ecological distribution conflicts, a high number of conflicts in India are caused by ecological disputes and the scarcity of basic resources such as water and forests. This move by the apex court will be welcomed by many fed up with the protracted wrangling over the issue, and the violence and animosity that has led to between the two states.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11.01.2018 in the

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सालों बाद नहर में पहुंचा पानी, किसानों के चेहरे पर आई मुस्कान

सूबे के मंत्री सिद्धार्थ नाथ सिंह से मिलकर किसानों ने की थी पानी छोड़ने की मांग

बीस वर्ष से सूखी थी नहर, सिंचाई के अभाव में प्रभावित होती थी फसलें

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

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इलाहाबाद, इलाहाबाद के विधानसभा शहर पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में राम गंगा प्रखंड नहर में पानी आने से सालों बाद किसानों को दुशी मिली है। पिछले बीस सालों शहर

पश्चिमी के एक बड़े कृषि भूमि पर पानी नहीं आ रहा था जिसके चलते हर साल किसानों को हजारों रुपये पानी की सिंचाई के लिए खर्च करना पड़ता था। समय पर पानी ना मिलने पर किसानों की फसलें भी खराब होती थी। विधानसभा चुनाव के दौरान वहां के किसानों ने भाजपा नेता से अपनी मांग रखी थी। और वहां से विधायक बने सिद्धार्थ नाथ सिंह को जब सूबे में मंत्री बनाया गया तो एक बार फिर किसानों ने उनसे मिल कर अपनी समस्या बतायी थी। जिस पर दिए गए निर्देशों के बाद सरकारी अमले ने काम शुरू किया और किसानों के लिये राहत वाली खबर



मिली जिससे किसानों ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का आभार व्यक्त किया गया।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के मीडिया प्रभारी दिनेश तिवारी ने बताया कि पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के तिल्हापुर, भगवानपुर, चंदपुर, इमली गांव, अमवा, नेवादा, सेवथा, हरदरमऊ, पिपराई, गांजा, चित्त, चंद्रसेन, मकदूमपुर, असरावल कला तक पानी नहीं आ रहा था। इस बड़ी आबादी और कई एकड़ जमीन पर सालों से पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा था। चुनाव के दौरान और उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रवक्ता, चिकित्सा व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, शहर पश्चिमी विधायक सिद्धार्थ नाथ सिंह से मिलकर ग्रामीण किसानों और कार्यकर्ताओं ने सुशील राय की अगुवाई में राम गंगा प्रखंड नहर में पानी

न आने का मुद्दा उठाया था। जिसे मंत्री ने गंभीरता से लेते हुए अधिशाषी अभियंता राम गंगा प्रखंड कौशाम्बी को निर्देशित किया। अधिशाषी अभियंता ने एक माह में अथक प्रयास कर आठ जनवरी को राम गंगा प्रखंड नहर ने असरावल कला के टेल तक पानी पहुंचाया तो किसानों ने आभार जताया।

शहर पश्चिमी विधायक को हजारों किसानों ने बधाई व आभार व्यक्त किया। साथ ही रामगंगा प्रखंड कौशाम्बी के अधिशाषी अभियंता तथा पूरी टीम को का आभार जताया। किसान मौके चंद्रभूषण सिंह पटेल ने कहा किसानों के हित के लिए मंत्री ने जो प्रयास किया है।

उसके आभारी हैं और उनकी हर लड़ाई में गांव का हर किसान शामिल है। और उनका समर्थन जारी रखेंगे। तो वही भाजपा नेता सुशील राय ने कहा कि किसानों में विश्वास ही नहीं हो रहा था कि सालों बाद नहर में पानी आएगा। आसपास पानी का लेवल ऊंचा होने से पेयजल का संकट दूर होगा।

65 वषीय किसान पार्थ सिंह ने कहा सिद्धार्थ नाथ सिंह ने चुनाव के वक्त जनसम्पर्क के दौरान कहा था कि क्षेत्र का विकास करने आया हूं। जिस तरह लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने किसानों के हितों के लिए किये थे, उस क्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य किया है।

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भा रतीय उपमहाद्वीप में हड़प्पा से लेकर इराक के मेसोपोटामिया तक प्राचीन सभ्यताएं नदियों के किनारे ही फली-फूलीं। जैसे-जैसे सभ्यताएं विकसित होती गईं, वैसे-वैसे इंसान ने जल, जंगल, जमीन जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर हक जताना शुरू कर दिया। नदियों के चलते विवाद भी हुए। कावेरी नदी विवाद भी इन्हीं में से एक है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट दशकों पुराने इस विवाद पर एक महीने में फैसला सुनाने वाला है। ऐसे विवादों पर एक नजर...

नदियों में विवादों का प्रवाह कितना?

नदियों के पानी जल के लिए दो राज्य बंटे... 750 किमी लंबी कावेरी नदी तमिलनाडु में बंगाल की खाड़ी में गिरती है। 81,155 वर्ग किमी. में फैला बेसिन

ये प्रमुख विवाद

1 चंबल नदी विवाद

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच है यह विवाद। चंबल पर बांधों से पानी कोटा बैराज में आता है। जिसमें दोनों का बराबर का हिस्सा है। दोनों एक-दूसरे पर आरोप मढ़ते हैं।

2 कृष्णा नदी विवाद

कृष्णा नदी का पानी आंध्र प्रदेश एवं कर्नाटक के बीच कृष्णा नदी जल विवाद का एक कारण है। कई निर्णयों के बाद भी कृष्णा नदी विवाद का अंत नहीं हुआ।

3 नर्मदा नदी

मध्य में अमरकंटक से निकली नर्मदा का पानी गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र व राजस्थान को मिलता है। आरोप लगाता रहा है कि मध्य के हिस्से का पानी बाकियों को मिल रहा है।

4 सोन नदी

यह विवाद बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश व मध्य प्रदेश के बीच है। 1973 में ही सोन व हिंद नदियों के जल विवाद के हल के लिए बाणसागर समझौता हुआ था, पर यह नाकाम रहा।

5 यमुना जल

हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश जुड़े हुए हैं। सबसे पहले यमुना जल समझौता 1954 में मात्र दो राज्यों हरियाणा-गुपी में हुआ था।

6 गोदावरी नदी

गोदावरी के लिए महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, ओडिशा व आंध्र प्रदेश में विवाद है। 1969 में कमेटी गठित हुई, पर सब बेकार।

क्या है कावेरी जल विवाद?

कावेरी नदी के बेसिन में कर्नाटक का 32 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर और तमिलनाडु का 44 हजार वर्ग किमी का इलाका शामिल है। कर्नाटक-तमिलनाडु, दोनों का कहना है कि उन्हें सिंचाई के लिए पानी की जरूरत है और इसे लेकर दशकों के उनके बीच लड़ाई जारी है। मुख्य विवाद इन्हीं दोनों के बीच है, मगर कावेरी बेसिन में केरल और पुदुचेरी के कुछ छोटे-छोटे से इलाके शामिल हैं तो वे भी इस विवाद में कूद गए हैं।

उद्गम स्थल

द.भारत में विवाद कावेरी नदी के पानी को लेकर है जिसका उद्गम स्थल कर्नाटक के कोडगु जिले में है।

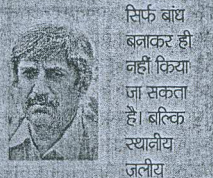


1982 में समझौते से शुरू
1992 में तत्कालीन मन्त्राय प्रेसीडेंसी और मेसूर रियासत के बीच पानी के बंटवारे पर समझौता हुआ था। पर यह विकल्पों में गिर गया।

एक्सपर्ट टॉक

स्थानीय जलीय व्यवस्था ही दुरुस्त

दरअसल नदियों को लेकर विवाद तभी शुरू होते हैं, जब बड़े बांध बनाने की कोशिश होती है, चाहे वह कावेरी हो या फिर नर्मदा। नदियों के जल का दोहवा



व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिए। भूजल प्रणाली पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि भूजल फिर से रिचार्ज हो सके। जलीय प्रदूषण पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। पानी को रिसाई/कित किया जाना चाहिए। सिर्फ बड़े बांध बनाना कोई समाधान नहीं है।

हिमांशु ठक्कर, कोऑर्डिनेटर, साउथ एशिया नेटवर्क ऑन डेम्स, रीसर्च एंड पॉलिसी संगठन

Q. पड़ोसियों से हमारे क्या विवाद हैं?

भारत के अपने पड़ोसियों पाक, बांग्लादेश, नेपाल और भूटान और चीन के साथ भी नदियों की साझी विरासत है। अक्सर इन देशों के साथ उसके विवाद भी होते रहे हैं। गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र और मेघना के बाद तीस्ता भारत व बांग्लादेश से होकर बहने वाली चौथी सबसे बड़ी नदी है। इस नदी को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच विवाद है। नेपाल से महाकाली नदी तो चीन के साथ ब्रह्मपुत्र, पाक से सिंधु और किशनगंगा को लेकर विवाद सुर्खियों में रहते हैं।

Q. क्या नदी जोड़ो परियोजना इन विवादों का है हल?

वे से तो नदी जोड़ो परियोजना को लेकर सरकार को उम्मीद है कि इससे बाढ़ या बारिश के वक्त बेकार हो जाने वाले पानी को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की ओर मोड़ जा सकेगा। जबकि पर्यावरणविदों का कहना है कि ऐसा करने से भूंकप और बाढ़ आ सकते हैं। जल्द ही मध्य प्रदेश-उत्तर प्रदेश में बहने वाली केन और बेतवा नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने का भी काम शुरू होने वाला है।

करीब 10 हजार करोड़ की लागत से बनने वाले केन-बेतवा लिंक में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से शामिल हैं। इस



परियोजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश से केन नदी के अतिरिक्त पानी को 231 किमी लंबी एक नहर के जरिये उत्तर प्रदेश में बेतवा नदी तक लाया जाएगा। इससे अक्सर सूखे से जूझने वाले बुंदेलखंड की एक लाख 27 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकेगी। परियोजना के तहत पूरे भारत में कुल 30 लिंक बनने हैं। 5.5 लाख करोड़ रु. खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

Q. क्या वैश्विक विवाद भी हैं?

सिंधु, इलेम, चिनाब, रावी-सतलुज, किशनगंगा भारत का पाक के साथ विवाद तो है ही, साथ में अफ्रीका में नील नदी को लेकर मिस्र, इथियोपिया और सूडान के बीच विवाद है। जॉर्डन नदी को लेकर इजरायल, जॉर्डन, लेबनान और फिलिस्तीन के बीच और दजला-फ्रात नदियों को लेकर तुर्की, इराक व सीरिया में विवाद है। वल्खा नदी पर ताजिकिस्तान-उजबेकिस्तान में व मेकांग नदी को लेकर लाओस, कंबोडिया और वियतनाम में विवाद है।

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M.P. Chronicle
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
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and documented at Bhagirathi (English) & Publicity Section, CWC.

शीतलहर तेज रहने की चेतावनी... हिमाचल में और बढ़ेगी सर्दी

शिमला @ पत्रिका पिछले एक सप्ताह से प्रचंड सर्दी का सामना कर रहे हिमाचल में शीत लहर और तेज होगी। मौसम साफ होने के बावजूद सुबे में अगले तीन दिन और ठंड होने वाली है।

मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र शिमला ने 11 से 13 जनवरी तक प्रदेश के मध्य एवं उच्च पर्वतीय इलाकों में और तेज शीत लहर की चेतावनी जारी की है। प्रदेश में 16 जनवरी तक प्रदेश में मौसम साफ रहेगा। हिमाचल के कई इलाकों में इन दिनों पारा शून्य से नीचे चल रहा है। बुधवार को भी मनाली, केलांग, कल्पा, सुंदरनगर और भुंतर जैसे क्षेत्रों में तापमान माइनस में रिकार्ड किया गया।

कोलकाता में फिर
लुढ़का पारा

कोलकाता @ पत्रिका ब्यूरो : पश्चिम बंगाल में सर्दी का सितम जारी है। कोलकाता, दक्षिण 24 परगना और नदिया जिले को छोड़कर बाकी जिलों में तापमान 10 डिग्री सेल्सियस से कम हो गया है। दार्जिलिंग में पारा 2 डिग्री पर लुढ़क आया है। कड़क की सर्दी से लोग परेशान हैं। सर्दी से बचाव के लिए लोग अलाव का सहारा ले रहे हैं। सड़क यातायात सेवा बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रही है। बुधवार को कोलकाता में न्यूनतम तापमान 10.9 डिग्री रिकार्ड किया जो सामान्य से 3.1 डिग्री कम है।

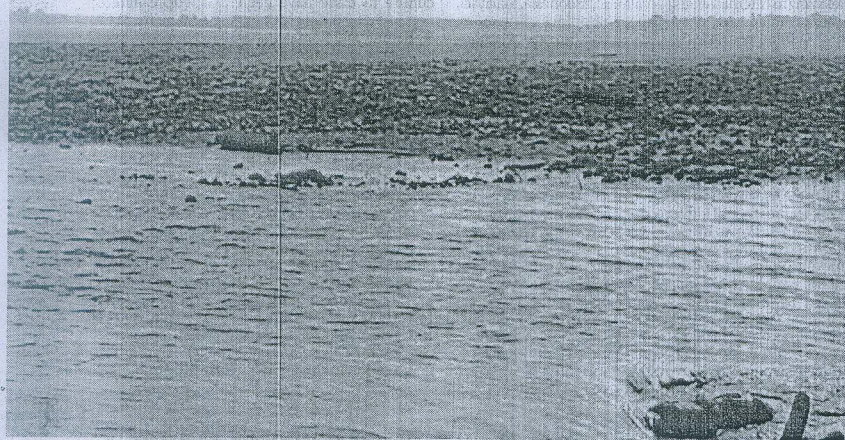
Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

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The threat posed by river Siang



RAKHEE BHATTACHARYA

The otherwise placid frontier state of Arunachal Pradesh suddenly shot into national news last month as the pristine waters of its river Siang had mysteriously turned black near Pasighat town from the presence of 'cement-like thick materials' coming from Chinese territories through which the river flows after originating in the Jima Yangzong glacier near Mount Kailash in Tibet. Fingers were therefore pointed at China which is accused of constructing tunnels to divert the river's waters to its parched Taklamakan desert areas in the restive northern province of Xinjiang.

There were also reports that a 6.4-magnitude earthquake on November 17 had triggered massive landslides in this geologically active region, about 400 kms from Pasighat, and the resulting debris carried by the river was responsible for the darkening of its waters. The contamination led to massive loss of aquatic lives, and preliminary laboratory reports

confirmed the presence of heavy slag and turbidity whose count rose to 425 Nephelometric Turbidity Units against the normal range of 12-15, rendering the waters unsafe for all life. Siang is part of Asia's most important trans-boundary river system feeding China, India and Bangladesh. The 2,880 km-long river flows 1,600 kms through southern Tibet as Yarlung Tsangpo before entering Arunachal Pradesh at the 'Great Bend' as Siang, then flows downstream into Assam as Brahmaputra before entering Bangladesh as Padma to finally merge into the Bay of Bengal. It is the life-blood of India's Northeast and Bangladesh. As such, given China's economic and military ambitions in the region, such phenomenon cannot just be ignored simply as 'natural occurrence'. It has once again exposed the vulnerability of Arunachal Pradesh, which has been a victim of the 'China factor' on territorial issues since colonial times, adding a new threat to this ecologically sensitive region.

China's spectacular economic expansion over the past two decades extensively depleted not only its own natural resources but also those of its neighbours like Myanmar. This has created intense pressure on the supply side to meet the ever-rising demand of the Chinese economy including energy and natural resources, and forced China to reframe its strategy of building surplus reserves from every possible source. As pointed out by security expert Wasbir Hussain, a UN report shows that by 2030, China's water demand will surpass 800 billion cubic metres, while currently it possesses only seven per cent of the world's freshwater supplies serving 21 per cent of the world's population. China is now termed as a 'water-poor' nation.

To meet its huge demand-supply gap, China is conspicuously moving beyond its territorial boundaries, exploiting river basins across its neighbourhood. Arunachal Pradesh with its vast water resources is a nat-

ural target of this strategy. River Siang alone is estimated to have water energy reserves amounting to 68 million kilowatts. A feasibility study made by Chinese scientists in 2003 of its mega hydropower Zangmu dam project had identified the potential to divert 200 billion cubic meters of water annually to China from this river system, which will have extremely worrisome consequences for downstream riparian countries like India and Bangladesh. The dam was constructed and operationalised in 2015, and the first generating unit of the \$1.5 billion plant located 3,300 metres above sea level has a capacity to generate 38,000 megawatts of power — twice that of China's Three Gorges Dam. At least four more dams in the same area are under various stages of construction near the 'Great Bend' to divert water of this river system, to China's arid northern areas to augment their agricultural and industrial growth.

This monstrous economic agenda of China is bound to create serious imbalances and ecological degradation all over. According to its own 2013 report, during the past two decades, China has lost more than 28,000 of its rivers. Besides, China's wetlands have shrunk by nearly nine per cent to make way for massive infrastructure projects since 2003. These multipurpose projects are capable of regulating and diverting the flow of any river and degrading the water quality like the blackening of Siang river at Pasighat Valley.

Energy policy expert Ryan Hodum had pointed out in 2007 that construction of dams on this trans-boundary river system, though highly beneficial for China, would be devastating for India's Northeast and Bangladesh. These dams can drastically reduce the total water flow in these regions by as much as 60 per cent, besides inflicting serious ecological damage affecting 1.3 billion people, or 20 per cent of the world's population who inhabit the river basins in China, India and Bangladesh. These three countries which share this river waters are also the world's first, second, and seventh most populous countries, all of which are facing severe problems from water scarcity and rising demand for power generation. Over the next two decades, the annual per capita water availability in the basin will decline by 13 to 35 per cent, making water even more scarce which may lead to heightened anxiety and disputes between these countries, if not a 'war over water'.

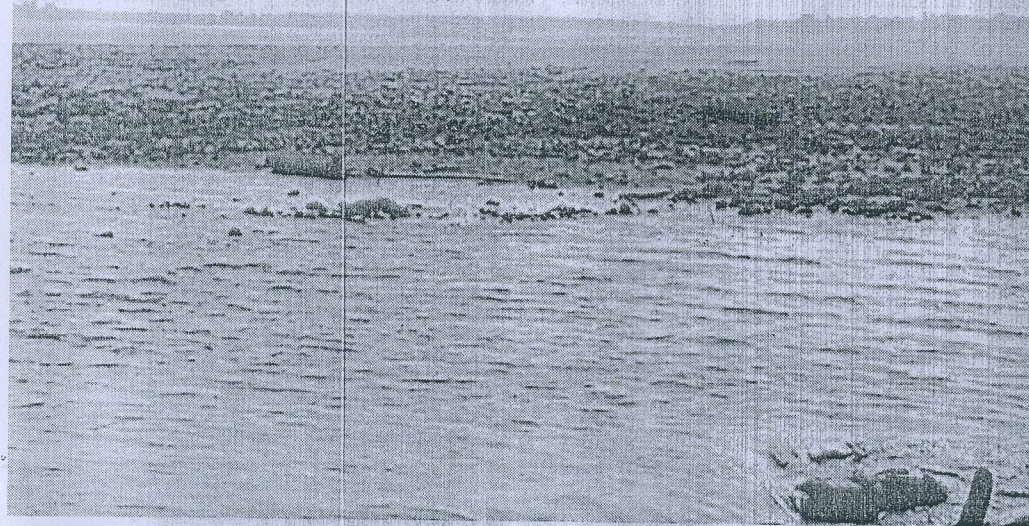
The Siang Valley of Arunachal Pradesh is also inhabited by two prominent indigenous communities, Adi and Galo, who live across 23 villages on the banks of the river. The Siang basin with about 80 per cent forest cover having 1,349 plant species and 1,197 animal and fish species provides their livelihood. But its immense hydropower potential has already exposed the valley to dam construction activities even by the India, which would certainly result in inundation of their traditional rice fields and disturb ecological balance. Thus not only Chinese designs, but Indian strategy also militate against the interests and rights of the indigenous people, and have provoked several anti-dam movements in the region.

The situation therefore demands urgent policy initiatives both at domestic and international levels. Besides bilateral engagements between China and India, sub-regional cooperation within the existing BCIM framework can be utilised to frame a comprehensive energy strategy, including sharing of resources and information for sustainable growth and inclusive development of the region. India has concerns over China not sharing hydrological data on the flow of the Siang through Chinese territory. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and China in 2002 to co-ordinate data-sharing pertaining to water levels, water discharge, rainfall and diversion of river water. In 2006, both governments agreed to establish an expert-level institutional mechanism to discuss trans-boundary river issues, but the results have not so far been encouraging.

China's dire water scarcity combined with its uniquely advantageous upper riparian position have given it the opportunity to exploit and divert the flow of water, the consequences of which are directly affecting India's Northeast, making China a 'hydro-hegemon' in the region. Given the undercurrent of contemporary India-China relations, one cannot expect any meaningful cooperation towards developing a joint strategy anytime soon. Rather disputes over water resources have potential to trigger conflicts and tensions. All the three affected nations therefore need to put serious efforts to frame an alternative sustainable energy strategy to protect both the fragile ecology and traditional livelihood of this entire region.

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