

News item/letter/article/editorial published on July 15.7.2015 in the

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Nav Ekarat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.F. Chronicle

A & J (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Bhiz

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

MONSOON TRACKER

Dry July

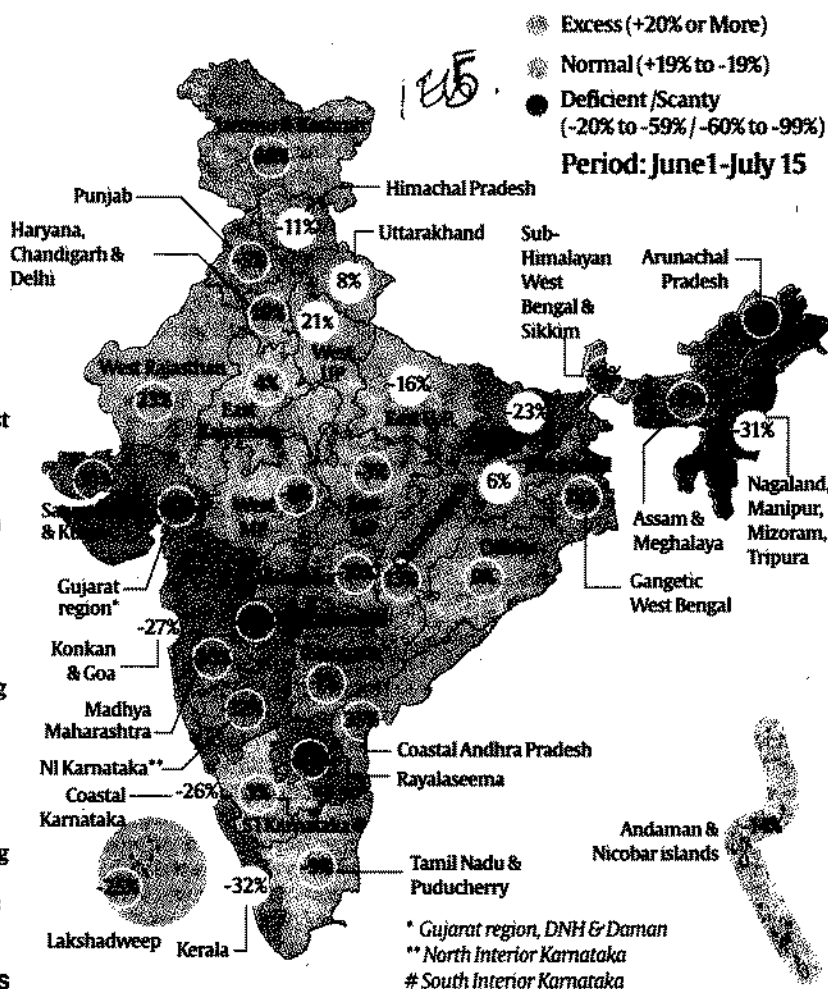
AFTER A WET June that saw the country receive 15.8% above long period average (LPA) rainfall, the current month is turning out to be rather parched.

JULY HAS so far recorded 32.5% deficient rains. Barring Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, western Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand, rainfall has been below LPA levels across most of India this month. The entire belt from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, western Madhya Pradesh and the whole of south India have posted deficient precipitation during July 1-15.

BUT GIVEN the good June showers, cumulative rainfall for the current monsoon season is still only 6.1 per cent below the LPA till July 15, making it 'normal' on the whole. Over three-fourths of India's area has registered excess or normal rainfall.

GUJARAT, Maharashtra (especially Marathwada) and northern Karnataka are the regions undergoing prolonged dry spells, which could have a bearing on pulses and oilseeds production in view of the moisture stress experienced by the already planted crop.

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News item/letter/articles/editorial published on Feb 16-17, 2015 in the

Hindustan Times ✓
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The Times of India (I.D.)
Indian Express
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and documented in Ehagireth/English/8 Publicity Section, CMC

Hindon tributary chokes under garba

KILLED In Muzaffarnagar alone, the river Kali receives effluents and municipal discharge from about 34 major units

Peeyush Khandelwal

peeyush.khandelwal@hindustantimes.com

DEOBAND/MUZAFFARNAGAR/MEERUT: Puran is now 75 but still eagerly tells everyone how he spent hours playing in the rippling waters of the Kali that gushed out of dozens of sluices built on a British-era bridge over the river.

But not anymore. The outlets, fondly known as Bavan Darra, which were built to let river water pass, now stand dry and exposed as sewage has reduced the once-rampaging river to a dirty trickle.

Only a small stream of clear water flows outside the village of Malira now, finding its

way haphazardly among a crowd of weeds and bushes.

"We just have this stream where one can find small fish and a little fresh water. But the village drains are adding to the contamination. Once we used to drink the water here while we took cattle for grazing along the banks. Not any longer," Puran says.

Kali, once a healthy tributary of the Hindon and lifeline to hundreds of vil-

lages in Uttar Pradesh's Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, is now struggling to survive, choking under tonnes of garbage and industrial effluents.

The confluence of the Kali with the now-dead Hindon mirrors its decay. Hundreds of tall trees dot the area with rolling meadows and lush greenery adding to the scenic beauty of the spot. But no tourist ever comes to the area.

"No one visits this place due to the foul smell and the toxic black water. If farmers use this water for irrigation, crops die. Even the cattle refuse to drink the river water," says 65-year-old Balbir Singh.

The Kali originates from the jungles near Haridwar and flows through Muzaffarnagar district before merging with the Hindon in Meerut district.

But in the industrial stretch of Muzaffarnagar alone, the river receives effluents and municipal discharge from at least 34 major units, including paper mills, tanneries, sugar mills and dairy plants.

To add to its woes, a massive drain near the Begrajpur village flushes thousands of litres of green-coloured toxic sludge into the Kali.

No one visits this place due to the foul smell and the toxic black water. If farmers use this water for irrigation, crops die. Even the cattle refuse to drink the river water.

BALBIR SINGH, 65-year-old farmer

"Residents here have recurrent health issues such as skin diseases, stomach disorders even as foul smell emanates round-the-clock. The massive drain flows through our village on one side and the Kali on the other. In between, we are struggling to save the next generation from their adverse effects," said Gopi Chand, a villager from Begrajpur.

A series of studies by the Central Pollution Control Board confirmed their fears. A 2011 report found that a stretch of the Kali between Muzaffarnagar and its confluence with the Hindon has alarmingly low levels of dissolved oxygen, necessary for aquatic life to survive.

The situation was so dire that in

particular stretches, the Kali had even lower oxygen level than the Hindon, which receives industrial and municipal discharge from all over western Uttar Pradesh.

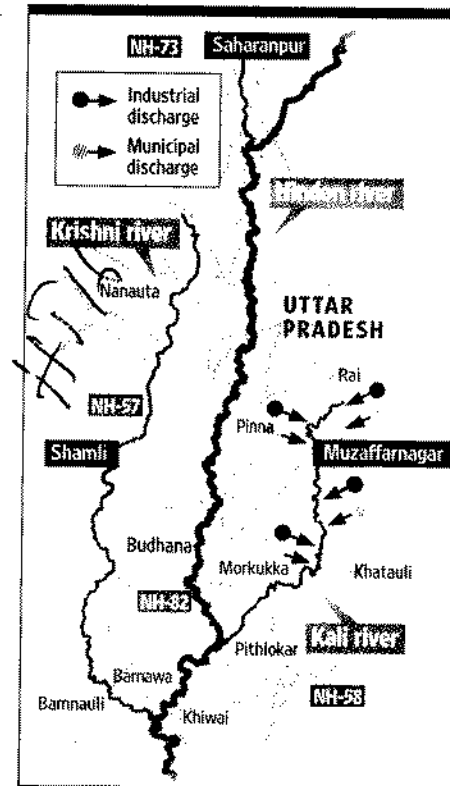
"The river water was clean until the factory discharges arrived nearly 25-30 years back. People here are fed up with the state of affairs. Hand pump and bore wells are the only sources of water but they too pump out filthy and foul smelling water," said Balbir Singh.

Several stretches of the Kali were marred by 'moderate' and 'heavy' levels of pollution in terms of biological water quality, a CPCB study showed.

But the river hasn't just turned into a filthy drain, it is adding to the already-alarming levels of pollution in the Hindon.

After the Hindon absorbs the Kali's wastes, it flows further downstream to Baghpat, where it meets the sewage-laden Krishna.

It then snakes towards Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar in the national capital region, where it meets the choked Yamuna and adds its tons of industrial discharge. The lethal pollution, very literally, is coming home for the residents of Delhi.



TRACKING RIVERS KALI'S FLOW

90 km

Tributary of the river Hindon: areas of Haridwar, Saharanpur, Shamli and Meerut districts with Hindon near Pithlok vil

64 km Major length covered under Muzaffarnagar

170 cusecs Average non-rain

10,000 cusecs

The river receives discharge from 34 industries at various points. Muzaffarnagar at Bhopa Road, Rohana Kalan, Mansoorpur, and Begrajpur. These include tanneries, sugar mills, distilleries, etc.

Major drains into Kali: Rai, main Muzaffarnagar drain, Morkukka, Pinna, Haridwar

Why & Wherefore of Floods

IF THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN EROSION CONTROL AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT, THE VULNERABLE SECTIONS OF THE POPULACE CAN NEVER BE SPARED THE ANNUAL SCOURGE OF FLOODS. LET INDIA'S TRYST WITH FLOOD CONTROL BE UNDERTAKEN WITH VIGOUR. INNOVATIVE BUNDS, AS DESIGNED BY IIT, CAN HELP PREVENT FLOODS AND THEREBY SAVE PUBLIC EXPENSE ON RELIEF AS WELL

Water is vital for the sustenance of life on Earth. Sweet water, a gift of Nature, falls on land in the form of rain and is "runoff" through networks of channels. This takes the shape of tributary streams that merge with rivers. The rivers are the final drainage channels that discharge water into the seas to keep lands dry and habitable. Rain water is stored in aquiferous strata of the Earth, existing below the ground, through absorption. The capacity of the land to absorb water depends on various characteristics, such as ground slopes, soil conditions, forest covers and topography and also on natural factors like temperature and wind during rainfall.

When the capacity of a river at any point is not adequate to carry the water, it overflows the banks resulting in floods. For a river, the sources of water are catchment rain, the release from dams, and glaciers. Of the total rainfall in a particular area, only a part is absorbed. The soil erosion raises the river-beds, thereby reducing their carrying capacities. The annual phenomenon of reduction in cubature of rivers is the genesis of floods in India. To counter this phenomenon, side-embankments are constructed and raised to contain river water and protect the adjacent land. Floods occur whenever and wherever these embankments are breached. It is, therefore, imperative for comprehensive flood control measures to address the problems of an annual rise in the level of riverbeds and breaches in riverside protective embankments.

Surface vegetation binds the soil, retards rainfall runoff velocity to allow more absorption in ground aquifers below and also reduces surface soil erosion. Incidentally, Nature's forest covers are almost disappearing in catchment lands as well as in dam reservoir sites due to the human demand to sustain civilisation. Again, afforestation is a slow process and its result-oriented implementation is suspect. We need to opt for catchment rain water harvesting by resuscitating all marshes, existing ponds/tanks (public or private) and excavating if necessary, additional lands deep enough to conserve the entire quantum of annual catchment rain. These water bodies also dampen the runoff velocity of rain, reduce erosion of denuded soil surfaces, and act as silt taps to ensure that very little of eroded surface sediments are transported into the rivers.

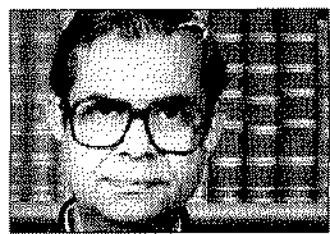
Rainwater harvesting also helps recharge of the subsoil and raises water tables. The conserved water can be used as the source of rural drinking water, minor irrigation, commercial fisheries and other beneficial activities. The process is not expensive and can also generate rural employment. It has been estimated that in West Bengal, around three per cent to five per cent of the catchment area can be

to be reserved as rainwater storage reservoirs to contain the entire annual rainfall.

Ironically, our source of sweet water, in the form of rain, is presently wasted into the seas during floods. The factors responsible are mismanagement and lack of foresight.

The other major factor behind floods is the breach-prone riverside protective embankments. Earthen bunds are the traditional method of protection against floods. During heavy rain or release of excess water from dams, the embankments become vulnerable to breaches because of the poor quality of soil. When the river Kosi breached its embankment in 2008 and devastated Bihar, IIT Kharagpur had wanted to develop breach resistant flood preventive river bunds. The relevant faculty collaborated with an alumnus who had developed a low-cost rural employment oriented innovative composite material technology (CMT) using reinforced concrete, bamboo, bricks and local labour. CMT was successfully applied to control river bank erosion, to construct diversion spurs and guide walls in Kolkata Port's river training projects in the Hooghly and the Estuary in the 1970s and Eighties. Unfortunately in 1986, the port authorities preferred a foreign technology and stopped indigenous CMT's use in port operations under a verbal order, to introduce and accommodate synthetic mats. Since then, the utility of this technology can be studied only in technical journals.

Taking cue from these journals, IIT Kharagpur picked up manually useable reinforced concrete tripod anchor, an ingredient of CMT, to design breach-resistant flood preventive protective river bunds. The design envisages "resisting walls" of precast concrete and earth inside the earthen bunds to withstand the onslaught of rivers and protect



TARUN KUMAR CHOUDHURY

countryside from floods. The concrete material was fine-tuned and its reinforcement was modified to make it stable and less costly. It has been named "spider" for its ability to be interlinked. The process cannot be swept off by river currents and waves. This has been established in laboratory tests. Given the provision of spider toe and rib walls, the structure cannot be breached by "external river forces" and its estimated cost is

around Rs 3 crore per kilometer for a 4.5m high bund.

When Cyclone Aila devastated the Sunderbans in 2009 wiping out around 180 km of protective bunds and West Bengal Government sought suggestions from IIT Kharagpur, the innovative non-breachable bund was recommended, and readily accepted. However, there was no response to the formal technical offer, made in November 2009. Again IIT presented the outline of the technology at the workshop organised by Department of Science and Technology (DST) Government of India in June 2011, and was advised to approach state governments, as river erosion and flood control were under their jurisdiction. When there was change of dispensation in West Bengal, IIT again renewed the offer, this time with a demonstration through a wooden model before the State Irrigation minister. There was still no response. Meanwhile, the government is reportedly planning to construct concrete bunds in the Sunderbans at a cost of Rs 10 crore per kilometre.

If the Government does not encourage innovation in erosion control and flood management, the vulnerable section of the populace can never be spared the annual scourge of floods. Let India's tryst with flood-control be undertaken with vigour. Innovative bunds, as designed by IIT, can help prevent floods and thereby save public expenditure on relief as well.



GHAZIABAD: Scarcity of potable water is not the only problem people living in the catchment areas of the Hindon and its tributaries are facing. The high level of pollution in the rivers has also severely affected human health and biodiversity in the area.

An independent research in 2007 revealed the mismanagement of water and dangerously high pollution levels both in the Hindon and groundwater throughout its catchment area. The study also reported pesticides and heavy metals.

A detailed health survey was conducted at some villages in the catchment area as part of the 2007 study. The report highlighted debilitating illnesses and even deaths that have been attributed to contaminated drinking water.

Concerned about the pathetic state of the river and drinking water contamination in the three rivers - Hindon, Krishni and Kali — retired senior scientist Dr Chandra Vir Singh moved the National Green Tribunal.

"The pollution is affecting nearly 354 villages located near the three rivers. Earlier this year, we got water samples from about a dozen hand pumps tested near the drains and industries in Muzaffarnagar district. The tests, conducted by an approved laboratory, found the presence of heavy metals exceeding prescribed limits at several locations," Singh said.

"A similar situation was found near Pithlokar village at the confluence point of the rivers Hindon and Kali. There have been instances where babies were born crippled due to ill effects of contamination. The river water has no dissolved oxygen and high levels of biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand," he added.

An 1998-99 study, Pollution Potential of Pesticides in the river Hindon, conducted by the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, found the presence of organic pesticides such as benzene hexa chloride and dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane in Hindon water.

Another independent research in 2003 conducted on the impact of paper mill effluents in the Hindon said it would cause a mortality rate of 50%-80% for a commonly found fish - *barilius bendelisis*.

The study said over a period of time the water used for irrigating rice fields in the area would adversely effect the crop yield.



* The 55-year-old former pradhan of Bhanhera Khemchand in Saharanpur suffers from tuberculosis. Many people in the area are battling diseases because of the polluted rivers.

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and documented at Bhupathi/English & Publicity Section, CWC.

Village activists launch padyatras, wage graffiti war

HT Correspondent

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BAGHPAT/SAHARANPUR/GHAZIABAD: Given the seriousness of the pollution in Hindon and its tributaries, a group of people are raising awareness about the problem by undertaking 'padyatras' or journeys by foot.

Under the banner of Jal Biradari, an organisation of professionals and villagers, about a dozen people from Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Baghpat and other areas in Western Uttar Pradesh have launched padyatras to make people aware about the situation.

"For a river's revival and rejuvenation, one needs to understand the concept of the river and should know how it flows. We need to understand that thousands of people who live along the river and have high dependence over the water," says Vikrant Sharma, an activist from Jal Biradari.

Krishna Kant, another river activist from Baghpat, said padyatras are the only means to sensitise villagers about keeping their rivers clean.

"We carry paint in our vehicles. Wherever we find a suitable spot, we resort to graffiti through which we urge people to save rivers. All expenses are met from our own pockets. Professionals from all streams are part of our group during the padyatras. They are eager to know



■ River activist Krishna Kant paints a message on the walls of a tube well near Barnawa in Baghpat district.

the river. The river's health cannot be just described with handful of test-sample reports with claims and counter claims about the increasing or decreasing pollution levels," he said.

In 2004, Kant travelled across the Hindon in Western UP on his bike and identified nearly 400 villages located near the river areas where the message had

to be spread.

"For revival and preservation of our rivers, we need to understand its demography, drains, industrial belts and villages located nearby... Nowadays, youngsters in villages have mobiles and are connected to the social media. They are becoming our vital partners to spread the messages," Kant said.

▶ We cannot entirely blame the industrial effluents and pollution control board officials. It is hard for them to travel great distances and check which industry discharges untreated effluents... Community participation has become vital for the river's revival.

VIKRANT SHARMA, activist from Jal Biradari

▶ There have been instances where babies were born crippled due to ill effects of contamination. The river water has no dissolved oxygen and high levels of biochemical oxygen demand.

DR CHANDRA VIR SINGH, senior scientist

▶ The villages have direct dependency over the river and the entire society has indirect responsibility to save rivers... Nowadays, youngsters are becoming vital partners to spread the messages.

KRISHNA KANT, river activist

THE STATE OF OUR RIVERS

HT's five-part series looks at the Hindon and its tributaries



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बारिश से बदहाल हुआ हावड़ा



**जायसवाल अस्पताल में
घुटने तक लगा पानी**

**जल निकासी के लिए
लगाए गए 27 पंप**

हावड़ा @ पत्रिका. तेज बारिश होने से हावड़ा जिले के कई क्षेत्र पानी से लबालब भर गया है। बुधवार को हुई तेज बारिश ने हावड़ा नगर निगम के अधिकांश वार्डों में जलजमाव हो गया है। इससे इलाके के लोगों की परेशानी बढ़ गई। शहर के बनारस रोड, पंचाननतल्ला रोड, बेलिलियस रोड, डैनेज कैनाल रोड सहित कई इलाकों में बारिश का पानी जमा हो गया है। जलजमाव के कारण इन इलाकों के यातायात पर भी असर पड़ा है। घुसुड़ी स्थित टी.एल. जायसवाल अस्पताल में भी बारिश का पानी जमा हो गया है। इस

अस्पताल में घुटने तक पानी लगने के कारण अस्पताल की सेवाएं बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुई। रोगियों और उनके परिजनों को अस्पताल में आने-जाने में काफी परेशानी हुई।

जानकारी के मुताबिक हावड़ा के शिवपुर और शालीमार के कुछ इलाकों के अस्सला बामनगाछी, बी रोड, सी रोड, रामचरण सेठ रोड, बेलगछिया के रोड, जे. रोड, एफ. रोड, देशप्राण शशमल रोड, मुसलमान पाड़ा, गजानन बस्ती, धर्मतल्ला रोड, कुंजोपाड़ा, फकीर बगान, मुखराम कनौरिया रोड, आर पी बैरक, आईसी बोस रोड, टंडेल बगान आदि इलाके में भी बारिश का पानी भर गया है। अधिक जल जमाव के कारण इन क्षेत्रों की ऑर्टों सेवाएं प्रभावित हुई। इसके अलावा दासनगर, बंदर बागान, विवेकानंद कॉलोनी की विभिन्न गलियों में भी बारिश का पानी जमा हो गया है।

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मानसून के डेढ़ महीने में छह फीसदी कम बारिश

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

चिंताजनक

मानसून के डेढ़ महीनों में उम्मीद के विपरीत हालांकि ज्यादातर हिस्सों में अच्छी बारिश हुई है। इसके बावजूद सूखे का खतरा पूरी तरह से टलता नहीं है। अभी बारिश में छह फीसदी की कमी है, लेकिन मौसम विभाग को अब भी आने वाले दिनों में इस कमी के गहराने की आशंका है। 20 संभागों में ही अब तक सामान्य बारिश दर्ज की गई है।

मौसम विभाग जुलाई और अगस्त में पहले ही कम बारिश की आशंका जता चुका है। उसके अनुसार एक जून से 15 जुलाई तक सामान्य से छह फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है। यह आंकड़ा फिलहाल सामान्य बारिश के दायरे में ही आता है। मगर 12 संभाग अब भी सूखे की चपेट में हैं। इनमें बिहार, गुजरात का ज्यादातर हिस्सा, महाराष्ट्र के ज्यादातर हिस्से, मराठवाड़ा, रायलसीमा, तटीय

- उत्तर-पश्चिम में अच्छी बारिश के बावजूद कमजोर मानसून
- 20 संभागों में ही अब तक सामान्य बारिश, 12 सूखे की चपेट में

कनारक और पूर्वोत्तर के कुछ हिस्से शामिल हैं। बिहार में सामान्य से 23 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है।

मौसम विभाग ने जुलाई में सामान्य 92 और अगस्त में सिर्फ 90 फीसदी बारिश होने का अनुमान जताया है। हालांकि इस बार उत्तर पश्चिम भारत में पश्चिमी विक्षोभों की सक्रियता के चलते अच्छी बारिश हो गई है और इन मौसमी घटनाओं से उत्तर-पश्चिमी भारत में मानसून जल्दी छा गया है। इससे बुवाई अच्छी हो गई है लेकिन इस महीने के अंत में और अगले महीने होने वाली बारिश भी खेती के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

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

725(A), North, Sewa Bhawan,
 R.K. Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 16/7/2015

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.

[Signature]
 Assistant Director (publicity)
 16/7/2015

Encl: As stated above.

~~Editor, Bhagirath (English) & Publicity~~

[Signature]
 16.7.15

Director (T.D.)

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

दिनांक 16 जुलाई 2015 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

✓ नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)



देश के कई इलाकों में मानसून की रफ्तार धीमी हो रही है। फिलहाल यह उत्तर-पूर्व में ज्यादा सक्रिय है।

दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में 17 जुलाई से एक बार फिर बारिश का दौर शुरू होने के आसार हैं, जो पांच दिनों तक चल सकता है।

गुरुवार को पश्चिम बंगाल के उपहिमालयी इलाकों, सिक्किम, असम, मेघालय में कई जगह भारी बारिश होगी।



सं > नई दिल्ली > गुरुवार, 16 जुलाई 2015 > पेज 16

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
भारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Haryana not letting us tame Ghaggar: Govt

AMAN SOOD
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

PATIALA, JULY 15

The tussle between Punjab and Haryana over water sharing just got more intense. With Punjab not willing to release water in the Hansi-Butana canal, the Haryana government was not letting the Punjab government canalise the Ghaggar near Khanauri that was located on the interstate border, said sources. The Punjab government wants to complete the work to stop Ghaggar flooding its villages every monsoon.

Sources said the state government had gone out of its way to strengthen the embankment of the Bhakra Main Line (BML) Canal in Sangrur to ensure Haryana got 1,450 cusecs instead of 1,050 cusecs starting May 1. The state government expected that the Haryana government would in return let it canalise 13 km of Ghaggar. However, Haryana has now repomed-

ly backtracked. Sources said the Haryana Irrigation Department had not been letting Punjab government complete the work for the past two years. This resulted in crops on over 500 acres in 10 villages from Makraurh Sahib to Karhail getting inundated as Ghaggar breached its banks.

Haryana claims it is unable to get its legitimate share of 3.5 million-acre-foot (MAF) of Ravi-Beas water since the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal has not been built. At present, Haryana gets over 1.65 MAF water through the existing BML canal.

Haryana wants the BML be connected to the intra-state Hansi-Butana canal to draw part of its share of the Ravi-Beas waters. The canal was built in 2007 at a cost of Rs 400 crore, but it couldn't be put to use. Punjab opposed it, saying it doesn't have surplus water.

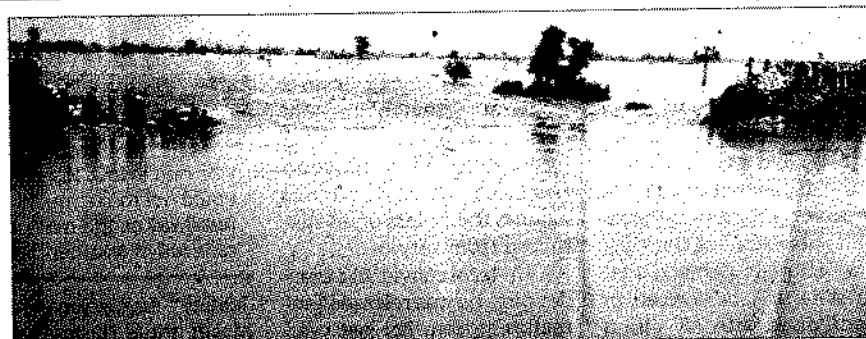
Bhem Sen Garg, Nagar Council Moonak, president,

said, "The Irrigation Department completed the widening and canalising work on the 17 km stretch of Ghaggar in Punjab, but the remaining 13 km stretch is incomplete. He said they were told that Haryana was adamant at not allowing Punjab complete the work."

"The government needs to take concrete measures to resolve the matter as more and more water has been flowing into our fields for the past two days," said Moonak farmer Harmandeep Singh.

Kahan Singh Pannu, Secretary, Irrigation, Punjab, said the Haryana government was trying to settle scores with Punjab. "We have time and again taken up the matter with the Centre-appointed Ghaggar Standing Committee, but to no avail."

Punjab Irrigation Minister Sharanjit Singh Dhillon said, "I have scheduled a meeting with the Haryana Irrigation Minister for next week. I will discuss the matter with him then."



The Ghaggar breaches its bank in Moonak on Wednesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO: RAJESH SACHAR

BREACH IN GHAGGAR, 4 VILLAGES FLOODED

Sangrur: Nearly 5,000 acres in four villages in Moonak were flooded as the Ghaggar breached its banks at two locations on Wednesday. Though the breach that occurred near Andana village was plugged, the water flowing through the 80-ft wide breach in Fulad village, near Moonak, is yet to be stopped. The breach near Fulad village resulted in Fulad, Salemgarh, Makror Sahib and Moonak villages getting flooded. — TNS

Tussle over water sharing

- The state government reportedly strengthened the embankment of the Bhakra Main Line (BML) Canal to ensure Haryana got 1,450 cusecs instead of 1,050 cusecs starting May 1
- The state government expected that the Haryana government would in return let it canalise 13 km of Ghaggar
- However, Haryana has reportedly backtracked
- Haryana wants the BML be connected to the Hansi-Butana canal to draw part of its share of the Ravi-Beas water

“Our farmers are facing losses as the Ghaggar overflows and despite the whole area falling in Punjab, we cannot start the work without consent from Haryana”

KS Pannu, SECRETARY, IRRIGATION DEPT

भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
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विषय : दिनांक 16 जुलाई 2015 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संदर्भ : उपरोक्तानुसार

हस्ताक्षर
16/7/2015
(सहायक निदेशक)

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.)

निष्पत्ति
16/7/2015

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साईट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)

राधा 16/7/2015