

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

दिनांक: 01.10.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंजना

01.10.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विन्तु-सिंह
01.10.2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रवीण कुमार
01-10-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, क. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



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Late deluge brings Bihar to knees, floods east UP

PATNA HIT HARD Hospitals waterlogged, hundreds including Dy CM rescued

HT Correspondents
letters@hindustantimes.com

PATNA/NEW DELHI: A late September torrential deluge pummeled large swathes of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar over the past 72 hours as flood waters swamped government offices, inundated hospital wards and marooned the houses of senior politicians. The death toll across four states stood at 138 on Monday.

The worst hit was Bihar's capital Patna, where 1.6 million of its two million residents battled water-logging, said the state disaster relief office, exposing the city's poor drainage and infrastructure system. Many residents said they were forced to live with no power or phone lines for two days as rising waters snapped communication lines and electricity supply.

The showers in the city were the second heaviest in 50 years and the weather office said the bulk of the September's rainfall was received in the past week.

"The situation is unprecedented. It is like a cloudburst," said SN Pradhan, director of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).



■ A rickshaw puller carrying his passengers through a waterlogged road in Patna on Monday.

PARWAZ KHAN/HT PHOTO

Bihar deputy chief minister Sushil Modi and his family were among 4,000 people rescued by relief personnel. Modi was seen being taken in an orange, inflatable rubber boat along with other people. Water also made its way into the residences of former chief ministers Satendra Narayan Singh and Jitan Ram Manjhi.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said he spoke to chief min-

ister Nitish Kumar about the floods. "Agencies are working with local administration to assist the affected. Centre stands ready to provide all possible further assistance that may be required," the PM tweeted.

Television visuals showed people wading through waist-deep water on arterial roads and flyovers partially submerged. Inflatable boats plied in several

CONTINUED ON P8

Country records highest monsoon rain in 25 years

Jayashree Nandi
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The 2019 southwest monsoon officially came to an end on Monday, with the India Meteorological Department announcing that the country had received the heaviest rainfall in 25 years, and classifying the weather pattern as 'above normal'.

The withdrawal of the monsoon, however, is likely to begin only around October 10 — the longest delay since data first started being recorded. The previous record for the biggest delay of the summer monsoon was in 1961: October 1. The monsoon usually starts withdrawing in the first week of September from northern India.

"Quantitatively monsoon seasonal rainfall was 110 per cent of its Long Period Average (LPA)," the IMD said. On Monday, Bihar received 1,468% above normal rainfall.

»P12



■ **PATNA:** Bihar Deputy CM Sushil Kumar Modi (extreme right) and his family being rescued by a SDRF team on Monday.

PTI



■ **MALDA:** Inundated wards of the Malda Medical College and Hospital in West Bengal on Monday.

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expert speak



...three reasons for delayed monsoon withdrawal this year— neutral El Nino conditions at the end of season, positive Indian Ocean Dipole and development of successive low pressure systems.

M MOHAPATRA,
IMD director general

...in the last 10 to 12 years, monsoon has been withdrawing after September 20 which can be linked to extra-tropical systems which are bringing rains in September.

AK SRIVASTAVA, Head of climate change research division, IMD Pune

...we cannot immediately attribute this delay to climate change. Scientific spirit says we should wait a few years and observe these patterns to arrive at a conclusion.

SK DASH, Scientist, Centre for Atmospheric Research, IIT Delhi

Patna flooded, but monsoon rainfall still below normal

Abhishek Jha

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NEW DELHI: Large parts of Patna are facing a flood-like situation, with water entering homes and people being rescued in boats. Thirty-two people have died so far, while hundreds including the deputy chief minister of Bihar, Sushil Kumar Modi, had to be rescued. What led to these floods? It is not a result of rivers breaching their banks and entering the city. The cause is a four-day deluge, the highest in 119 years, after three months of deficient rains this monsoon season.

An HT analysis of daily rainfall data from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) shows that total rainfall in Patna between 26 to 29 September was 210.8 mm. The five years that come closest to the 210.8 mm rainfall received in the September 26-September 29 period in 2019 are 1963 (198.1 mm), 1960 (136.1 mm), 2007 (126.7 mm), 1989 (117.8 mm), and 1902 (116.8 mm).

To be sure, Patna is not the only city which has received abnormally high rainfall in the state of Bihar. The state has received 181.9 mm of rainfall from 26 to 29 September, which is significantly higher than the top five high rainfall years on these days. The state's rainfall (181.9 mm) appears smaller than the rainfall in Patna (210.8 mm) because rainfall for an area is the area-average of rainfall for its constituent units. For example, if Bihar was made up of two equal districts that received 50 mm and 0 mm rainfall for four days consecutively, the rainfall for Bihar as a whole would be (50+0)/2 mm or 25 mm for each of those four days. The total rainfall for Bihar for this four-day period would be 25*4 mm or 100 mm. The rainfall for the two units for the four-day period would be 50*4 mm and 0*4 mm or 200 mm and 0 mm. (See Chart 1)

What's ironical is the fact that total rainfall this year in both Patna and Bihar is less than the Long Period Average (LPA) rainfall. The total rainfall in Patna and Bihar was only 86% and 98% of LPA between June 1 and September 29. LPA is aver-

4-day rain floods Bihar

CHART 1 Years with highest rainfall (mm) in Sep 26-29 period

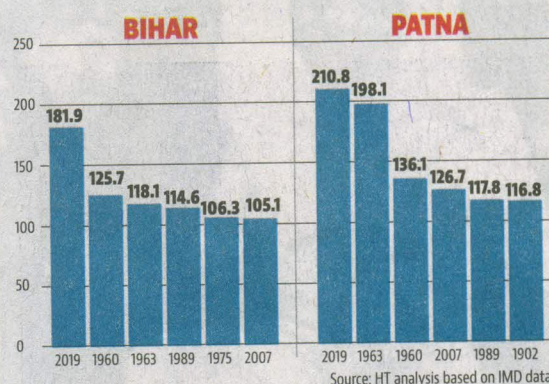


CHART 2 Departure from normal rainfall (%) in Bihar in 2019



age rainfall between 1951 and 2000.

If the week after September 25, 2019 is excluded, the monsoon rainfall for Patna and Bihar comes to -35% and -18% respectively. Another metric can be given to highlight the skewed nature of rainfall in Bihar this year. Out of the 121 days in the 2019 monsoon—June 1 to September 29—for which daily rainfall data is available for Bihar, 90 days saw lower-than-average rainfall in the state. (See Chart 2)

Within the state, there were regional differences. For example, although the state has received normal rainfall, seven of 38 districts (Arwal, Begus-

arai, Sheikhpura, Saharsa, Munger, Lakhisarai, and Katihar) remained rainfall deficient as on September 29. This means that the total rainfall received in these districts was 20% or more below the LPA. All these districts received "large excess" rainfall on September 29. Only four districts in the state—Buxar, Samastipur, Siwan, and Gopalganj—have received excess rainfall this monsoon. Almost three-fourths of the state (27 of 38 districts) will likely continue to be in the "normal" category this monsoon unless the rainfall on Monday can cover the gap to the 20% or above values of the districts' respective LPA.

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Heaviest monsoon rain in 25 years, says IMD

DELAYED WITHDRAWAL Monsoon may retreat by Oct 10, longest delay in recorded history

Jayashree Nandi
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The India Meteorological Department announced the end of the 2019 southwest monsoon season on Monday and said that the country had received the heaviest showers in 25 years with 110% of the long-period-average (LPA) rainfall.

But the withdrawal of the monsoon is likely to begin only around October 10—the longest delay since data first started being recorded. The last record for the longest delay of the summer monsoon was in 1961: October 1. The monsoon usually starts withdrawing in the first week of September from northern India.

The onset of the summer monsoon was late this year: June 8, and rainfall by deficient by 33% at the end of the month. But July, August and September received 105%, 115% and 152% of their LPA, respectively.

IMD had predicted a near normal monsoon at 96% of LPA in May but had not forecast the prolonged season.

"IMD had predicted the monsoon performance would be better in the second half compared to the first half. IMD's analysis on weakening of El Nino and development of a positive Indian Ocean Dipole and second half monsoon rainfall being above normal were thus proved correct. However, quantitatively, realised rainfall during second half was more than what IMD predicted," a statement by the agency said.

"We will not consider the rainfall received after this to be monsoon rainfall. It will be counted as post-monsoon season rainfall. IMD considers June, July, August and September as monsoon season," said M Mohapatra, director general, IMD.

A depression over Saurashtra and the adjoining Gujarat region has moved eastwards and is presently centered over northern parts of Gujarat region. It is very likely to move northeastwards



■ A man sits with a child on a cart in a flood-affected area following heavy rain in Patna on Monday.

PTI

MAPPING RAINFALL

After 1994 (110% of LPA*), rainfall received in 2019 (110 % of LPA) is the highest season rainfall received in the country

■ During 18 of the last 19 years (2001-2019), North-East India has received seasonal rainfall less than LPA with an exception of 2007 (110% of LPA).

■ Seasonal rainfall over North-east India is passing through a below normal epoch like it was during early 1950s to mid-1980s.

■ After 1931, this is the first time, the seasonal rainfall is more than LPA even after the June

rainfall deficiency was more than 30% of LPA.

■ After 1996 (119 % of LPA), this is the highest recorded August rainfall (115% of LPA).

■ This is the second highest September rainfall (152 of LPA), after 1917 (165% of LPA).

■ The highest cumulative rainfall during August-September (130 %) has been recorded in 2019 after 1983 (142 %)

*LPA is the average rainfall received by the country as a whole during the south-west monsoon, for a 50-year period

and weaken gradually into a well-marked low pressure area by October 1. Under its influence, widespread to very heavy rainfall is likely over Saurashtra, Kutch, north Gujarat region and south-east Rajasthan till October 2 and isolated heavy rain over north Gujarat region and East Rajasthan is also likely, said experts.

Climate scientists said the IMD had neither updated its monsoon withdrawal date for decades nor factored in changes in recent years. For the last 10 years, the monsoon is beginning its retreat after September 20.

"The northeast monsoon usually arrives in October. We don't have any update on the northeast monsoon yet," added Mohapatra.

in August out of which 282 were extremely heavy rainfall events, the highest in the past five years. The data on extreme events is yet to be compiled by IMD.

IMD officials said the delayed withdrawal of the monsoon is a feature of climate variability. "Monsoon withdrawal always begins from the northwest part of the country. The first and foremost condition to announce monsoon withdrawal is that rainfall should stop completely for about five days, there should be significant reduction in moisture and anticyclone flow should be established. None of this has happened yet," said K Sathi Devi, Head of the National Weather Forecasting Centre.

"June to September is the normal monsoon season but variability can happen. We need to see long-term data to conclude whether this is a result of climate change. Extreme rain events, however, can be definitely linked to climate change," said Pulak Guhathakurta, head, Climate Application and User Interface, Climate Research and Services at IMD Pune.

But projections made by a team of scientists at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) Pune based on various models show an intensification of the southwest monsoon and an increase in the mean monsoon rainfall by mid-century.

"A series of low-pressure systems from the Bay of Bengal are responsible for the monsoon's delayed withdrawal from Western Rajasthan this year. Conditions had become favourable for the monsoon's withdrawal from western Rajasthan around September 18. However, a low-pressure circulation [which seeded Tropical Cyclone Hikma in the Arabian Sea] changed the wind pattern over the state and caused a further delay in the monsoon's withdrawal," said Akshay Deoras, a doctoral researcher at the department of meteorology, University of Reading.

Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, two sub divisions received "large excess" (60% over LPA), 10 received excess (20% to 59% over LPA) and 19 got normal monsoon (-19% to 19% over LPA) rainfall. But five sub-divisions received deficient rainfall.

In Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh, the rainfall deficiency was roughly 42%. "On an average, about 20% of area of the country receives deficient or scanty rainfall during the monsoon season," the IMD said.

The defining feature of this year's monsoon was the high number of extreme rain events. For example, there were 1,269 weather stations reporting very heavy and extremely heavy rain

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RIDE TO SAFETY: Residents being rescued on an earth-mover following heavy rain in Patna on Monday. PTI

Rain batters UP, Bihar; toll 143

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 30

The death toll in rain-related incidents mounted to 143 in the country on Monday with several areas in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh still under water following incessant showers over the past few days.

The Met has forecast a long delayed withdrawal of monsoon and more rains for Patna, where several areas lie submerged. The Bihar disaster management department said the state government

PUNJAB, HARYANA TO SEE DELAYED HARVEST

Erratic weather pattern does not augur well for Punjab and Haryana farmers who are set to witness a delayed harvest. Several parts in the two states received over 100-mm rainfall in the last 24 hours, leading to flattening of crops.

had urged the Air Force to send a helicopter for air-dropping of food packets and oth-

er relief material. In UP, 900 prisoners had to be shifted to other jails after floodwaters entered the barracks of Ballia district jail located near the Ganga. Since Thursday, 93 persons have died in the state in rain-related incidents.

The Met department said the country had recorded the highest rainfall this monsoon since 1994, classifying it "above normal" as the season officially ended on Monday. — PTI

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Heavy Sept rains set to delay paddy harvest

PAU issues advisory, wants farmers to wait for a week

RUCHIKA M KHANNA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, SEPTEMBER 30

Erratic weather pattern seems to be the new normal in Punjab. The weatherman says that unlike the rest of India, where monsoon retreats by September, Punjab has seen higher than normal rains in the end of September.

This, however, does not augur well for the farmers, who are ready to harvest paddy crop and realise returns for their months of toil. With north eastern and southern part of the state receiving higher than normal rainfall in the past week and an overcast sky being predicted for another two-three days, farmers are at their wits' end. Rain at this point will add to the moisture content in paddy, making it unfit for procurement by food agencies. Thus, farmers have to delay the harvest.

This year, the paddy crop was sown a week in advance, and the crop had started arriving in the mandis last week. In

Will ensure smooth procurement: Ashu

Chandigarh: Food and Supplies Minister Bharat Bhushan Ashu on Monday said all preparations for paddy procurement season beginning October 1 were in place. To ensure smooth procurement, 1,734 purchase centres had been allotted to the procuring agencies. Several technological interventions had been introduced to bring about transparency and arrest malpractices, he added.



Khanna, commission agent Harbans Rosha told *The Tribune* that last week almost 3,000 quintals of non-basmati paddy had arrived before the rain started. "Since then, there have been no arrivals. Even the grain bought last week is lying in heaps without having been bought as official procurement will begin from Tuesday. I don't expect any arrivals for the next three-four days," he said.

The state received 137 mm rainfall in September. The farmers will have to

wait for at least a week after the rain stops to begin harvesting the crop.

Dr JS Mahal, Director, Extension, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), said they had issued advisories to farmers to delay harvesting in the wake of high rainfall on September 27 and 28. "The withdrawal of monsoon is likely to get delayed due to strengthening easterly wind and approaching western disturbance in this region. Thus, farmers have been advised not to irrigate the fields," he said.

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Water supply hit after high levels of ammonia found in Yamuna 1-H

Industrial waste forces 3 treatment plants to stop operations

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

Water supply in multiple areas in the city was affected on Monday as the water production fell by about 13% after high level of ammonia was found in the Yamuna water supplied by Haryana, according to the Delhi Jal Board.

Three water treatment plants in Chandrawal, Okhla, and Wazirabad had to be shut down. The situation is expected to improve by Monday midnight.

The pressure of water was low and people got water for lesser hours than usual in parts of North East Delhi, West Delhi, North Delhi,

Central Delhi, South Delhi, including Delhi Cantt, the DJB said.

Additional water

"High ammonia levels due to industrial waste being dumped into the Yamuna at Panipat has forced Chandrawal and Wazirabad Water Treatment Plants to stop operations. Haryana govt has assured Delhi that they will release additional water soon to dilute the presence of ammonia," Chief Minister said in a tweet.

He also said that he has directed the DJB to ensure no part of the Capital goes dry, even if it means diverting water from other plants to

Wazirabad.

"The water production fell by about 120 MGD [Million Gallons per Day] today. We had to use good water to dilute the water with high ammonia levels, as our plants can handle water with up to 1.2 PPM of ammonia," DJB vice-chairman Dinsh Mohania told *The Hindu*.

He said that Haryana has been releasing 1,000 cusecs of extra water.

"The affected areas where getting water at low pressure, but there was no area which went dry as we had directed water from other plants to the affected areas," Mr. Mohania said.

Delhi witnessed driest monsoon since 2014

City recorded 38% rainfall deficiency

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA H-1
NEW DELHI

In a year the rest of India witnessed "above-normal monsoon", the national capital recorded 38% rainfall deficiency, the lowest rainfall in the city since 2014, according to the India Meteorological Department.

An IMD official said the city recorded 404.1 mm rainfall this monsoon – from June 1 to September 30 – against the 30-year average of 648.9 mm, a shortfall of 38%. With 10% more rainfall than usual this year, India witnessed an 'above-normal' monsoon which officially ended on September 30, IMD data showed.

The Capital witnessed surplus rainfall in the last two years – 770.6 mm in 2018 and 672.3 mm in 2017.

Explaining why Delhi received less rainfall this year, Mahesh Palawat, vice-presi-

Light rain to keep pollution levels in check

NEW DELHI

Delhi may witness scattered rains over the next three-four days which will help reduce humidity and keep air quality within "satisfactory" levels, the IMD said on Monday.

"Until mid-October, there is no chance of smog from Punjab and Haryana to travel to Delhi-NCR as winds are blowing in the opposite direction," Mahesh Palawat of Skymet Weather said.

dent, Meteorology And Climate Change of Skymet Weather Services, said the weather systems that originated in the Bay of Bengal moved west, deviating from their usual north-westward path. That's the reason why central India witnessed an increase in rainfall and Indo-Gangetic plains recorded a decline in precipitation, he said.

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Scientists excavate 'ancient river' in Uttar Pradesh

The paleochannel linked the Ganga and the Yamuna near Prayagraj

JACOB KOSHY
NEW DELHI

The Union Water Ministry has excavated an old, dried-up river in Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad) that linked the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The aim is to develop it as a potential groundwater recharge source, according to officials at the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a body under the Union Jal Shakti Ministry that coordinates the cleaning of the Ganga.

The "ancient buried river" as it was described at a conference organised by the Ministry, is around 4 km wide, 45 km long and

consisted of a 15-metre-thick layer buried under soil.

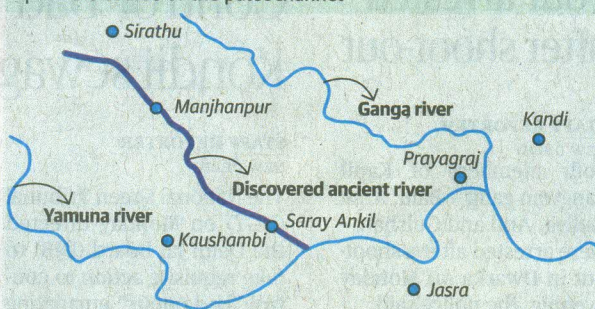
According to Executive Director, NMCG, D.P. Mathuria, the discovery was made last December by a team of scientists from the CSIR-NGRI (National Geophysical Research Institute) and the Central Groundwater Board during a helicopter-borne geophysical survey covering the Prayagraj and Kaushambi region in Uttar Pradesh.

These paleochannels reveal the course of rivers that have ceased to exist.

The newly discovered river, according to Mr. Mathuria, was a "buried

River unearthed

A team of scientists have discovered an "ancient buried river" that links the Ganga and the Yamuna. The map shows the possible course of the paleochannel



paleochannel that joins the Yamuna river at Durgapur village, about 26 km south of the current Ganga-Yamuna confluence at Prayagraj.

The genesis of the palaeochannel's discovery

followed a 2016 report of a seven-member committee, headed by Professor K.S. Valdiya of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), commissioned by

the Water Resources Ministry.

This report concluded that evidence from palaeochannels suggested that the mythological Saraswati river did indeed exist. They claimed to have based their conclusions on reports and maps of palaeochannels in north India and a separate, ongoing project by the Central Groundwater Board to map the aquifers (extremely deep stores of groundwater) of India.

"Knowledge on subsurface connectivity between Ganga and Yamuna rivers will play a very crucial role in planning of Ganga cleaning and protecting safe groundwater resources," Mr. Mathuria said.

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

India sees highest rains in 25 yrs, retreat unlikely before mid-Oct

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE

New Delhi, 30 September

The monsoon this year officially ended on Monday with 10 per cent above average precipitation in the country, the highest in the last 25 years, even as rain continues to pound large parts of north India.

Till Monday, the country received 968.3 mm of rain against a normal of 880.6 mm, according to the India Meteorological Department.

The last time India received more rain than this was in 1994, when it was 110 per cent of the average for the June-September season.

The Met also lowered its 50-year Long Period Average (LPA) for the four-month southwest monsoon from 890 mm to 880 mm.

The excess rain this year has not only flooded cities and towns but is also expected to cause extensive damage to standing kharif crops in places like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and eastern Uttar Pradesh, where it is still raining.

On the gains side, a longer monsoon could also restock reservoirs and help replenish groundwater, helping in water shortages in pockets of the country and boosting rabi crops.

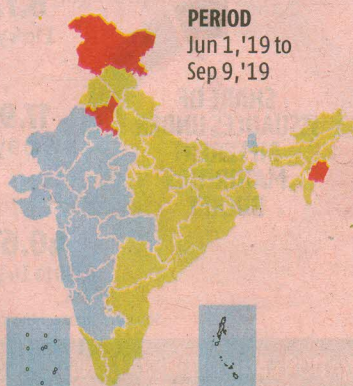
Of the 36 meteorological subdivisions, 19 received excess rain. In 12, it was normal, and in five, deficient.

Officials said with no sign of the monsoon letting up in the coming days, rain will relent after October 10, which will be the most delayed withdrawal of the southwest monsoon recorded by the India Meteorological Department.

Not only this, the southwest monsoon this year has broken several

MAPPING THE MONSOON

PERIOD
Jun 1, '19 to
Sep 9, '19



■ Large excess (60% or more)
■ Excess (20% to 59%)
■ Normal (-19% to 19%)
■ Deficient (-59% to -20%)
■ Large deficient (-99% to -60%)

Category-wise no. of states/UTs (Met subdivisions)

Large excess	1	Deficient	4
Excess	11	Large deficient	0
Normal	20	No rain	0

other records. It is for the first time after 1931 that the monsoon was excess after rain in June was more than 30 per cent deficient.

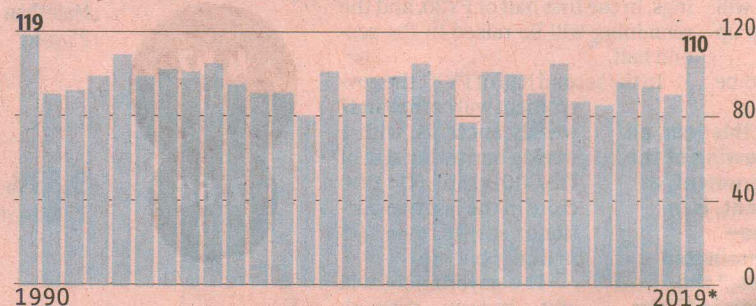
Also, it is for the first time after 2010 that rain in July, August, and September was above average.

Good rain boosted kharif sowing, which till the end of June was looking down the barrel due to 33 per cent below average precipitation.

According to the first estimate, India's foodgrains production in the 2019 kharif season is expected to fall by 0.80 per cent.

RAINFALL SCENARIO SINCE 1990

Actual rainfall as % of normal (all-India)



Note: The average rainfall was different in the 90's and its quantum has been going down over the years. In 2019, the average rainfall is 88 centimeters; *till September 30. Source: IMD

BIHAR DEPUTY CM SUSHIL MODI RESCUED, DEATH TOLL ACROSS INDIA MOUNTS TO 134



Bihar Deputy CM Sushil Kumar Modi (extreme right) and his family members being rescued by a SDRF team from his flooded residence at Rajendra Nagar in Patna, on Monday

PHOTO: PTI

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Extreme weather is the new norm

Climate change and poor urban planning are jeopardising lives

For the second time this year, Bihar is submerged. In July, 13 districts in north Bihar were inundated, and now, it's the turn of four other districts, including the capital, Patna. To be sure, one cannot attribute the excessive rainfall and the subsequent floods to climate change without a detailed scientific study. But its impact on the deluge is discernible. For one, the state was facing a rain deficit of up to 20% until September 19, but the current spell has brought down the deficit to 2%. Two, normally, the monsoon begins to retreat around September 1. However, this year, there has been a delay of over a month. The broader context too, is hard to miss. Extreme rainfall events are on the rise in the country. Long dry spells, accompanied with more intense rainfall concentrated over fewer days, are becoming the norm.

ourtake

The floods, especially in urban India, are taking place not just due to climate change, but also inadequate urban planning, which has not paid attention to natural water bodies and has forgotten the "art of drainage", as environmentalist Sunita Narain writes in *Why Urban India Floods*. Urban water bodies, such as wetlands, provide crucial services like groundwater recharge (which is helpful during water-scarce summers, the other face of climate change) and flood management. Unfortunately, in India, water bodies are rarely recorded under municipal laws. And little is known about them. Planners see only land, not water, and the builder lobby just encroaches on them. A study by the non-profit, Centre for Science and Environment, shows that Chennai, which faced devastating floods in 2015, had 600 water bodies in the 1980s; a master plan published in 2008 said only a fraction of the lakes in the city were in healthy condition.

All Indian states must conduct a detailed survey of their water bodies, which can serve as an insurance against floods. The Centre must incentivise these efforts by providing funds for water supply only to those states that have brought their water sources under protection. It is time for all stakeholders — governments, civil society, private sector, and citizens — to wake up to the emerging threats caused by such extreme events.

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10% surplus rain: India gets first excess monsoon in 25 years

Amit Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: India experienced its first excess monsoon in 25 years, with the season officially ending on Monday with a countrywide rain surplus of 10% on the back of a once-in-100-years rain surge in September that threw all forecasts off target.

September ended with a staggering 52% higher-than-normal rainfall. As hinted by TOI on Monday, this was the wettest September the country has seen since 1917 and the second wettest in IMD's records since 1901.

Overall, this was an "excess" monsoon year, which is defined as June-September rainfall at 10% or more above the long period average (LPA). The season ended with a countrywide rainfall of 968.3mm against a normal of 880.6mm, which is the highest since 1994 — the last time India had an excess monsoon — when 1,001.6mm was recorded.

The intense rains in September, and in August to a lesser extent, clearly came as a surprise because none of long period forecasts captured it. The India Meteorological Department, the country's official monsoon forecaster, had predicted a normal monsoon with sea-

MONSOON FORECAST VS ACTUAL

● Actual ● IMD forecast ● Skymet forecast

All-India June-Sept



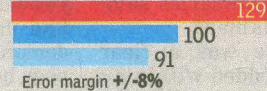
Northwest India



South India



Central India



East & Northeast



July



August



All-India June-Sept Rainfall: 10% above normal, Highest in 25 years



Rainfall in Sept: 52% above normal, Highest in 102 years

sonal rainfall at 96% of LPA (4% below LPA). The forecast had a 4% error margin on either side. In the event, the monsoon ended 10% higher than the upper end of the forecast.

Private forecaster Skymet was even wider of the mark, having forecast a below-normal monsoon with season's rainfall pegged at 93% of LPA.

Both IMD and Skymet had correctly forecast a pick-up in monsoon's performance in the second half of the season (August-September) but came nowhere close to gauging the magnitude of rainfall.

The big gaps between actual rainfall and the forecasts in the regions highlights the extremely hazardous nature of long range monsoon forecasts, which undertakes the

scientifically challenging task predicting rainfall over a period of four months.

"IMD correctly forecast the large scale features impacting the monsoon. We forecast that El Nino will dissipate by July and that conditions in the Indian Ocean will become favourable with the dipole turning positive," said D Sivananda Pai, IMD's lead monsoon forecaster.

Kharif Crop to **GT-10** Gain from Wettest Monsoon in 25 yrs

Officials expect
record food output
but experts await 2nd
advance estimates

Himanshi Lohchab
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The June-September monsoon season was the wettest in 25 years, delivering 10% excess rainfall in an erratic run that began with drought-like conditions in June and ended with the wettest September in more than a century that has flooded fields and urban areas.

The overall performance augurs well for a strong kharif, or summer-sown harvest, and prepares the ground for a bumper harvest from the winter-sown crop because of high soil moisture after the late surge in rainfall and the fact that reservoirs have much more water than they usually do. This will provide enough supply for post-monsoon irrigation, drinking water and power generation. "Good monsoon means good agriculture," the chief of India Meteorological Department, Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, told ET.

This year's monsoon has been unusual, giving short bursts of intense rain that flooded cities like Mumbai, Pune and Patna, as well as farms in many parts of central and western India, which has affected the oilseed crop. "These are extreme weather events, which take place during years of excessive rainfall," Mohapatra said.

Crop cultivation is almost on a par with last year's level, official data showed. Total production of food grains this season is estimated to be 140.57 million tonnes, according to the first advance estimate of the agriculture ministry.

"Definitely a good monsoon means a good harvest. But certain places such as Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, which produce pulses and oilseeds, have received excessive rainfall," said Madan Sabnavis, chief economist at CARE Ratings.

Officials say they expect record food production this year, but experts said a clearer picture would emerge when the go-



ARINDAM

vernment issues the second of the four advance estimates on crop output.

"For kharif crops, we have to wait for the second advance estimate to account for the crop destruction that has happened. In my mind, what could have been affected the most is horticulture," Sabnavis said.

This year's rainfall was well in excess of all predictions although the India Meteorological Department's forecast of normal rain was closer to the final outcome than that of private forecasters.

Entire Central India and Southern Peninsula received surplus rainfall while deficits in North and East India were in low double-digits. Rajasthan, a desert land, received 40% above normal rainfall this year.

Rains have replenished groundwater and filled up reservoirs, which augurs well for irrigation and supply of water throughout the year. Major reservoirs in the country are filled up to 87% of their capacity. The water level is 15% higher than last year and 21% higher than 10-year average, official data showed.

"Today, having a good monsoon is relevant from the fact that reservoir levels have gone up, which provides a very good foundation for rabi crops," said Sabnavis.

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No electricity, water, residents battle for survival as rains flood Patna; govt blames nature

MANOJ CHAURASIA
PATNA, 30 SEPTEMBER

Rains have exposed the "sushasan" (good governance) claim of the Nitish Kumar-led NDA government in Bihar.

Now, almost 15 years in power, the ruling government has made a laughing stock of itself with most part of Patna now flooded in rain waters and residents battling for survival but the chief minister blaming it on the "climate change" for the disastrous situation.

The NDA government faced major embarrassment when deputy chief minister Sushil Kumar Modi and his family were rescued from their ancestral home in Patna today three days after getting trapped in their flooded home, following emergency messages for help to the district administration authorities.

The deputy CM was in a pair of shorts, a grey polo-neck T-shirt and Crocs when the NDRF team accompanied with Patna district magistrate rushed to rescue his family today. While sit-

ting on NDRF boat, Modi looked wearing a morose look and then turning his face away from the camera. His family, too, reacted badly when asked for comment.

Modi is not alone. There are more than a dozen ministers in the Nitish Kumar government whose houses have got flooded due to the incessant rains and they all have been saving their faces from the media. The government faced yet another embarrassment when folk singer Sharda Sinha tweeted for help to the state government.

"The big claims of the state government stands exposed in the floods. Will this turn Patna into smart city?" asked Nagendra Kumar, a resident of Rajendra Nagar. He alleged the government has been insensitive towards the plight of the residents trapped in floodwaters. Instead of rushing immediate reliefs, the government has been blaming "climate change" for this situation.

Local residents said many residents rushed to the upper floors to take shelter

when the rain waters flooded ground floors.

Quite many of them remained stranded for 48 hours until the NDRF and SDRF teams rushed there for help. Even worse was the condition of Kadamkuan police after their police station got flooded. "We didn't have even potable water to drink but luckily we had a gas stove. We collected rain waters in pot and boiled it on the gas to drink" said a cop posted with the police station.

Meanwhile, the government has pressed two IAF choppers into service to rush relief to the trapped Patnaites.

The problem before the residents is that power supply remains disrupted while internet and mobile services too have gone out of order. This has left them literally immobile in their flooded homes. In Jharkhand, three members of a family died in Dumka district after a wall collapsed on them following heavy rains in the region.

The death toll in rain-related incidents mounted to 145 in the country.

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India Today, Delhi
Monday, 30th September 2019



PRAVIN BARNALE

MADHYA PRADESH

THE WATER WARS

As the Sardar Sarovar dam fills up, issues of rehabilitation, compensation come to the fore too

By Rahul Noronha

As the water level of the Sardar Sarovar dam inches towards its full capacity of 138.98 metres (thanks to a plentiful monsoon), Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are locked in yet another dispute. The MP government has accused Gujarat of closing the sluice gates of the dam ahead of the schedule agreed upon by the states in consultation with the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), the agency set up to implement the orders of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. The closing of the gates, alleges MP, threatens to submerge the land of more than 2,000 families in 60-odd villages of the Dhar and Barwani districts of the state.

The dam height was raised in 2017, but this is the first year when it is likely to fill to capacity. By August-end, the water had reached 135 metres, flooding the banks in Chikhaldia and numerous other habitations in MP. The state had protested even then—as per the schedule agreed upon, the storage was to reach 135 metres only by September 30. With gates closed ahead of schedule, MP says it didn't have adequate time to move people from areas that would

get submerged by the backwaters.

Sources in the Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA), the nodal agency for all matters concerning the dam, told INDIA TODAY that even if MP had another month, they might not have managed to evacuate people from these areas.

In February 2017, the Supreme Court ruled on a final settlement in which each project-affected family that had not accepted the earlier compensation package was to get Rs 60 lakh. The then MP government announced an additional Rs 900 crore under which families that had accepted the earlier Rs 5.8 lakh package, would get an additional amount.

The Gujarat government says it has transferred its share of the compensation. By March 2019, the Madhya Pradesh government had disbursed Rs 419 crore as compensation and spent Rs 90 crore as a second instalment package.

The issue has now taken a political turn, with the current Congress government in MP alleging that Gujarat has "not transferred the entire compensation amount we had demanded". "Gujarat

< NO SURRENDER

Medha Patkar protests with villagers at the NVDA office in Indore

should look at it from a humanitarian point of view. How can it let people drown?" asks Surendra Singh Baghel, MP minister for the NVDA. Public relations minister P.C. Sharma even says Gujarat owes MP Rs 10,000 crore for the lost land and revenue.

Gujarat chief secretary J.N. Singh denies the allegations. "We complied with all the directives of the Supreme Court and the NCA. So we are well within our rights to close the gates to fill the dam to full height," he says. Adds another officer on condition of anonymity, "If 2,000 families were being submerged, there would have been a hue and cry on September 16 when the dam reached full height. But nothing of the sort happened."

Fingers are also being pointed at the previous Shivraj Singh Chouhan government in MP. "Gujarat says they have transferred the compensation amount. The earlier BJP regime in MP says it has utilised the amount. If so, why are there people who have still not got compensation?" asks Baghel.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) has been protesting the submergence of the villages for long now. NBA leader Medha Patkar began a hunger strike on August 25, but relented nine days later after the MP government promised action. "Our data shows that there are 28,000 project-affected families. The MP government had worked out a Rs 1,857 crore rehabilitation package, which is inadequate. This should be revised," says Rahul Yadav of the NBA.

The crux of the issue is the difference in the number of project-affected families, as seen by the states and the activists. The NBA says a total of 192 villages and a town, Dharampuri, are affected; the MP government says only 178 villages are affected. "MP has been telling the NCA throughout (2008-2016) that there are no more families to rehabilitate. Who are these people then?" asks Yadav. ■

2,000

FAMILIES

In the 60-odd villages of Dhar and Barwani in MP are set to lose their homes, swamped by Sardar Sarovar dam water as it hits capacity

Floods in many parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh H-1

Monsoon season
officially ended
on Monday

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

Several parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were reeling from floods on Monday following incessant showers over the past few days.

The death toll in rain-related incidents has mounted to 145 across the country. Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of deaths – 111 since last week. Twenty-five have died in Bihar.

The weather department has forecast a long delayed withdrawal of monsoon and more rains for Patna, where several areas still remain submerged due to heavy rainfall over the past three days.

Bihar's Deputy Chief Minister Sushil Modi, whose own residence was affected by the deluge, was seen doing the rounds of the city



Wrath of nature: Bihar Deputy Chief Minister Sushil Kumar Modi, along with his family members, being rescued from a waterlogged area of Rajendra Nagar on Monday. NDRF providing food items to the people. ■RANJEET KUMAR



clad in a T-shirt and shorts, and issuing instructions to officials.

Highest since 1994

India recorded its highest rainfall since 1994 this monsoon, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said classifying it as 'above normal.'

The season officially ended

on Monday. However, rain bearing winds still remain active over several parts of the country.

Of the 36 meteorological subdivisions of the IMD, two regions – west Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra and Kutch – recorded precipitation in "large excess."

In Patna, normal life was thrown out of gear, with sev-

eral schools shut, roads inundated, and many shops, hospitals and houses submerged in knee-deep waters.

The State's disaster management department said the government had urged the Air Force to send a helicopter for dropping food packets and other relief material in affected areas.

Though there was a let up

in rainfall in the morning, the IMD has predicted showers later on Monday in the Bihar capital.

Deficient in Delhi

Delhi may witness scattered rains over the next three to four days, according to the weather office. In a year the rest of India witnessed "above-normal monsoon,"

the city recorded the lowest since 2014 with a deficiency of 38 per cent, the IMD said. The city recorded 404.1 mm rainfall this monsoon – from June 1 to September 30 – against the 30-year average of 648.9 mm, a shortfall of 38 per cent, an official said.

In Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, authorities had to shift about 900 prisoners to other jails after flood waters entered the barracks of the district jail located near the Ganga river.

In Jharkhand's Dumka district, three members of a family died after a wall collapsed on them following heavy rains in the region.

As many as 13 deaths were reported on Saturday from Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

In in Rajkot district in Gujarat, three women drowned after their car was swept away at a flooded causeway on Sunday following heavy rains in several parts of the Saurashtra region.

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☐ Financial Express
☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केशरी (दिल्ली)
☐ राजस्थान मंत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ आनंद उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

यमुना में अमोनिया, प्लांट हुए ठप... दिल्ली में गहराने लगा जल संकट

NBT-1/10

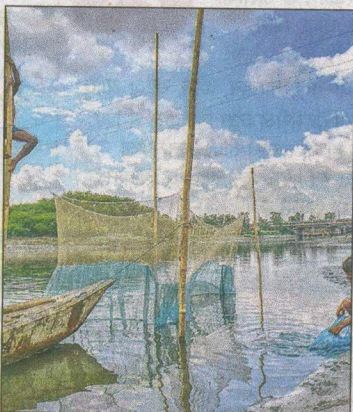
वजीराबाद और चंद्रावल के वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बंद, कुछ दिन तक हो सकती है दिक्कत

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

यमुना में अमोनिया का स्तर बढ़ने से दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के तीन प्लांट पूरी तरह ठप हो गए। प्लांट के बंद रहने से दिल्ली में सुबह 220 एमजीडी पानी की कम सप्लाई हुई। वजीराबाद, चंद्रावल के वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट को इसकी वजह से बंद करना पड़ा। शाम चार बजे वजीराबाद प्लांट को जैसे-तैसे शुरू किया गया, लेकिन अगले कुछ दिनों तक दिल्ली को पानी की कटौती झेलनी पड़ सकती है।

सोएम अरविंद केजरीवाल ने ट्वीट कर जानकारी दी कि हरियाणा के सोनीपत से यमुना में इंडस्ट्रियल वेस्ट छोड़ा जा रहा है। जिसकी वजह से अमोनिया का स्तर बढ़ गया है और चंद्रावल और वजीराबाद प्लांट को बंद करना पड़ा है। डीजेबी के अनुसार, इसकी वजह से सबसे अधिक असर सेंट्रल और नॉर्थ दिल्ली के हिस्सों में रहा।

हालांकि जल बोर्ड को यह निर्देश थे कि किसी भी एरिया की पानी सप्लाई बंद न की जाए बल्कि दूसरी जगहों से पानी कटौती कर इन क्षेत्रों में दी जाए। जल बोर्ड के अनुसार, हरियाणा ने भरोसा दिया है कि वह अमोनिया की मात्रा को कम करने के लिए यमुना में पानी छोड़ेंगे।



इमरजेंसी में पानी के टैंकर के लिए सेंट्रल कंट्रोल रूम नंबर 1916/23527679/23634469 पर संपर्क कर सकते हैं

कितना रहा अमोनिया : जल बोर्ड से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार 30 सितंबर की सुबह यमुना में अमोनिया का स्तर 3.2 पीपीएम तक पहुंच गया

यह एरिया रहेंगे प्रभावित : नॉर्थ ईस्ट दिल्ली के कुछ हिस्से, वेस्ट दिल्ली, नॉर्थ दिल्ली, सेंट्रल दिल्ली, साउथ दिल्ली, एनडीएमसी एरिया, प्रेजिडेंट एस्टेट, सिविल लाइंस, करोल बाग, पहाड़गंज, पटेल नगर, शादीपुर, तिमारपुर, मलकागंज, आजाद मार्केट, राजेंद्र नगर, रामलीला ग्राउंड, दिल्ली गेट, सुभाष पार्क, दरियागंज, गुलाबी बाग, जहांगीरपुरी।

जिसके बाद दोनों प्लांट को पूरी तरह बंद करना पड़ा। दोनों प्लांट रविवार रात 12 बजे के बाद से प्रभावित होना शुरू हुए और 1 बजे तक इनकी कपैसिटी 45 पर्सेंट तक कम करनी पड़ी। इसके बाद सुबह चार बजे इनकी क्षमता 75 पर्सेंट तक कम होने के बाद इन्हें बंद करने का फैसला लिया गया। शाम छह बजे यमुना के पानी में अमोनिया का स्तर 1.6 पीपीएम तक रहा। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के प्लांट 0.5 पीपीएम तक ही अमोनिया को फिल्टर कर सकते हैं। डीजेबी के अनुसार अगले कुछ दिनों तक दिल्ली में पानी की स्थिति गंभीर रहेगी। पानी कई जगहों पर लो प्रेशर में सप्लाई होगा। यह स्थिति तब तक बनी रहेगी जब तक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो जाता।

दो महीने पहले शुरू परेशानी

अमोनिया की समस्या हर साल सर्दियों में दिल्ली को प्यासा रहने पर मजबूर करती है। इस बार समस्या दो महीने पहले ही शुरू हो गई है। यमुना में लगातार इंडस्ट्रियल वेस्ट जाने से सीएलसी (केरियर लाइंड चैनल) और डीएसबी (दिल्ली सब ब्रांच) में भी पानी का बहाव कम हो गया है। यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पानीपत में हरियाणा शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण के दो सीटीईपी लगे हुए हैं।

लेकिन यह दोनों नियमों पर खरे नहीं उतर रहे हैं। वहीं यमुना नदी पर बनने वाली दिवार का काम भी अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। डीजेबी के मुताबिक वह हरियाणा को लिख चुकी है कि उसके बकाया पैसों में हरियाणा वह पैसा काटकर इस काम को पूरा करे। यह दीवार हरियाणा को बनानी है।



बाढ़ का सिलसिला

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आम तौर पर जिस समय देश मानसून की विदाई कर रहा होता है, उस समय लगभग 15 राज्यों में बारिश हो रही है और इनमें से छह राज्य के कई इलाके बहुत बेहाल हैं। विगत चार दिनों में ही 100 से ज्यादा लोग उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जलप्लावन की भेंट चढ़ चुके हैं। वैसे तो बिहार के 22 जिलों में बारिश का क्रम जारी है, लेकिन विशेष रूप से पटना का जो हाल है, उसे अब कतई नजरंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। लगता है, बारिश स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए चयनित पटना की परीक्षा ले रही है। यहां अनेक घरों-गलियों में छह-छह फूट तक भरा पानी साबित करने में लगा है कि जो शहर बेतरतीब बसते हैं, उन्हें प्रकृति के आगे यूं ही घुटने टेकने पड़ते हैं। लोग उस दौर को याद कर रहे हैं, जब पटना में बारिश का पानी रुकता नहीं था, किनारे बह रही गंगा में चला जाता था। आज भी गंगा वैसी ही बह रही है, लेकिन पटना अपने पानी को बहने से रोक रहा है। प्रकृति पर भले किसी का वश नहीं चलता, लेकिन शहर और उसकी बसावट पर जरूर चल सकता है। पटना ही नहीं, पूरे बिहार में ग्राम-शहर नियोजन और जल प्रबंधन के मोर्चे पर बड़ी पहल की जरूरत है, ताकि कोई ऐसी आपदा गरीबी में आटा गीला न कर पाए।

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बसावट और जल निकासी पर ध्यान देना जरूरी नहीं है? क्या केवल प्रकृति के कोप को जिम्मेदार ठहराकर हम अपना पल्ला झाड़ सकते हैं? हमें अपनी सोच का तरीका बदलना होगा, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं को हल्के में लेने और प्रकृति को जिम्मेदार ठहरा देने की आदत अब अपने आप के साथ अन्याय है।

समग्रता में ऐसी आपदाएं पूरी

स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बरसों पीछे धकेल देती हैं। यह सही है कि साल के 365 दिनों में 15 से 20 दिन ऐसे होते हैं, जब बारिश का कहर झेलना पड़ता है, लेकिन ऐसे कहर का समग्र मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। बाढ़ के कारण जिस तरह से घर-बार-भंडार-खेत-खलिहान बर्बाद होते हैं, लोगों की कमर टूट जाती है। कई परिवारों को तो फिर सब कुछ जुटाना-बनाना पड़ता है। हर बार मुआवजे से भी भरपाई नहीं होती और न वह सबको नसीब होता है।

केवल व्यावसायिक या व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से नहीं, बल्कि शहरों-गांवों की बसावट को प्राकृतिक रूप से भी परखने की जरूरत है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर जिस तरह से दिखने लगा है, उसमें तो ऐसी प्राकृतिक परख और इंतजाम की जरूरत बहुत बढ़ गई है। सोच में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जिस दौर में हम चांद पर पानी खोज रहे हैं, उसी दौर में एक ओर, लोगों को पानी उपलब्ध नहीं, कई नदियां-बांध सूखे पड़े हैं, तो दूसरी ओर, देश के अलग-अलग इलाकों में बाढ़ का सिलसिला-सा बना हुआ है। क्या यह विडंबना शर्मनाक नहीं है? प्रकृति बदल रही है। अक्टूबर शुरू हो गया, लेकिन मानसून की विदाई शुरू नहीं हुई है। मौसम इतने तत्वों से प्रभावित होने लगा है कि मौसम विभाग विदाई की तय तारीख नहीं बता पा रहा। इतना तय है कि मानसून की विदाई नवरात्र के बाद ही होगी। अभी शक्ति पूजन के समय-नवरात्र में हम जल शक्ति का तांडव देख रहे हैं। अब शक्ति परिवार के विग्रह भी मजबूत चाहिए, उनके पूजा पंडाल पहले से ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत पड़ रही है। संदेश स्पष्ट है कि हम अपनी और अपने घरों-इलाकों की समग्र सुरक्षा भी पहले से ज्यादा सशक्त कर लें।

ऐसी आपदाएं स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बरसों पीछे धकेल देती हैं। इसलिए सरकारों को शहरी नियोजन में अब खास दूरदर्शिता दिखानी पड़ेगी।

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
The Hindu (Delhi)
Pioneer (Delhi)
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
☐ Deccan Chronicle
☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)
☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)
☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)
☐ Financial Express
☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)
☐ राजस्थान मन्त्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

पानी का तांडव

NBT 1/10

बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की हालत बेहद गंभीर हो गई है। बिहार में अभी तक 23 जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में 107 लोग अपनी जान गंवा चुके हैं। पटना सहित कई शहरों में सड़कों पर नाव चल रही है। जनजीवन पूरी तरह अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। बीतते सितंबर में हुई असाधारण बारिश ने हालात बिगाड़ दिए हैं। बरसात इस महीने देश भर में हुई है लेकिन बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में इसने भयंकर रूप



बिहार-यूपी में बाढ़

ले लिया। भारतीय मौसम विभाग के अनुसार सितंबर में पूरे भारत में औसतन 247.1 मिमी बारिश हुई है, जो सामान्य से 48 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। सितंबर में बारिश ने 102 साल का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक 1901 के बाद से सितंबर महीने में इतनी बारिश का यह तीसरा ही मामला है। जून से सितंबर तक औसत से 9 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। इसकी वजहों को लेकर मौसम विभाग का कहना है कि

प्रशांत महासागर में देखे गए अल नीनो इफेक्ट ने शुरू में मॉनसून को दबाया और जुलाई में कम बारिश हुई। ठीक उसी वक्त हिंद महासागर में मॉनसून के अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हुआ। फिर बंगाल की खाड़ी में कम दबाव का क्षेत्र बना जिसके लगातार बनने की वजह से लंबे वक्त तक भारी बारिश होती है। अभी कुछ ही दिनों पहले महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश बाढ़ में डूबे हुए थे जिस कारण देश भर में प्याज की नई खेप नहीं आ पाई। इसके चलते प्याज के भाव आसमान छूने लगे हैं। बारिश के असंतुलन का नतीजा यह है कि कई राज्य जहां बाढ़ में डूबे हैं, वहीं कुछ हिस्सों में सूखा भी पड़ा हुआ है। बहरहाल, बिहार में एनडीआरएफ की टीम राहत अभियान चला रही है। मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार का कहना है कि यह प्राकृतिक आपदा है, जिस पर किसी का नियंत्रण नहीं है। लेकिन सचाई यही है कि इस प्राकृतिक आपदा के लिए कुछ हद तक मनुष्य भी जिम्मेदार है। पिछले कुछेक वर्षों में जिस तरह से सूखे की खबरों के बीच अचानक बाढ़ आ जाती है, उसे देखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि जल प्रबंधन में हमसे लगातार चूक हो रही है। विशेषज्ञ पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार चेतावनी दे रहे हैं कि ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग की वजह से वर्षा का चक्र प्रभावित हो रहा है, इसलिए बाढ़ का खतरा पहले से कहीं ज्यादा भयावह रूप ले सकता है। इन चेतावनियों को हम किसी तैयारी का सबब नहीं बनाते। उन्हें एक कान से सुनकर दूसरे से निकाल देते हैं। नदियां ही नहीं, तालाब, झील, कुएं, नाले आदि भी या तो खुद पट गए हैं, या पाट दिए गए हैं। ऐसे में बारिश का पानी हर चीज डुबाने के ही काम आ रहा है। अकेला रास्ता पारंपरिक जलस्रोतों को दम देने का ही है। शहर इस तरह बनें कि पानी आसानी से निकल जाए। बांध से नदी में गाद भरने की बात नीतीश कुमार कह चुके हैं। इसका इलाज भी उन्हें ही खोजना है।

जब शहर ही ऐसे डूबने लगें

हमारी व्यवस्था जिसको सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता पर रखती है, अगर उसी का यह हाल है, तो वह कौन सा दरवाजा बचता है, जिसे खटखटाया जाए?

बिहार के पहले मुख्यमंत्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह कहा करते थे कि अगर उनका बस चलता, तो वह कोसी नदी को एक-एक महीने के लिए देश के हर प्रांत में भेज दिया करते, तब पूरे देश को पता लगता कि बाढ़ का क्या मतलब होता है। आज अगर वह जीवित होते, तो जरूर प्रसन्न होते कि जो काम वह नहीं कर पाए, वह कुछ अपने आप, और कुछ हमारी गलत नीतियों के कारण हो रहा है। अब कोसी किसी दूसरे नाम से हरेक प्रांत में बह रही है। बिहार की

भूमि ज्यादातर मैदानी इलाके की है। सपाट जमीन पर अगर बाढ़ आती है, तो उसका पानी बड़े इलाके पर फैलता है। इससे बाढ़ का स्तर घटता है। उतना ही पानी अगर ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन पर फैले, तो उसे कम जमीन मिलेगी और पानी का स्तर बढ़ जाएगा। एक ही मात्रा का पानी ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन पर ज्यादा तबाही मचाता है।

बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों को छोड़ दें, तो प्रकृति ने बिहार को पहाड़ नहीं दिए। यहां के विशेषज्ञों ने इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए तटबंधों, नहरों, सड़कों और रेल लाइनों का अंधाधुंध निर्माण करके पहाड़ों की कमी को पूरा कर दिया है। जाहिर है, पहले जितना ही पानी अब यहां ज्यादा तबाही मचाएगा। पानी ज्यादा बरस गया, तब तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है। अभी पटना से जो तस्वीरें आई हैं, उसकी मूल वजह यही है। हालांकि यह कहानी अकेले बिहार की नहीं, पूरे देश की है। यही वजह है कि एक जैसी त्रासदी अलग-अलग जगहों पर लोग भिन्न-भिन्न कारणों से भोगते हैं।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से देश में शहरी बाढ़ का प्रकोप बढ़ा है। पहले कभी-कभी नागपुर, जालंधर, भोपाल, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, जलपाईगुड़ी, जयपुर या दिल्ली का नाम बाढ़ के लिए सुनाई पड़ता था। अब इस सूची में मुंबई, चेन्नई, बेंगलुरु, नासिक, बांसवाड़ा, वाराणसी, मेहसाना, सूरत, त्रिशूर,

दिनेश मिश्र
जल विशेषज्ञ



अलपूड़ा आदि जैसे असंभव से नाम जुड़ गए हैं। आजादी के बाद हमने ग्रामीण बाढ़ को शहरी बाढ़ बनाने में, और ढाई दिन की बाढ़ को ढाई महीने की बाढ़ बनाने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है।

पटना की बाढ़, जो 1975 में आई थी, एक बड़ी त्रासदी के रूप में सामने आई थी। उसमें मध्य और पश्चिमी पटना पूरी तरह बाढ़ के पानी में डूब गया था। वह एक मानव निर्मित त्रासदी थी, जिसमें सोन व गंगा में एक साथ बाढ़ आ गई थी। घाघरा और गंडक ने भी इसमें अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया था। मगर बाढ़ का मुख्य कारण सोन नहर का टूटना था, जिससे पानी पश्चिम से पूरब की तरफ शहर में आया। उस बार राजेंद्र नगर और पटना सिटी का इलाका बच गया था, पर इस बार यह वर्षा का पानी है, जो 27 अगस्त से प्रायः लगातार बरसता रहा और उसकी निकासी न हो पाने से शहर के पूरब वाले इलाके तो डूबे ही, मध्य पटना भी बाढ़ के काम आया। नतीजा यह है कि शहर में घरों से लोगों का निकलना बंद हो गया। यहां तक तो ठीक है, पर दैनिक जरूरतों के सामान मिलने बंद हो गए, लोगों को डॉक्टरी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है, स्कूल-कॉलेज बंद हैं और शौचालयों का पानी घरों में प्रवेश कर रहा है। बहुत से स्थान पर बिजली नहीं है। यहां तक कि वे पंप, जिनसे पानी की निकासी हो सकती थी, या तो पानी में डूबे पड़े हैं या बिजली के अभाव में काम के लायक नहीं बचे। पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। गोया जितनी भी तकलीफें ऐसी परिस्थिति में सोची

जा सकती हैं, उन सभी से पटना वासी जूझ रहे हैं। वर्षा के पानी ने बड़े-छोटे, सबको एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाकर सामाजिक समरसता का बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। मंत्री से लेकर फकीर तक, सब एक साथ दुआ मांग रहे हैं। नगर प्रशासन खड़ा होकर अपने किए या न किए कामों का तमाशा देख रहा है। जो नीति-नियंता हैं, वे आश्वासन देने में लगे हैं।

पटना नगर निगम का काम है कि वह जल-निकासी की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करे। आज से कोई दस-बारह साल पहले एक जनहित याचिका दायर की गई थी, जब राज्य सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से तटबंधों द्वारा हुई जल-निकासी के समाधान का वादा किया था। तब इस याचिका में कहा गया था कि जब कानून के आगे सभी लोग बराबर हैं और सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जल-निकासी की व्यवस्था का वादा कर सकती है, तो फिर उसे शहरी क्षेत्र से भी जल-निकासी का इंतजाम करना चाहिए। इस मामले का क्या हुआ, इसकी जानकारी तो नहीं मिली, मगर इससे नागरिकों की परेशानी का कुछ अंदाजा जरूर मिलता है। दुख इस बात का है कि प्रशासन को इससे कोई परेशानी नहीं होती।

सार्वजनिक मंचों से सरकार की तरफ से कभी-कभी 'फ्लड प्लेन जोनिंग' का शोशा छोड़ा जाता है कि शहरी जमीन के उपयोग पर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए। बाढ़ नियंत्रण की इस विधा का राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग के अनुसार पहला नियम है कि 'इस तरह के नुकसान सबसे ज्यादा उस जमीन पर होते हैं, जहां उद्योग-धंधे लगे हुए हैं या जो शहरी क्षेत्र हैं। उसके बाद उस जमीन का नंबर आता है, जिस पर खेती होती है। सबसे कम प्राथमिकता वाली जमीन वह है, जिसका उपयोग मनोरंजन के लिए होता है। जिस जमीन पर कुछ नहीं होता, उसके नुकसान को नुकसान नहीं माना जाना चाहिए।'

इसका मतलब तो यही समझ में आता है कि बाढ़ से शहरी क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा करना व्यवस्था के लिए सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता का क्षेत्र है। कृषि या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा दोयम दर्जे की प्राथमिकता है। इस मापदंड के औचित्य पर तो चर्चाएं होती ही रहती हैं, लेकिन हमारी व्यवस्था जिसको सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता पर रखती है, अगर उसी का यह हाल है, तो वह कौन सा दरवाजा बचता है, जिसे खटखटाया जाए?

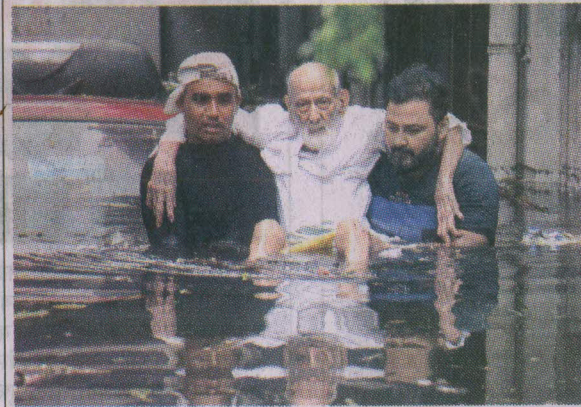
(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)



चित्रांकन : डी. श्रीनिवास

इस साल 1994 के बाद हुई सबसे अधिक वर्षा

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): मौसम विभाग ने कहा कि देश में 1994 के बाद इस मानसून में सबसे अधिक वर्षा दर्ज की गई। मौसम विभाग ने इसे 'सामान्य से अधिक' बताया। वहीं राजधानी दिल्ली में इस मौसम में 38 प्रतिशत कम वर्षा दर्ज की गई जो कि शहर में 2014 के बाद से सबसे कम है। मानसून सोमवार को आधिकारिक रूप से तो समाप्त हो गया लेकिन यह देश के कुछ हिस्सों के ऊपर अभी भी सक्रिय है। विभाग ने कहा कि यह मानसून की अब तक की दर्ज सबसे विलंबित वापसी हो सकती है। मौसम विभाग के 36 उपमंडलों में से दो.. पश्चिम मध्य प्रदेश और सौराष्ट्र एवं कच्छ.. में "काफी अधिक" वर्षा दर्ज की गई। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि शहर में इस मानसून एक जून से 30 सितम्बर तक 404.1 मिलीमीटर वर्षा दर्ज की गई जबकि 30 वर्ष का औसत 648.9 मिलीमीटर है। इस तरह से इस वर्ष 38 प्रतिशत कम वर्षा हुई। मानसून इस वर्ष सामान्य से एक सप्ताह की देरी से आया था। मानसून ने आठ जून को केरल के ऊपर से शुरुआत की थी लेकिन जून में इसकी गति सुस्त हो गई थी और जून में 33 प्रतिशत कम



पटना में बाढ़ में फंसे एक वृद्ध को सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाते दो युवक जबकि दाएं एक अन्य स्थान पर लोगों को बाढ़ से निकलकर ले जाती जेसीबी। (छाया: प्रे.ट्र.)



वर्षा हुई थी। यद्यपि मानसून ने जुलाई में गति पकड़ी और सामान्य से 33 प्रतिशत अधिक वर्षा हुई। अगस्त में भी सामान्य से 15 प्रतिशत अधिक वर्षा हुई। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान अधिक वर्षा दर्ज की गई थी।

दिल्ली में 2018 में 770.6 मिलीमीटर और 2017 में 672.3 मिलीमीटर वर्षा दर्ज की गई। इस वर्ष जून में दिल्ली में मात्र 11.2 मिलीमीटर वर्षा दर्ज की गई जबकि सामान्य 65.5 मिलीमीटर है।

गुजरात में बरसात में फिसल कर बस पलटी, 21 मरे

अहमदाबाद, (वाता): गुजरात के बनासकांठा जिले में प्रख्यात तीर्थस्थल अंबाजी के निकट आज एक बस के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने से कम से कम 21 लोगों की मौत हो गयी तथा 30 से अधिक घायल हो गये। एसपी अजीत राजीयण ने बताया कि बस बरसात के दौरान फिसल कर त्रिशुलिया घाट के निकट पलट गयी। इसमें कम से कम 21 लोगों की मौत हो गयी है। मृतकों की संख्या और बढ़ने की आशंका है। पालनपुर पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष के अनुसार बस में 53 लोग सवार थे जो अंबाजी से

दर्शन कर वापस आणंद के आसोदर लौट रहे थे। यह दांता की ओर जा रही थी। तभी पलट गयी। घायलों में से कई को पालनपुर अस्पताल भेजा गया है। इससे पहले बनासकांठा जिले के डीसा ग्रामीण थाना क्षेत्र में कुचावाडा तीन रास्ते के पास एक कमांडर जीप और ट्रक की टक्कर में जीप सवार पांच लोगों की मौत हो गयी जिनमें तीन महिलाएं शामिल थीं। ज्ञातव्य है कि इससे पूर्व आज मध्य गुजरात के खेड़ा जिले में कार और ट्रक की टक्कर में पांच लोगों की मौत हो गयी थी।

मृतकों की संख्या 145 हुई

देश भर में वर्षा जनित हादसों में मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या 145 पर पहुंच गई है। मौसम विभाग ने मानसून की देर से वापसी और पटना में और बारिश होने का पूर्वानुमान व्यक्त किया है। आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग के अनुसार गया जिला में दीवार गिरने से मलबे में दब कर पांच लोगों की मौत हो गई। एक अन्य शख्स की नदी में बह कर मौत हो गई। जहानाबाद में घर की दीवार गिरने से तीन साल की एक लड़की की मौत हो गई। उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में पिछले कई दिनों से हो रही बारिश से कई स्थानों पर जनजीवन खासा प्रभावित हुआ है। बलिया के समूचे जिला कारागार परिसर में कमर तक पानी भर जाने के कारण कम से कम 900 कैदियों को दूसरे जिलों की जेलों में भेजना पड़ा। बृहस्पतिवार से उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्षाजनित हादसों में 93 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। हालात के मद्देनजर राज्य सरकार ने अधिकारियों की छुट्टियां रद्द कर दी हैं। झारखंड के दुमका जिले में बारिश के कारण दीवार गिरने से एक ही परिवार के तीन सदस्यों की मौत हो गई।

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)
The Statesman (New Delhi)
The Times of India (New Delhi)
The Indian Express (New Delhi)
The Hindu (Delhi)
Pioneer (Delhi)
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
☐ Deccan Chronicle
☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)
☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)
☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)
☐ Financial Express
☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)
☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)
☐ पंजाब केशरी (दिल्ली)
☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)
☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)
☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)
☐ आनंद उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

मिदनापुर, हावड़ा, हुगली और बर्दवान में खतरा

RR-1/10

प. बंगाल में बाढ़ को लेकर अलर्ट जारी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
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कोलकाता. झारखंड में लगातार हो रही बारिश से मैथन और पंचेत डैम का जलस्तर अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ने के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में बाढ़ को लेकर सतर्कता जारी कर दी गई है। राज्य प्रशासन ने मिदनापुर, हावड़ा, हुगली और बर्दवान में भी बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ गया है। केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के निर्देशानुसार मैथन और पंचेत डैम

प्रबंधन ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को इसके लिए सतर्क कर दिया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य की मुख्यमंत्री ममता बनर्जी ने रविवार को ही बेहला में दुर्गापूजा पंडालों के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर कहा था कि उन्होंने केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्रालय से आग्रह किया कि राज्य सरकार को सूचित किए बिना झारखंड के जलाशयों से जल नहीं छोड़े जाएं। इधर, राज्य सरकार के सूत्रों ने बताया कि झारखंड स्थित मैथन और पंचेत

जलाशयों का जलस्तर सामान्य से काफी ऊपर है। फलस्वरूप डैम की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी भी वक्त दोनों जलाशयों से जल छोड़े जा सकते हैं। डैम प्रबंधन ने आधिकारिक तौर पर राज्य प्रशासन को सूचित कर दिया है।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि पिछले पांच दिनों से हो रही लगातार बारिश से मैथन डैम का जलस्तर 490.5 फीट हो गया है। वहीं पंचेत डैम का जलस्तर 419.32 फीट हो गया है।