

drydaze

hindustantimes
water crisis
2ND OF A SERIES

Over the next four weeks, HT looks at Delhi's water supply, and helps to find ways manage the precious resource in a more sustainable manner.

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A capital city — divided by water

UNEQUAL SUPPLY

A few high-profile areas get ample water while for others, it's a daily struggle to get enough for basics

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NEW DELHI: Last summer, the borewell in Tarun Khanna's Hauz Rani home stood at 200 feet. This year, as soon as summers started, he had to dig deeper to around 250 feet to extract water.

In the absence of Delhi Jal Board's piped water supply, Khanna completely relies on groundwater to meet his and his family's daily needs.

Khanna is not alone. His predicament is shared by hundreds of thousands who are out of the Delhi Jal Board's water network. And as the population keeps on increasing every day, there is no corresponding increase in DJB's water reach.

"If we were supplied water regularly, why would we need a borewell?" Khanna asks. His question becomes more pertinent considering there are areas in the city that get more than their fair share each day.

According to some studies, the Delhi Cantonment and New Delhi Municipal Council areas get the maximum amount of water per day, with availability reaching over 500 litres per day per person in Delhi Cantt areas. NDMC areas, on the other hand, get about 220 litres of water per person per day.

Narela, on the contrary, gets 31 litres and Mehrauli 29 litres.

Unequal distribution of water, according to experts, is among the biggest problems related to water supply in the city. It leads to a double

NEXT
Delhi has no reduction targets and outdated consumption models

whammy of groundwater depletion and water wastage.

"If you are not getting regular and adequate piped water supply, you will use illegal borewells. Conversely, you are more likely to waste water if you are getting an unlimited supply. This disparity is the first thing that needs to be addressed when it comes to Delhi's water supply issues," said water activist Manoj Misra.

A report by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India filed in 2013 drew attention to the issue of unequal water supply in the city.

The body received replies from 111 resident welfare associations (RWA) on the quality of service provided by the DJB, duration of the availability, sufficiency and quality of water supplied and the complaint redressal mechanism.

Eighty-seven RWAs had claimed they did not receive sufficient water in summer. Around 78 RWAs had said they were not satisfied with the complaint redressal mechanism of the utility. As many as 64 RWAs claimed to have received water for less than two hours per day in summers.

The DJB, this year, has said that water supply will be rationalised under the Aam Aadmi Party regime.

"If water supply in one area will be affected because of shortage, it will be the same in the entire city. There will be no bias for or against anyone," said DJB vice chairperson Kapil Mishra, echoing Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal.

Residents of areas like Tughlakabad and Deoli, however, still wait for tankers to deliver water, sometimes waiting for up to eight days.



Unequal distribution of water is a big problem with some areas having the luxury of wasting potable water on activities like gardening and washing cars with others getting barely enough to meet the daily needs. RAJ K RAJ / HT PHOTOS

INEQUITABLE WATER SUPPLY

Unequal distribution of water, according to experts, is among the biggest problems related to water supply in the city.

WHO'S GETTING WHAT

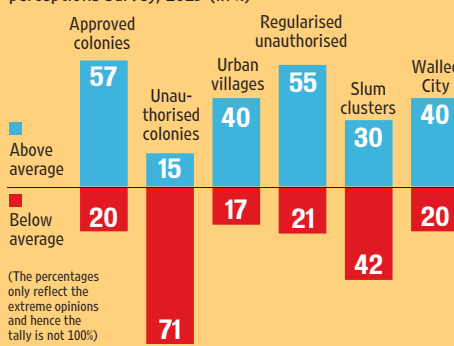
There is a huge gap in water supply among different areas of the Capital

In litres per capita per day (LPCD)

- 29 Mehrauli
- 31 Narela
- 74 Najafgarh/Dwarka
- 130 Shahdara
- 148 New & South Delhi
- 201 Paharganj
- 202 West Delhi
- 274 Civil Lines & Rohini
- 277 City
- 337 Karol Bagh
- 462 NDMC Area
- 509 Cantonment

ARE YOU GETTING ENOUGH WATER?

Rating of water availability as per Delhi government perceptions survey, 2013 (in %)



WATER IN THE OTHER BIG METROS

Per capita availability of water in other metropolitan cities of India (in litres)



Globally, water supply is charged to limit consumption; Delhi must follow suit

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NEW DELHI: Delhi has to monitor its consumption and supply patterns closely if it hopes to save any of it for the future generations.

The capital needs 251 litres per person daily, with supply varying on the area. Compared to this, Mumbai consumes 175 litres per capita per day, Chennai 114, Kolkata 200 while Bengaluru consumes 100-125 litres per person daily.

But what about the rest of the world? A look at global figures tells us that Hamburg, which uses 110 litres per capita per day (LPCD), stands out. Singapore uses 152 LPCD, while people in Hong Kong get 220 LPCD.

In Qatar, however, the carrot of free water has ensured consumption is at a shocking 1,200 LPCD, which is 11 times as much as in Hamburg. In addition, 35 per cent of the water is lost from the national water system due to poor operation and maintenance.

Cities in Europe like Copenhagen, Berlin, Amsterdam and Hamburg have reduced their daily per capita consumption to between 105 and 135 litres per person with water pricing. To reach that goal, Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands have the highest water tariffs in Europe.

Brazil's Sao Paulo too is trying to cut down on usage and has initiated drastic measures - from offering discounts to reduce consumption to imposing steep fines on high usage. Sao Paulo faced its water woes after supplying free water for around 10,000 litre per household.

Delhi is doing exactly its double with 20,000 litres of free water per household. Another example of complete failure of a city's water infrastructure and then revival is that of Phnom Penh, whose water supply authority went bust in 1993. Households then considered themselves lucky if they received water supply for barely an hour every day.

After 10 years, the water authority in Phnom Penh underwent a revamp, with all corrupt officials being booted out and the management being made more efficient. The water was priced, with subsidy allowed only for the poor. The city has been providing clean water to people at prices they can afford. The profits of this public-sector initiative have increased ever since.

Many of its performance indicators are, in fact, now better than those of London or Paris.

So if this Cambodian city can do it, why can't Delhi have a better water management model with reduced per capita consumption?

case studies

Life in Asia's biggest sub-city Dwarka revolves around private water tankers

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NEW DELHI: Prem Singh, 32, drives a water tanker in Dwarka, quenching the thirst of thousands who live in and around the biggest sub-city in Asia.

On an average day, Singh takes eight tankers to various areas that do not have direct water supply. The demand is relatively higher these days because of which he makes 12-15 rounds daily.

Dwarka and its areas in its vicinity have faced paucity of water ever since they were established. While development and civic agencies have managed to improve the water supply system, residents say that the condition, for a large part, remains the same as before.

"Things are relatively better in Sector 1 to 10. They receive water through pipelines but we depend on government and private tankers," said Pawan Kapoor, a resident of sector 13A in Dwarka. Kapoor says the situation in his soci-



Dwarka has faced water shortage ever since it was established. BURMAULA/HT PHOTOS

ety is such that they have to depend entirely on private tankers to meet their water requirement, especially during summers. "We only get a few tankers from the government, because of which we have to depend mostly on private players and pay accordingly," Kapoor.

Other areas of Dwarka such as sector 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and adjoining areas such as Raj Nagar, Madhu Vihar, Palam and Dabri face water shortage on most days.

"To meet the water requirement, people have dug borewells, which has taken a toll on the groundwater level.

'People wash cars without thinking about wastage'

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NEW DELHI: Mohan Das wakes up at 6 am to fill water for his family. If the 48-year-old misses the time slot, his family has to wait till the next day.

"For the past few months we have not been getting water. We get just enough to take care of household needs for cleaning, washing and drinking. Most days we have to call for tankers," says Das, a resident of Gole Market in central Delhi.

Despite being under the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) - the better among the civic agencies in the Capital - the residents of Gole Market are facing a major water crisis.

To meet their water demands this summer, the NDMC set up a dedicated team to look after the water requirements of all the colonies under its area. The colony houses nearly 500 government flats.

"Gole Market and Moti Bagh are areas that face 20-30% water shortage this season. However, our call centres are trying



People using potable water to wash cars is common. ARVIND YADAV / HT PHOTOS

to attend to all the complaints," says a senior NDMC official.

Sudhir Bhalla, a resident, blames the callous and wasteful attitudes of residents for the shortage. "Government accommodations are generally better when it comes to water supply but the residents here wash their cars for hours with hose pipes and keep sprinkling water in their lawns without thinking about the amount of water being wasted," he says.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 10-06-2015 in the

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Deccan Herald

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KASHMIR, UTTARAKHAND, HP AND NORTH-EAST TO GET BENEFIT

Securing dams

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

Dehradun, 9 June

Perhaps taking a lesson from the recent devastation due to earthquakes in Nepal, big changes are now being introduced to ensure better security of our dams. Recorders are being installed at the dams which would record the activities in the earth that could be very helpful in making the dams more safe.

The work of upgrading the dams with highly modern equipments to protect them from earthquakes will start in the country from the Himalayan states. The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology in Dehradun has been given the responsibility of carrying out this task.

Dams of all Himalayan States from

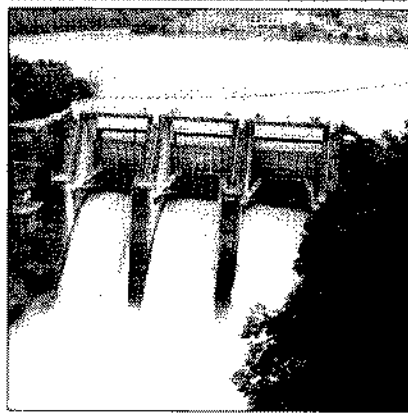
BEATING EARTHQUAKES

■ Recorders are being installed at the dams which would record the activities in the earth

■ The work of upgrading the dams will start in the country from the Himalayan states

■ The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology in Dehradun has been given the responsibility of carrying out this task

■ Broad band seismograph and other highly modernised equipments would be put up at these dams



Kashmir to Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and the seven sisters (north-eastern states) would be a part of this initiative.

This decision has been taken up perhaps in wake of the recent earthquakes in Nepal which has caused massive

destruction and loss to life and property. The Himalayan States in India are highly seismically sensitive and have many dams which could invite large scale destruction in case of an earthquake of intensity higher than 8 on the

Richter scale. Hence big changes are being made to save these dams from earthquakes.

The recorders would be installed at the dams which would record the activities in the earth. On the basis of these recordings the security

of the dams would be ensured. Broad band seismograph and other highly modernised equipments would be put up at these dams.

The work in this regard has already been started up the scientists of the Wadia Institute, informed Susheel Kumar, head of the Geophysics branch of the institute. First the dams of the Kashmir valley have been taken up. Jammu & Kashmir had faced a large scale devastation last year because of the floods and the work of reconstruction in the dams has already been going on. So the scientists have started their work side by side. On completing the work from Kashmir, Uttarakhand and other Himalayan states would also be taken up one by one.

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OMAR: J&K GOVT FAILED TO REHABILITATE FLOOD-HIT VICTIMS

Beyond help

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Srinagar, 9 June

Former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Omar Abdullah today described as "theatrics" the war of words between PDP minister Altaf Bukhari and deputy Chief Minister Nirmal Singh and alleged that the state government has failed to rehabilitate thousands of flood-hit people.

"As a fixed-match, a Cabinet minister in the PDP-BJP government has opposed the Deputy Chief Minister's statement and expressed shock. These theatrics cannot absolve the PDP-BJP government of its unforgivable failure of ensuring the rehabilitation of thousands of flood victims," the NC working said.

Omar was addressing a party workers' meeting at Gagerpora, Narbal in his Beerwah Assembly constituency in central Kashmir. Omar said that



both PDP and BJP, including its legislators and Cabinet ministers, were part of a Government that has "abandoned" the flood victims and gone to the extent of "rubbing salt" into their wounds by dispensing 47 rupees cheques.

"The PDP-BJP government had completely failed in its responsibility towards compensating and rehabilitating flood victims even as nine months have passed since the September deluge. There is no sign of a relief and rehabilitation package for the flood victims from the Centre," he said.

The NC working president said there was "complete anarchy and chaos" within the government while the people were left to fend for themselves.

"The Government is busy in U-turns. The administration is running around in circles as there is a lack of clear vision and direction from the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues. The tourism season has suffered because of the government's ineptness and negligence and that has in turn adversely hit the state's economy.

"All previous success-

ful initiatives taken by the previous Government for job creation have been shelved. The New Administrative Units are not being supported financially so that they function and help in the resolution of public grievances," Omar said.

He lashed out at the Government for perpetuating an "acute ration crisis" in the state.

"There is an acute and widespread ration crisis in the state. The PDP-BJP government has washed its hands off its basic responsibilities. There is a growing governance deficit in the state as the Chief Minister seems to be more interested in Bollywood lunches, whirlwind tours and contradictions.

"Almost three and a half months have passed and the treasuries are running dry while the Finance Minister has suddenly disappeared leaving the people without any concrete answers," he said.

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Flood alert after heavy rain in Assam, over 80,000 affected

**SAMUDRA GUPTA
KASHYAP**
GUWAHATI, JUNE 9

THOUSANDS OF people across Assam have been affected after incessant rains over the last week caused several rivers, including the Brahmaputra, to overflow. The overflowing rivers have breached embankments, inundated villages and damaged standing crop, affecting over 80,000 people, according to a report by the state disaster management body.

Eighteen revenue circles in 10 districts have been badly affected by the relentless rains, stated the daily flood report issued by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) on Tuesday. The districts of Lakhimpur and Dhemaji in eastern Assam, where nearly 45,000 people were affected by the overflowing rivers, were the worst hit.

In Tinsukia, another district hit hard by the relentless rains, authorities have already set up three relief camps. A sizeable portion of the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park in the district has been submerged by the rising levels of the Brahmaputra.

Nearly 38,000 hectares of standing crop, mostly paddy, have been damaged by the overflowing rivers, according to ASDMA

The floodwaters have also entered the Kaziranga National Park, forcing animals to move to drier, safer places.

While the Brahmaputra is flowing over the danger mark in Nimatighat in Jorhat district, several villages in the river-island of Majuli have been also inundated. Solengi, Chatrang and Sessa — all tributaries of the Brahmaputra — have inundated villages and standing crops, affecting over 21,000 people in the Gohpur sub-division of Sonitpur district.

Nearly 38,000 hectares of standing crop, mostly paddy, have been damaged by the overflowing rivers, according to the ASDMA report.

Dhemaji district has recorded the worst damage, with 2,300 hectares of standing crop being destroyed while the districts of Sonitpur, Goalpara, Lakhimpur and Kamrup have also been affected.

₹200 cr water solutions, crowd-sourced

Maharashtra govt's water conservation project draws enthusiastic participation from region to region, locals contribute funds and join works

SHUBHANGI KHAPRE
MUMBAI, JUNE 9

A GOVERNMENT project aimed at mitigating Maharashtra's water crisis has become virtually turned into a mass movement with residents of over 6,000 villages contributing nearly Rs 200 crore to the effort.

It is a project that has won the grudging appreciation of the opposition Congress, led to proprietary claims from the NCP and seen the participation of a smaller opposition party, Peasants and Workers Party. The government, for its part, has been publicising the project online.

Jalyukta Shivar Yagna aims to make 25,000 villages drought-free in phases with the help of low-budget, water conservation projects ranging from Rs 20,000 to Rs 20 crore. Of 40,000 villages in Maharashtra, 25,000 have been hit by drought for three consecutive years. Launched by Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis four months ago, the project has so far seen 93,447 water conservation works completed in 6,202 villages in the divisions of Nashik, Amravati, Nagpur, Pune, Konkan and Aurangabad.

Its standout feature is the contributions from the public. "The overwhelming response along with their enthusiasm for the work is an eye-opener for the government. People in the villages have started taking up the projects in terms of physical support and also raising funds," Fadnavis said.

In Hogti of South Solapur, for instance, villagers with district officials took up the construction of a small cement canal and raised Rs 39 lakh in a few days. The project has helped irrigate 500 hectares. In Karanja of Washim, Mahesh Patil said, "The severity of drought and hailstorms has united the

people. It does not require huge funds; it is within the reach of the people." And in Satara, fruit cultivator Prakash Kachre said, "We will build our own assets, so what's the harm in lending support?"

Water conservation expert Rajendra Singh is among those who have appreciated the effort. "The government has begun the good initiative of small projects, but they should ensure the ongoing water conservation works remain people-driven and are not dominated by contractors in coming years."

A water conservation official said the projects are being customised to local needs. "Each area has its own problems, so we cannot suggest the same work. The work can involve desilting of soil, deepening and widening of rivers and tributaries, digging new ponds, or construction of small cement nullas, bunds and canals." At some places, abandoned structures are being revived.

From the opposition, Ganpatrao Deshmukh of the Peasants and Workers Party is leading the work in Sangola taluka, perennially affected by drought. "The people are no longer leaving it to the administration to tackle drought. This is heartening and also result-oriented," he said.

Former Congress minister for water conservation Nitin Raut acknowledged this government has scored. "I was the only one in the Congress-NCP who always talked about water conservation projects, but unfortunately we never gave the department as much significance as is being done by this government. It was only towards the end that we started realising its importance. Also," he added, "water resources was held by NCP ministers, so we had our limitations."

NCP chief Sunil Tatkare said, "Dam construction by our government was only done after consulting experts and as per the state's requirement. Along with that, conservation



Maharashtra CM Devendra Fadnavis and other officials at a project site in Ingalgi village, Solapur. Express

of water too was a must. It is not as if we did nothing in the last 15 years."

"We are not driven by a big-dams policy," Fadnavis said. "Instead, we are promoting small budgets, small projects which will stand for long terms and benefit the masses."

BJP MLA Sanjay Kute from Akola (Vidarbha) predicts that "60 villages where the work is complete will be free of a water crisis after the monsoon". And former MLA Pasha Patel said, "In Latur, villages are competing with one another to get ahead in the work. I have never seen such enthusiasm from the public."

PROGRESS REPORT

Project area	Villages	Projects done	Funds raised
Nashik division	941	19,779	₹2,651 lakh
Amravati division	1,396	7,557	₹3,707 lakh
Nagpur division	1,077	9,027	₹709 lakh
Pune division	903	25,380	₹3,132 lakh
Konkan division	203	4,976	₹38 lakh
Aurangabad division	1,682	26,728	₹9,688 lakh
TOTAL	6,202	93,447	₹19,925 lakh

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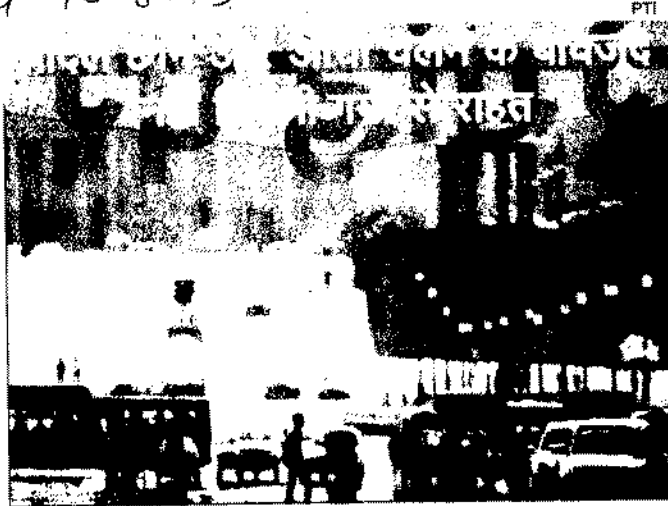
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2 दिन तक चलेगी धूल भरी आंधी

नव-10-6-15

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में अब धूल भरी आंधी का सिलसिला शुरू हो चुका है। मंगलवार को दिन भर आसमान में बादल छाए रहे। साथ ही शाम को 4 बजे से कई इलाकों में तेज आंधी भी चली। शाम 5.30 बजे तक सफ़दरजंग में 42 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ़्तार से तेज हवाएं चलीं। हालांकि लोगों को बादल छाने और आंधी चलने से राहत नहीं मिली। अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान सामान्य से ज्यादा दर्ज हुआ। मौसम वैज्ञानिक ने कहा है कि अगले दो दिनों तक कुछ इलाकों में आंधी चलने की स्थिति बन सकती है। मंगलवार को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से 3 डिग्री सेल्सियस ज्यादा के साथ 42.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ। वहीं मिनिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस ज्यादा के साथ



PTI

30 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ। साथ ही दिल्ली के कई इलाकों में मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 41 डिग्री सेल्सियस से ज्यादा दर्ज हुआ। जिसकी वजह से लोगों को गर्मी का एहसास हुआ। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि आने वाले दिनों में दिल्ली में पश्चिमी दिशा से हवाएं पहुंच सकती हैं। मंगलवार को दिन भर सूरज बादलों के बीच छिपा रहा।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा है कि बुधवार को दिन भर बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 42 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 29 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है। आने वाले तीन से चार दिनों में मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 42 से 43 डिग्री सेल्सियस और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 26 से 28 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के

आस पास के इलाकों में हीट वेव जैसी कंडिशन बनी हुई है। वहीं मंगलवार को उत्तर भारत में नया वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस दस्तक दे चुका है। आने वाले दो दिनों में राजस्थान के आस-पास भी धूल भरी आंधी चलने की संभावना है, जिसका इफ़ेक्ट दिल्ली में भी रहने की उम्मीद है। मौसम विभाग ने कहा है कि रविवार से मंगलवार को दिल्ली और आस-पास के इलाकों में बारिश हो सकती है। वहीं स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत बताते हैं कि अगले दो दिनों तक दिल्ली में आंधी चलने की स्थिति बन सकती है। मंगलवार को कई इलाकों में आंधी दर्ज हुई। आंधी चलने की मुख्य वजह है कि गर्मी ज्यादा बढ़ने से ऐसब मौसम का पैटर्न बना है। फिलहाल अगले दो दिनों में जिस तरह से मंगलवार की शाम को तेज आंधी चली थी, आने वाले दो दिनों में इतनी ज्यादा तेज आंधी नहीं चलेगी।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-10.06.2015 in the

Hindustan Times	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	M.P.Chronicle
Statesman	Punjab Keshari (Hindi) ✓	A a j (Hindi)
The Times of India (W.D.)	The Hindu	Indian Nation
Indian Express	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	Kai Duniya (Hindi)
Tribune	Deccan Chronicle	The Times of India (A)
Hindustan (Hindi)	Deccan Herald	Blitz

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

घेजा 10-6-15 गुजरात में तूफान और भारी वर्षा का खतरा टला

अहमदाबाद, (वार्ता): गुजरात के तटवर्ती अरब सागर में उठे चक्रवाती तूफान अशोबा के कारण राज्य के कुछ स्थानों पर पिछले 24 घंटे के दौरान हुई वर्षा तथा कई स्थानों पर बादल छाये रहने से अधिकतम तापमान में गिरावट दर्ज की है। सुबह साढ़े आठ बजे तक वेरावल तट से 570 किलोमीटर पश्चिम-दक्षिण पश्चिम में स्थित इस तूफान के भारतीय तट से दूर ओमान की

अशोबा का डर छल्ला

तूफान ओमान की तरफ बढ़ा

ओर बढ़ने से गुजरात में इसका खतरा अब टल गया है। अशोबा के 11 जून की रात ओमान तट से टकराने की आशंका है। जारी बुलेटिन के अनुसार उत्तर तथा दक्षिणी गुजरात समेत कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में तापमान सामान्य से नीचे रहा। सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ के कुछ हिस्सों में ही यह सामान्य से कुछ अधिक रहा। अहमदाबाद, वडोदरा और भावनगर में अधिकतम तापमान 38, राजकोट में 38.5, गांधीनगर में 36.5, सूरत में 35.6, पोरबंदर में 35.4, द्वारका में 33.8, वेरावल में 33.6 तथा भुज और नलिया में 38.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा। अशोबा के प्रभाव से पिछले 24 घंटे में राज्य के वलसाड, नवसारी, तापी, जामनगर, कच्छ, राजकोट, वडोदरा, सूरत और डंग जिलों के कई स्थानों पर एक से लेकर 13 सें.मी. तक वर्षा दर्ज की है।

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

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

Dated 10.6.15.

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.


Assistant Director (publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Editor, Bhagirath (English) & Publicity

Director (T.D.)

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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