

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June - 23.06.2015 in the

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Statesman

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State gets excess rains but Udupi, Dakshina Kannada face deficit DH 23

BENGALURU: Karnataka has received about seven per cent excess rains compared with the average rains for June, which sees the onset of south-west monsoon. However, the rains are distributed uniformly across the State.

The entire State has received 123 mm of rains from June 1 to 22, against the average rainfall of 130 mm for the month. The seven per cent excess rains are considered as 'positive normal rains', according to G S Srinivasa Reddy, Director of Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre.

Of the 30 districts, 11 have received excess rainfall, while seven have received deficit rains. The remaining eight districts have received normal rainfall. Interestingly, the coastal districts - Dakshina Kannada and Udupi - which are supposed to get heavy rains

during the monsoon, have fallen under the 'deficit' category.

Reddy said that while Dakshina Kannada has received 454 mm against the average of 604 mm of rain, indicating a deficit of 25 per cent, Udupi district received 524 mm of rain against average of 755 mm showing a deficit of 31 per cent. However, another coastal district Uttara Kannada has received normal rains.

Other five districts located in the north interior region, which have received below the normal rains, are: Raichur, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bagalkot and Vijayapura.

Reddy said that those 11 districts which have received excess rainfall come under the south interior Karnataka. Highest rains have been received by Hassan and Chikkamagaluru, which fall under the Malnad region.

While Hassan got 81 per cent excess rains than the average,



River Hemavathi is in spate following incessant rain in Sakleshpur, Hassan district. DH PHOTO

Chikkamagaluru received 42 per cent more. In just 24 hours, it rained not less than 200 mm in these two districts, he pointed out.

He said that the entire Malnad region had been receiving heavy rains in the last three days. About 70 per cent of the total rains in the southwest

monsoon occur during June-July. Due to the heavy down-pour, he has suggested to the district authorities to declare holidays for educational institutions in Sakleshpur town, Kodagu and Mudigere in Chikkamagaluru.

The Malnad region comprises Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikkamagaluru and Kodagu districts.

The region has received 19 per cent more rains than the average. The average is 223 mm and the actual rains received so far is 267 mm.

Going by the present indications, the monsoon will taper further in the coastal districts weaken in other districts, too. A depression has developed over the Arabian Sea which is moving towards Gujarat.

This has a negative impact on Karnataka as the monsoon-bearing clouds are drifting away, Reddy said.

DH News Service

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Rapidly advancing monsoon may cover North India soon

NEW DELHI/ MUMBAI/
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM:

After making a slow progress, the southwest monsoon has advanced rapidly and is likely to hit almost the entire north India, including Delhi and the National Capital Region, in the next 2-3 days, said the Met department on Sunday.

The weatherman said monsoon would also advance to Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and parts of Madhya Pradesh during that time.

Belying predictions, the country has received 21 per cent more rainfall than normal for this time of the year, said the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

In Maharashtra, a major landslide on the Mumbai-Pune Expressway slowed down the traffic even as 10 people have lost their lives in the last couple of days in the state, which has been experiencing heavy rain.

Assam situation grim

After showing signs of improvement, the flood situation in Assam has once again started to become grim on Monday with over 27,000 people affected in five districts, *DHNS* reports from Guwahati.

According to Assam State Disaster Management Authority, 27,248 people in the five districts of Barpeta, Dhemaji, Morigaon, Lakhimpur and Tinsukia were affected. 72 villages are marooned with flood waters of Brahmaputra.

The landslide occurred during the peak morning hours on one side of the Khandala tunnel, but affected the traffic both ways.

People commuting between Mumbai and Pune spent almost double the usual time for the commute. "We are trying our level best to restore normal traffic," said Public Works Minister Eknath Shinde, as the government came under criticism because of traffic jams at both ends of the best high-speed

road in the state. Reports from Neral, close to hill station Matheran, in the Raigad district said five members of a family were killed when the wall of a house in the Mohachiwadi village collapsed.

Two of a family have died and three-four others are still trapped under a landslide at Dabhol in the Ratnagiri district. Extensive crop damage was reported from the Marayoor and Kanthalloor regions.

DHNS & PTI

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ROAD UNDER WATER: A flooded road in Bhagamandala, Kodagu district, on Monday. DH PHOTO

Copious rains push up water level of rivers

BENGALURU: Several parts of the State continued to receive heavy rain on Monday.

Heavy rain coupled with strong winds lashed Sakleshpur taluk damaging several houses. Normal life was thrown out of gear due to the downpour. Power supply has been affected in several parts of the taluk as electricity poles have uprooted.

Block Education Officer Vedavathi said holiday has been declared for schools and colleges on Tuesday. They did not function on Monday also. Local legislator H K Kumaraswamy held a meeting in Sakleshpur to take stock of the situation.

Shivamogga

Heavy rains accompanied by strong winds lashed several parts of Shivamogga district disrupting normal life on Monday.

The taluk administration declared holiday for schools and colleges in Hosanagar due to incessant rain that has been lashing the region over the last three days.

Yadur recorded a rainfall of 138 mm, followed by Mastikat-te (113.20 mm), Hulikal (109

mm), Thirthahalli (93.4 mm) and Agumbe (45 mm). Water level in Mani dam rose to 576 metre against the maximum level of 594.36 metre.

Similarly, the water level in Linganamakki dam in Sagar taluk rose to 1757.55 feet against the maximum level of 1819 feet, as the catchment area of the dam received 190.60 mm rains.

Some schools in Thirthahalli taluk remained closed on Monday due to heavy rainfall. Sagar, Shivamogga, Bhadravathi, Shikaripur and Sorab received intermittent rains.

Electrocution

A Mescom worker was electrocuted in Sagar when he was repairing the transformer on the premises of LB & SBS College hostel for girls. The deceased has been identified as Dinesh (35) of Kadur in Chikkamagaluru district.

Madikeri

Rains continued to lash Kodagu district on Monday. Bhagamandala has received more than 60 cm rainfall in the last three days and is completely surrounded by water.

Triveni Sangama is full to the

brim. There was two to three feet water on the road and the movement of vehicles on Madikeri-Bhagamandala, Aayyangeri-Bhagamandala roads was affected.

The district administration has arranged boat services to ferry the residents in Bhagamandala. People residing on the banks of River Cauvery at Nelyahudikeri in Siddapura have been asked to shift to safer areas.

Madikeri, Napoklu, Sampaje, Virajpet, Hudikeri, Ponnampet, Somwarpet, Shanivarasanthe, Shanthalli, Kushalnagar received heavy rainfall.

Intermittent rain coupled with gusty winds continued to lash Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikkamagaluru districts on Monday, too.

Uttara Kannada

Standing crops of paddy on vast tracts of land have been washed away in Mundgod taluk of Uttara Kannada district as several ponds and tanks were overflowing.

Mundgod town received 51.4 mm on Sunday. The taluk has been receiving heavy rains for the past three days.

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Depression over Arabian Sea, heavy rains likely in Maha, Guj



PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi/Mumbai, 23 June

A "depression" has developed over the Arabian Sea, a second time in a month, and is likely to turn into "deep depression", bringing in squally winds and heavy rains in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the weather office said today.

"... The depression has moved slightly eastwards and lay centred about 280 km southwest of Porbandar today. The system is likely to further slowly move east-northeastwards and may concentrate into a deep depression during next 24 hours," the meteorological department said in a statement here.

The department has cautioned fishermen against venturing into the sea.

Mumbai rains delay flights

Meanwhile, heavy rains today affected flight operations by up to 30 minutes at the city airport.

Heavy rains have lashed

the city since late last evening, disrupting train and road traffic as well.

Operations at the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai have been hit for multiple days starting with the torrential downpour on Friday.

On Friday, flight operations were delayed by 45 minutes and four flights had to be diverted, while a snag in the radar hit operations on Saturday. This was followed by heavy rains delaying operations by 15 minutes on Sunday.

Rains cripple life in Nashik

The Nashik city and the neighbouring areas in the district witnessed incessant rains for the third consecutive day today, disrupting normal life and affecting vehicular traffic on main highways, official sources said.

However, farmers were happy with the good spell of rains this month, boosting their agricultural operations. Power supply was also affected in many areas.

Rainfall in June crosses average mark in Vidarbha

Nagpur, 23 June: Contrary to the forecast by the Meteorological Department about deficit rainfall this monsoon, most districts in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra have received showers crossing the average mark well before the end of this month.

Barring Akola, where normal rainfall in June was 99.1 mm, all districts witnessed normal rains above 100 mm. Akola has so far registered 158 mm rains in June which is 123.1 per cent of normal precipitation in the month. Normal rainfall of Yavatmal district is 128.9 mm and it has received 111 mm. Wardha's normal is 125.7 mm but it recorded 174 mm this June while state's second capital Nagpur's figure stood at 222.6 mm rains in June against the normal 123 mm. Districts places in Eastern Vidarbha like Bhandara received 184.9 mm rains against the normal of 143.7 mm. Gondia got 154.7 mm while its normal rainfall is 147 mm.

Chandrapur recorded 201 mm rainfall against normal 136 mm. Backward district of Gadchiroli got the highest amount of 340 mm against the normal 149 mm. Almost all district places have recorded excess rainfall, only few talukas lag behind.

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Tribal women farmers in TN hills managing weather stations

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

Kolli Hills (TN), 23 June

Tribal women farmers are helping many community managed automatic weather stations at various agro-ecological zones here that could be game changers for the region in providing timely and accurate forecasts and ensuring food and nutrition security.

Of the seven automatic weather stations in the hill ranges here, four are run by women and three by men with all of them being tribals and farmers.

The AWS provide meteorologic information with a local focus to support agriculture.

"We at the automatic weather stations collect data on temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, wind velocity, wind direction and radiation," Vijayalakshmi Pradeep, a 23-year-old tribal woman and a small farm holder managing the weather station at Thuvarepallam here, told reporters.

The primary purpose of AWS is to support farming and related activities, the source of livelihood for peo-

ple here who are predominantly "Malayali" ~ dwellers of hills and weather stations ~ tribes.

The weather stations were set up by M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) with the support of Bioversity International and The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a UN agency.

Vijayalakshmi moved to Thuvarepallam in Namakkal District following her marriage and studied upto 12th standard. "I was trained on fundamentals related to

weather conditions, to handle the computer, and in managing the information system," she said, adding, the data gets fed automatically into the system.

The first AWS was set up at Moolakadai in Kolli hills last year. This year, six other such stations were established in Navakadu, Thuvarepallam, Aripalapatti, Keeraikadu, Vandalappadi and Puliampatti. These places fall under different agro-ecological zones and are dominated by tribal communities.

The 24-year-old Para-

meswari, who manages the Keeraikadu AWS says young tribal men and women like her who run the weather stations do it voluntarily, adding, they are given an incentive of Rs 1,500 per month by MSSRF.

Asked how the weather stations work, Principal Scientist, MSSRF, ED Israel Oliver King said: "It is based on GPRS cloud server technology, and with data collected from sensors, the automatic weather stations update information every 10 minutes, passing it on to a server."

Should we learn to live without water?

St. 24

Raja Murthy

Ten per cent of Mumbai's entire annual rains quota descended in a 48-hour deluge on June 18-19. Such vagaries of climate change clamour for our attention, like someone hammering at the door to wake a fellow dozing inside a house in flames.

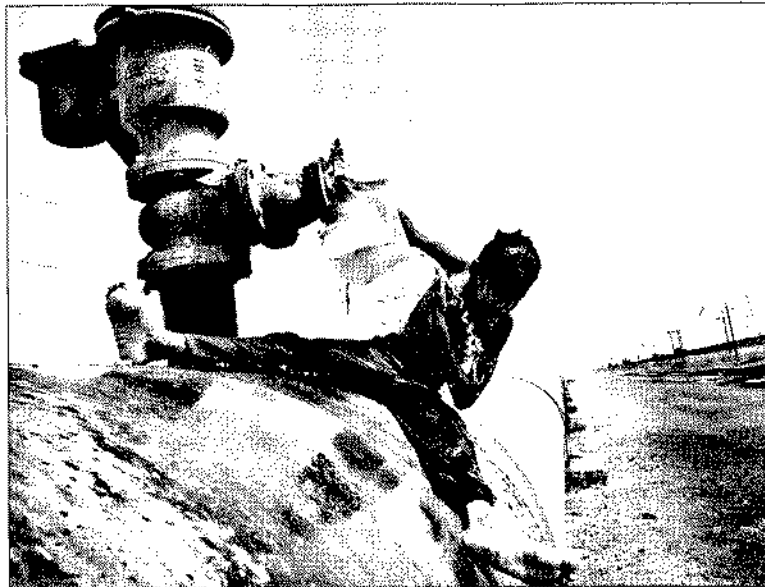
The unusually strong monsoon arrival poured warnings not just to a city, but to a country and the world that finding water resources needs our sustained focus, not just as fringes of an annual anxiety that vanishes with arrivals of rains.

On Friday, Mumbai mostly stayed at home to outwit a recurring rainy-day crisis of millions stranded away from home. The weekend was so exceptionally wet that desktop computers refused to start - mine did not. On Saturday, the Turbonet computer engineer accused moisture in the atmosphere as the culprit clogging the electronic works (for safeguards, Google search for 'protect computer from monsoon moisture'). Two days later, another Turbonet emissary took away the monsoon-ruined motherboard for repairs.

Flooded roads and railway tracks, fallen trees and drowned vehicles are part of a yearly Mumbai story, one that tells the double-edged tangle of life: problems with no water, and problems with too much water.

Merely a week before the Thursday night skyfall that would have had Noah rushing to his ark-building equipment, the Mumbai suburb of Bhyandar went without water for over two days. A Bhyandar resident Dharmapal Jagtap, a veteran staffer in the Mumbai Statesman office, said people were so desperate that neighbourhood shops had run out of bottled water.

About the same time, 1,998 villages and 8,600 hamlets across



Maharashtra suffered severe drought. Yet, during the past 72 hours, millions of litres of rainwater disappeared down Mumbai city drains. Connecting these two dots of missing water with monsoon water becomes an essential universal equation to survival.

Not even the planet's sole super power is immune from water scarcity. California in the US is reeling from an unprecedented drought four torrid years long. Whenever the rains come, urges Mr Basic Sense, make best use of it. Unlike Diwali and Christmas, monsoon rains may not always arrive each year.

Which is why the world's most underused words are "rain water harvesting" and "I am sorry". Along with water recycling, rain water harvesting ranks topmost among ways to avoiding an ultimate sorry crisis - no water.

Rising population and increasing consumption have already reduced water resources to a worrying trickle. The United Nations says the world can

expect a 40 per cent water shortfall in another 15 years. India's financial capital Mumbai, like the national capital, already writhes through continuous water shortage. Even wealthy suburbs like Juhu make do with about two hours of municipal water a day. For the rest, citizens are left with ground water, tanker water or no water.

India though suffers more from lack of water management than lack of water. Two exhibits: Igatpuri, 150-km from Mumbai, receives some of the highest rainfall in the world during monsoon months. Yet by February, the town people quarrel over water shortage. Even better was Rishikesh, where hotel owners in Tapovan, near Laxman Jhula, complain of water scarcity. Wonderstruck, I asked: "You live on the banks of the Ganges, and say you have no water?"

Strangely, we are yet to seriously work on solutions staring us in the face. And therefore the monsoon is confined to being seen only as an annual event, an occasional water logging sui

sance, or three happy months of enjoying various moods of the rains - weekend getaways to the Western Ghats, or with a steaming cup of tea and hot samosas in hand watching rain fall in the grey afternoon light.

Last Friday afternoon, under glowering skies, curiosity-driven citizens ignored dire warnings from the chief minister to stay away from the sea and ventured forth on Marine Drive to see what the expected 4-metre or 15-foot high tide would be like. The usually quiet Arabian Sea, in its Nariman Point address was now ash-coloured stormy waters heaving like an angry war elephant, with frothy waves crashing against stone ramparts of the promenade and exploding into an exhilarating spray of silvery shrapnel. The predicted high tide of disaster proportions went missing much like the urgency to harvest bountiful rains.

Mumbai needs to make much more use of the monsoon than in just letting it fill the seven lakes - the inadequate water sources for 21 million people. Building more dams can only create more problems. Instead, every urban building needs to become a rain water container.

Chennai has shown the way since 2001, when chief minister Jayalalitha launched the rainwater harvesting drive in Tamil Nadu. Backed by the Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws ordinance of 19 July 2003, rainwater harvesting was made compulsory in private and public buildings. Government-aid funds and persistent public awareness are saving people from water-poverty. Ancient Indian know-how was combined with modern technology to: a) re-charge ground water sources, and b) store rainwater in lakes, ponds and buildings. The result has about 2.3 million structures in Tamil Nadu

million buildings becomes a new Cauvery river created in the state.

Other state governments, including Maharashtra, are supposedly 'promoting' rain water harvesting for over a decade. But Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh are yet to reach sustained efficiency of Tamil Nadu.

Whatever Tamil Nadu achieved was managed with relatively little cost. The state spent Rs 55.2 crore between 2011-2013 to restore 243 water bodies, and Rs 44 crore during 2013-2014 for 629 rainwater harvesting public projects in towns and villages. This water infrastructure bill, to serve millions of people, is less than 50 per cent cost of a Boeing 747 passenger jet. India can afford an investment ten thousand times more, to save the economy from crisis of a weak monsoon.

Consider water as core of the economy. And therefore take water management on a war footing. Dig lakhs of lakes and tanks nationwide for collecting rain water; build reverse pipelines that carry gift of the rains from cities to storage areas. If oil pipelines can stretch for thousands of kilometers, like the 8,706-km East-West oil line in China connecting Xinjiang to Shanghai, then pipelines can interconnect cities and rivers carrying an even more precious essential commodity: water. Where there is a will, there will be a way for water.

Like a compassionate parent, Mother Nature gives the world enough for life. The problem is a mindset given to extremes: either over-exploit natural resources, or under-utilize them. India needs to set an example of what can be achieved with a middle path of disciplined consumption, and conservation combined with rain water harvesting, water recycling and cross country pipelines connecting flooding rivers to dry lands. If not, we better find a way to live without water.

THE WRITER IS A SENIOR, MUMBAI-BASED JOURNALIST

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FEARS OF FALL IN FARM OUTPUT UNWARRANTED

El Nino may have only a minor impact

Paddy, maize, groundnut, and castor likely to see low yield, says report

TCA Sharad Raghavan

NEW DELHI: This year's farm output may fall by only around 4.5 per cent despite the projection of a strong El Nino year by the India Meteorological Department, says a recent report. During the previous El Nino years, farm production fell by an average of 8% across all major crops. A normal monsoon, however, could lead to a 0.6-% growth, the report says.

The report by brokerage house Edelweiss has found that over the last four El Nino years (1997, 2002, 2006 and 2009), production fell by an average of 8 per cent compared to the production in the previous years, across all major crops. However, some crops suffered more than others.

"Major production loss is observed in groundnut followed by moong, castor seed,

LESSONS FROM THE PAST

The last four El Nino years saw farm output fall by an average of 8% across all major crops

MAJOR PRODUCTION LOSS

○ **Groundnut:** fell by an average of 33%

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

○ **Cotton:** Long sowing time led to rise in acreage

○ **Sugarcane:** recorded average increase of 20.5% as 90% to 95% of area is under irrigation

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

2014-15: 199.9 million tonnes

2015-16: 190.9 million tonnes (4.5% fall in output)



bajra, sesame, jowar, maize and paddy. The increase in production of cotton is mainly attributed to an increase in acreage due to its long sowing window as compared to other crops. Sugarcane has done well even during El Nino years as almost 90-95% of cane area is under irrigation

across the country," the report says.

Groundnut production, for example, fell by an average of 33 per cent across these four years compared to sugar, which saw an average increase of 20.5 per cent.

However, this year will not see such a drastic fall in pro-

duction despite it being subject to a strong El Nino effect, according to the report. The report forecasts 2015-16 agricultural production to be 190.9 million tonnes compared to 199.9 million tonnes in 2014-15, a fall of 4.5 per cent. Here, too, some crops will suffer more than others.

Sugarcane not rain-dependent

"In the case of a below-normal monsoon we would be forced to downsize our production prospects. Cotton has an advantage of the longest sowing window, sugarcane is hardly rain dependent as most of it is grown in irrigated regions and urad will do well in terms of yields with lower rains. However, crops like paddy, maize, groundnut, guar, castor, tur, moong and bajra would suffer due to lower yields," the report says.

While the IMD has forecast a deficient monsoon, private weather company Skymet has maintained that this year will see a normal monsoon. June so far has seen 16 per cent more rainfall than the average. In the event of a normal monsoon, the report predicts an average increase of 0.6 per cent overall, with only castor seed, rice, bajra and sugar seeing a fall in production levels.

However, the report pegs this as more to do with acreage under these crops rather than productivity levels. "Acreage under paddy, bajra and castor are likely to shrink this year. Higher returns from other competitive crops will keep the trend of shifting acreage from bajra to other crops ongoing for this season as well. Poor returns fetched from castor last year will result in a drop in acreage," the report says.

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Monsoon arrives early, brings cheers

SARAJIT DHALIWAL
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JUNE 23

The arrival of monsoon about a week ahead of the expected schedule has brought relief to residents from the scorching heat and cheers to farmers who are busy transplanting paddy.

Various places in the region witnessed light to moderate rainfall this afternoon. "One may call it a pre-monsoon or monsoon, but rains have begun in the region," said a senior official of Punjab Agricultural University that keeps a close watch on weather-related developments in this part of the country.

Dr Surender Pal, Regional Director, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), said: "The monsoon will gain momentum in the region tomorrow. It would last for the next 72 hours before weakening for a few days. We are expecting the monsoon

to begin its journey in a big way from tomorrow when many parts in the region would receive good rainfall."

Usually, monsoon hits this region at the end of this month and if late, in the first week of July. "But this time, it has hit arrived about a week early," said Parminder Singh Chalaki, a progressive farmer from Chalaki village, near Morinda.

The rain will bring relief to Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL). During the paddy season, the PSPCL is supposed to give at least eight hours of power supply to energy driven tube wells, the number of which is near 12 lakh in the state.

Already about 20 per cent paddy has been transplanted in the state. The transplantation will continue till the second week of July. However, basmati transplanting season will continue till the first week of August.



POWER DEMAND DIPS

With the opening up of the skies in the region, the demand for power fell by 2,500 MW in the state. It had shot up to 10,500 MW on Monday, but came down to 7,500 MW by Tuesday afternoon, following rain in several parts. Official sources say the demand is likely to come down to 5,000 MW, once the monsoon advances pace in the region.

RAINS ABOVE NORMAL

Contrary to the India Meteorological Department's earlier prediction of a below normal monsoon this year, the reports regarding its arrival in several other parts of the country make a happy reading. The rainfall has been recorded at least 21 per cent above normal so far.

<< Girls enjoy the season's first rain in Jalandhar on Tuesday.
PHOTO: SARAJIT SINGH

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Mumbai deluged again

§-24



Commuters rush for other public transport as trains were halted after an overhead wire broke at Dadar station in Thane on Tuesday. PTI

- A second spell of heavy rain in just over a week threw life out of gear in Mumbai on Tuesday
- Low-lying areas across the city, including Parel and Dadar were flooded after heavy overnight rains
- Traffic came to a standstill in most areas and commuters had to wade through knee-deep water
- The city's lifeline, the suburban railway network, too took a beating for the second time in a week

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Expect heavy rain from today: Met

Warning of landslides, thunderstorms in Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JUNE 23

The much-awaited Monsoon is likely to hit Himachal within next 48 hours. The local metrological office has warned of heavy rainfall at most places in the state from June 24 to 26 and advised farmers to postpone their farming activities.

The Met office has also advised public to remain indoors as heavy rain and thunderstorm might trigger landslides and uproot trees in sensitive areas, causing loss or injury.

The office has predicted heavy to very heavy rain in Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmaur and Una districts over next two days.

"The monsoon normally arrives in Himachal on June 29, but last year the monsoon arrived on July 3 and this year it may be advanced by a few days," said Manmohan Singh, Director of the local Met office.

Moderate rain lashed several parts of the state causing sharp fall in the maximum day temperature and Una in Shivalik foot hills



Residents caught in the rain in Shimla. A TRIBUNE PHOTOGRAPH

recorded a high of 28°C against 39.2°C yesterday.

Nahan, Bhuntar and Sundernagar recorded maximum temperatures at 32.9°C, 31.0°C, and 30.9°C, respectively, followed by Solan 29.8°C, Dharamshala 29.4°C, Kalpa 25.6° and Shimla 24.1°C.

Guler was the wettest in the region with 46 mm rains, while Jubbal and

Ghamroor received 34 mm and 27 mm rains, respectively, followed by Dehra Gopipur 26 mm, Nagrota Suriyan and Dalhousie 25 mm, Kheri 22 mm, Nurpur 21 mm, Bangana 19 mm, Kangra 17 mm, Chamba 13 mm, Bharmaur 12 mm, Palampur, Sujanpur Tihra and Kasauli 9 mm, Shimla 7 mm and Una 4 mm.

There was no significant

change in minimum temperatures and Kalpa was the coldest at night with a low of 9.8°C, followed by Dalhousie 12.1°C, and Keylong 12.8°C.

Manali recorded a low of 13°C, Shimla and Dharamshala 16.6°C, followed by Solan 17.4°C, Chamba 17.8°C, Bhuntar 18.5°C, Una 20°C, Sundernagar and Hamirpur 21.1°C, Bilaspur 22°C, and Nahan 22.7°C.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June - 24.06.2015 in the

Hindustan Times	Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)	M.P. Chronicle
Statesman	Punjab Keshari (Hindi)	Aaj (Hindi)
The Times of India (N.D.) ✓	The Hindu	Indian Nation
Indian Express	Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)	Nai Dunya (Hindi)
Tribune	Deccan Chronicle	The Times of India (A)
Hindustan (Hindi)	Deccan Herald	Blitz

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

Amid good monsoon run, El Nino gains strength

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New Delhi: Even as monsoon's great run continued and the season's country-wide rain tally grew to 23% above normal on Tuesday, US and Australian agencies reported a further strengthening of El Nino, the weather condition that is predicted to hit monsoon's performance in the coming months.

Both updates, one from Columbia University and the other from Australia's weather bureau, said El Nino was likely to grow stronger in the coming months.

"There is now a 99% chance of El Nino for the



June-August season," said the update from Columbia's International Research Institute for Climate and Society.

The Australian forecast was similar. It added that conditions in the Indian Ocean were expected to remain neutral in the coming months.

The twin updates come as a reminder that overall conditions continue to be adverse for good monsoon

rains this year. These were the basis for the India Meteorological Department's forecast of a deficient monsoon.

However, as the plentiful rains in the past two weeks indicate, other factors could come to the aid of the monsoon from time to time. In the present case, it was a travelling rain-bearing weather disturbance called the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) that energized the monsoon and led to its surge in central and south India. With MJO's effect likely to wear thin in the next three-four days, the monsoon is expected to enter a weak phase by next week.

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21-TID

Dams will hinder Clean Ganga: Uma

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DAMS COME IN THE WAY OF CONTROLLING POLLUTION

New Delhi: The Centre has set the ball rolling by taking many decisions on its ambitious clean Ganga mission but it may find it difficult to keep it moving in absence of e-flow (ecological flow) of the river. Flagging her concerns against the major culprit (hydro-power projects), the Union water resources minister Uma Bharti has asked different ministries including environment and power to take a cautious approach while allowing construction of any new dam on the river.

Her ministry is particularly against the six contentious hydro power projects in Uttarakhand which, it thinks, would severely affect the e-flow of the Ganga.

Bharti even invoked a 99-year old agreement that was

> Rivers have self-cleansing ability provided they have uninterrupted flow of water round the year

> Uninterrupted flow of water is possible if river gets its ecological flow (e-flow)

> E-flow refers to the quality, quantity and timing of water flows required to maintain functions, processes, and resilience of aquatic ecosystems



> If withdrawal of water from the river is higher than the discharge of waste, it leads to pollution

> Experts note that water withdrawal/storage for hydroelectricity is endangering the health of the river Ganga

> Water resources ministry wants different ministries (environment and power) to look at the crucial issue of e-flow before going ahead with six power projects in Uttarakhand

THESE SIX CONTENTIOUS PROJECTS (in MW) ARE

Lata-Tapovan	171
Kotlibhel IA	195
Jhellum Tamak	128
Alaknanda Badrinath	300
Khirao Ganga	4.5
Bhyander Ganga	24.3

signed between the British government and a group of Hindu leaders, led by educationist and Banaras Hindu University founder Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in

1916 when it was decided to maintain uninterrupted flow of the river while constructing irrigation canals near Haridwar.

Bharti is learnt to have

urged both the environment and power ministers not to rush with the six proposed hydro-electricity projects in Uttarakhand and instead explore options like solar ener-

gy. The water resources ministry has argued that big dams pose major hurdles in maintaining the e-flow of the river which is important to keep it clean once the ministry gets industries and urban bodies to stop discharging untreated water into the river.

It also noted that even the zero-discharge policy can't move unless the government ensures e-flow of the river through multiple measures.

The ministry in its note also pointed out said that these hydro power projects have either not started or under very initial stages of construction and therefore the loss to the exchequer may not be very large. Bharti is learnt to have even agreed to pay to the companies/stakeholders from the 'Namami' Ganga's kitty (Rs20,000 crore) for the expenditure if the government decides to scrap these projects.

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Despite robust monsoon, summer sowing below par ²⁴¹¹⁷

FEARS Farmers have sown only 9.1 m hectares so far compared to 9.8 m last year

Zia Haq

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NEW DELHI: A surge in the monsoon has hastened farm operations in major food-bowls of the country, but sowing of major crops — barring pulses — has been below normal.

The rains, unscathed so far from a prevailing El Nino, have been 21% above normal, after a brief lull in the first week since the arrival of monsoon on June 6, five days late. Despite the good rainfall, Met department officials said they weren't making any changes to their predictions of a "deficient" monsoon.

The rains are vital as 70% of Indians depend on farm income and 60% of farms do have access to the country's inadequate irrigation network. The monsoon replenishes 91 nationally monitored reservoirs, whose available water is around 25% of their total storage capacity, which denotes normal levels.

Sowing of key summer crops such as rice, lentils, soya bean, vegetables and onions, apart from cotton has fallen behind last year's levels.

Farmers have so far sown 9.1



■ Rice has been sown in 83 million hectares, down from the normal area of 1.6 million hectares. AFP PHOTO

million hectare as compared to 9.8 million hectare at this time last year. Rice has been sown in 83 million hectares, down from the normal area of 1.6 million hectares.

The area under pulses, a key crop whose support prices were increased by the government last week, stand at 0.45

million hectares, compared to the normal area of 0.34 million hectares. Coarse cereals, a key diet in low-income rural households, drag at 0.71 million hectare, compared to a normal area of 1.1 million hectares.

A devastating heat wave in May and fears of poor rains seem to have taken a toll on

sowing operations, but analysts say the gap is expected to close by month end, as the rainy season has defied the El Nino so far.

"If monsoon continues to be good, the sowing gaps will close soon," said Sudhir Aggarwal of Grainwell Commodities Pvt. Ltd, a food trade consultant.

गजिका-24-6-15

अब डराती है ये बारिश

मा नसून पर निर्भर हमारे देश में बारिश को हमेशा से वरदान की तरह देखा जाता रहा है। पर अब बारिश के बाद शहरों में जो हालात पैदा होते हैं उससे यह अभिशाप जैसा बन गया है। हर जगह कीचड़ ही नजर आता है। पिछले कुछ बरसों से शहर ही नहीं गांव के लोगों में भी बारिश को लेकर एक डर सा बैठता जा रहा है। सिर्फ मुंबई की बात नहीं है। केरल से लेकर कश्मीर तक और बंगाल से लेकर राजस्थान तक बारिश के साथ जलभराव और फिर दुर्घटनाओं के साथ जान-माल की हानि आम हो गई है। लोग बारिश के बाद अब घर से निकलने में डर महसूस करते हैं। बारिश में नहाने की कौन सोचे, जान बचाने की सोचते हैं। आखिर कैसे पैदा हुए यह हालात? कौन है इसके लिए जिम्मेदार और कैसे निकल सकते हैं इससे बाहर? इसी पर पढ़िए आज का स्पोर्ट्स।

शहर नियोजन दृष्टि का है अभाव

प्रो. चेतन वैद्य, निदेशक, स्कूल ऑफ प्लानिंग एंड आर्किटेक्चर, नई दिल्ली

हमारे देश में समस्या यह है कि हम सिटी प्लानिंग के शुरुआत में यह चिंता नहीं करते कि जिस भू-भाग पर कोई शहर बसाया जा रहा है उसमें स्वभाविक ढलान किस ओर है। किस ओर झीलों और पानी के स्रोत और निकास आदि हैं। इस सबकी चिंता किए बिना हम तो बस जहां बेहतर जमीन दिखी वहीं फटाफट भवन, सड़क और यहां तक कि उद्योग भी लगाने शुरू कर देते हैं। शहर नियोजन के स्तर पर अगर कुछ किया भी जाता है तो उस 'मास्टर प्लान' पर सख्ती से अमल नहीं किया

विकसित देशों में सारी भू-स्थितियों के मद्देनजर ही शहर का मास्टर प्लान बनाया जाता है। प्लान बनने के बाद फिर उसका उल्लंघन वहां सामान्यतः संभव नहीं।

जाता। जबकि विकसित देशों में उपरोक्त सारी भू-स्थितियों के मद्देनजर ही किसी शहर का मास्टर प्लान बनाया जाता है। एक बार प्लान बनने के बाद फिर उसका उल्लंघन वहां सामान्यतः संभव नहीं होता।

जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण

इसके विपरीत हमारे देश में लगभग हर शहर की कहानी यही है कि हमने प्राकृतिक झीलों और तालाबों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में निर्माण कर लिया है और पानी निकासी के रास्तों पर भी कंक्रीट संरचनाएं जैसे सड़क या दूसरे निर्माण खड़े कर दिए हैं। जबकि होना यह चाहिए था कि हम इन प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों के सहअस्तित्व में अपने नगर की विकास की रूपरेखा तय करते तथा जरूरत अनुसार इनका विकास करते। इसके विपरीत हम अपने प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों को ही नष्ट करते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए जब भी बारिश आती है तो बाढ़ के पानी को निकास नहीं मिल पाता। अत्यधिक कंक्रीट संरचनाओं के निर्माण के कारण वह जमीन में जा नहीं पाता

उसका हम उचित उपयोग भी नहीं कर पाते और प्रायः हर शहर बारिश के मौसम में जानलेवा जलभराव की समस्या से जूझता है। जिस बारिश को वरदान बनना था वह प्रायः शहरों में मुसीबत बन कर आती है। बारिश के दौरान घरों से बाहर निकलना जोखिम का काम बन जाता है।

एक बार जब शहर विकसित हो जाते हैं तो फिर नये सिरे से नियोजन करना बड़ा महंगा काम होता है। जल निकासी के लिए नई व्यवस्था डालना और जल संग्रहण के लिए खुली जगहों का निर्माण करना बड़ी लागत भी मांगता है और जमीन भी। बड़े शहरों में जमीनें भी बहुत महंगी होती हैं। इसलिए अगर आरंभ से इन सब जरूरतों के लिए जमीन नहीं छोड़ी गई है तो फिर इन सब जरूरतों के लिए जमीन हासिल करना बहुत टेढ़ा काम होता है। इसके बाद हर शहर की जरूरत के अनुसार स्थानीय स्तर पर ही कुछ व्यावहारिक हल ढूंढने होंगे - जैसे जो भी तालाब और झीलें हैं उन्हें और गहरा किया जाए। खुली जगहों के लिए अधिक से अधिक जगह निकाली जाए। वॉटर हार्वैस्टिंग को बड़े स्तर पर प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। जल निकासी व्यवस्था का प्रबंधन चुस्त-दुरुस्त करना होगा। बारिश के पानी के लिए अलग से एक निकास प्रणाली (स्ट्रॉम ड्रेनेज) बनाई जा सकती है, यह प्रणाली 'सीवरेज ड्रेनेज' से अलग होगी। जिससे बारिश का पानी निकल भी जाए और उसका उचित उपयोग भी हो सके।

संभव है इससे निकलना

यह सब किया जा सकता है। संभव भी है। इसे करने के लिए किसी चीज की सबसे अधिक जरूरत है तो वह है राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की। इसके बाद जरूरत होती है उचित नियोजन की। इसके बाद प्रौद्योगिकी और संसाधनों की बारी आती है। पर राजनीतिक और नागरिक संकल्प शक्ति ही अगर नहीं हो तो फिर कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि खुशी की बात यह है कि अब लोगों में जागरूकता आ रही है, पर अभी इस दिशा में काफी कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। जो नए शहर विकसित करने की बात चल रही है वहां तो दूरदर्शी नियोजन कर ही सकते हैं।



मुंबई, 24 घंटे में 944 मिलीमीटर बरसात

मुंबई में 25-26 जुलाई 2005 को रात दो बजे से बरसात शुरू हुई। 26 जुलाई सुबह आठ बजे से 27 जुलाई को सुबह आठ बजे तक 944 मिमी बरसात रिकॉर्ड की गई। इतनी अधिक बरसात के बाद दिनरात चलते रहने वाला मुंबई शहर ठहर गया। तेज बरसात के कहर ने करीब 1100 लोगों की जान ले ली और एक ही दिन में 550 करोड़ रुपये की आर्थिक हानि भी उठानी पड़ी। इससे पहले भी मुंबई में 1974 में सर्वाधिक 575 मिमी बरसात का रिकॉर्ड रहा था।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में बाढ़

सितंबर 2014 में जम्मू-कश्मीर में विस्तार हुई बरसात ने समूचा जकजीवन तहस-नहस कर दिया। करीब 275 लोग मारे गए और कई हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। राज्य सरकार तो साधनविहीन थी लेकिन भारतीय सेना ने स्थिति को संभाला।

कई स्तरों पर हैं चुनौतियां

चंद्रभूषण, उप महानिदेशक, सेंटर फॉर साइंस एंड एक्वायरमेंट

पिछले कुछ सालों से हमारे देश में अत्यंत तेज बारिश की आवृत्ति बढ़ गई है। बारिश तेज आती और कम समय के लिए आती है। जबकि पहले बारिश धीरे-धीरे आती थी और देर तक आती थी। जैसे मुंबई में अभी पिछले दिनों लगभग 24 घंटे में 500 मिमी बारिश हो गई। इसी तरह की 'एक्सट्रीम बारिश' मुंबई में 2005 में भी हुई थी। पहले इस तरह की एक्सट्रीम बारिश पचास साल में एक बार हुआ करती थी। अब दस साल में एक बार होने लगी है। सिर्फ बारिश की ही बात नहीं है, तेज साइक्लोन अर्थात तेज हवाओं की आवृत्ति भी बढ़ी है। यह सब ग्लोबल क्लाइमेट चेंज होने के कारण हो रहा है। इस फिर्नामिना को 'हाइड्रो मीटरियोलॉजिकल इवेन्ट्स' कहते हैं। पर हमारा जो शहरी आधारभूत ढांचा है, जो जल निकासी व्यवस्थाएं हैं वो उसके लिए डिजाइन नहीं की गई हैं। बल्कि जो थीं वो भी हमने नष्ट कर दीं। जैसे पुरानी दिल्ली और पुरानी मुंबई में बारिश के पानी के निकासी के लिए अलग नालियां हुआ करती थीं और सीवरेज के निकासी

शहरी जल निकासी प्रणाली के लिए प्लास्टिक तो अभिशाप बन गया है। विदेशों में भी प्लास्टिक का उपयोग होता है, पर वहां कोई इसको सड़क पर नहीं फेंकता।

के लिए अलग निकास प्रणाली थी। इनकी हमने ठीक से देखरेख नहीं की और अब ये प्रणालियां प्रायः प्लास्टिक से जाम रहती हैं। पर नये शहरों के नियोजन में तो दो अलग निकास प्रणालियां बनाने की ओर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जबकि दो जल निकास प्रणालियां सारी दुनिया में किसी भी अच्छे शहर के नियोजन की बुनियाद होती हैं। ऐसे में जब एक साथ तेज पानी गिर जाता है तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि पानी निकल नहीं पाता है और सड़कों पर पानी जमा हो जाता है। इससे जल की बर्बादी तो होती ही है, कई बार भारी जान-माल का नुकसान भी होता है। इसलिए अब हमें नई जरूरतों के अनुसार अपनी निकास प्रणाली को नये सिरे से डिजाइन करना होगा।

साथ ही हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि हम प्लास्टिक वगैरह सड़क पर न फेंकें। प्लास्टिक तो यूं भी बहुत हानिकारक चीज है, पर शहरी जल निकासी प्रणाली के लिए तो यह अभिशाप ही बन गया है। विदेशों में भी प्लास्टिक का उपयोग होता है, पर वहां कोई इसको सड़क पर नहीं फेंकता। इसलिए वहां इस वजह से नालियां जाम नहीं होतीं। पर हमारे देश में तो नालियों के जाम होने और फिर उनकी सफाई के काम में करोड़ों रुपये के ठेके उठने के धंधे और कमाई का सबसे बड़ा कारण ही प्लास्टिक से नालियां जाम होना है। शहरों में जल भराव का तीसरा कारण है कि हमने शहरों से खुली जगह खत्म कर दी है। मुंबई में तो पूरी मीठी नदी ही अतिक्रमण का शिकार हो गई है। बैंगलोर, जयपुर और भोपाल आदि में झीलों पर और उनके जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र पर निर्माण कर लिए गए हैं। ये झीलें, तालाब शहरों के लिए स्पंज का काम करती हैं। अर्थात जो भी पानी आता तो उसे सोख लेती हैं। लेकिन इन पर पक्के निर्माण हो जाने की वजह से अब यह नहीं हो पाता है। नतीजतन जलभराव की समस्या पैदा होती है। इससे निपटने का उपाय यही है कि अगर शहर बढ़ता है तो वह नियोजित तरीके से ही बढ़े।

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The Hindu

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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CW/C.

देश के 672 जिलों में अब जल क्रांति

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श्वेत और हरित क्रांति के बाद अब देश में जल क्रांति का आगाज हुआ है। इसके तहत देश भर में जल एवं जलस्रोतों के संरक्षण, नए जल स्रोत विकसित करने, कम पानी की उपज को बढ़ावा देने व जल से होने वाले रोगों का उपचार करने जैसे काम होंगे। इसके लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक जल ग्राम का चयन किया गया है। इसके साथ ही प्रत्येक राज्य में एक हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन को मॉडल एरिया के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा। बांसवाड़ा जिले में मोनाडूंगर का जल ग्राम के रूप में चयन किया

गया है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग व केन्द्रीय भू-जल आयोग के माध्यम से प्रदेश में जल संसाधन विभाग जल क्रांति की दिशा में काम करेंगे। इसके लिए राज्य स्तर पर प्रमुख शासन सचिव एवं जिला स्तर पर जिला कलक्टर की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी गठित होगी। जल मित्रों के माध्यम से जल संरक्षण, रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग, भू-जल पुनर्भरण, जल उपयोगिता जन जागरण अभियान, माइक्रो इरिगेशन कार्यक्रम चलाए जाएंगे।

'जल बचत-जल निर्माण' की अवधारणा के साथ बढ़ती

जनसंख्या एवं घटते जलस्रोतों जैसे गंभीर मुद्दों को लोगों के सामने रखा जाएगा एवं पानी की बचत के बारे में जनजागरण का काम होगा। जहां पानी में फ्लोराइड व आर्सेनिक की समस्या है, वहां इसका समाधान करने की योजना प्रस्तावित है।

अभियान के तहत जल ग्राम का चयन कर प्रस्तावित कार्यों के प्रस्ताव भिजवा दिए गए हैं। प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी मिलने के बाद जल ग्राम व अन्य क्षेत्रों में कार्य किया जाएगा।

दीपक दोस्ती, अरीक्षण अभियान, जल संसाधन विभाग

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Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

A a j (Hindi)

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मानसून | बंदरगाहों पर तीन नंबर का सिग्नल पत्रिका

सौराष्ट्र में भारी - 24-6-15 बारिश की चेतावनी

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सौराष्ट्र के पोरबंदर से करीब 320 किलोमीटर दक्षिण-पूर्व में अरब सागर में हवा के हल्के दबाव के कारण बदले मौसम से गुजरात के तटवर्तीय क्षेत्रों में तेज हवाओं की आशंका है। मंगलवार को इसके प्रभाव से समुद्र में पन्द्रह फीट ऊंची लहरें देखी गईं। जिसके चलते प्रशासन ने यहां के तमाम बंदरगाहों पर तीन नंबर का सिग्नल लगाया है जो समुद्री तूफान के नजदीक आने के लिए चेतावनी है। मंगलवार को गांधीनगर में गुजरात वैदर वाच की बैठक में तैयारियों को लेकर समीक्षा भी की गई।

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार मंगलवार सुबह पोरबंदर से 280 किलोमीटर दूर दक्षिण पश्चिम में यह दबाव केन्द्रित था जो धीरे-धीरे पूर्वी और उत्तरी-पूर्वी दिशा की ओर बढ़ने और गहरे दबाव के क्षेत्र में बदलने की आशंका है। जिसके प्रभाव से गुजरात और उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र के तटीय इलाकों में 6.5 से 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से हवाएं चल सकती हैं। कई इलाकों में नब्बे किलोमीटर की गति से भी हवाएं चल सकती हैं।



जामनगर और देवभूमि द्वारका में अलर्ट

समुद्री तूफान की आशंका के चलते जामनगर और देवभूमि द्वारका में प्रशासन ने सतर्क रहने के आदेश दिए हैं। मछुआरों को समुद्र में नहीं जाने की चेतावनी दी है। बुधवार और गुरुवार तक सौराष्ट्र भर में भारी बारिश होने की संभावना है। जिसके चलते स्थिति पर नजर रखने के लिए संबंधित कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को मुख्यालय नहीं छोड़ने के आदेश दिए हैं। जामनगर जिला कलक्टर आर.जे. माकडिया के मार्गदर्शन में बचाव कार्य के लिए तैयार, नाव समेत व्यवस्थाओं की तैयारी की जा रही है। साथ ही फायरब्रिगेड, सरकारी अस्पताल, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को भी सतर्क रहने के निर्देश दिए हैं।

भारी बारिश की संभावना से समीक्षा

राज्य के समुद्री तटों पर संभावित आपदा को ध्यान में रखकर मंगलवार को वेदर वॉच की बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें आपदा व्यवस्थापन सचिव, स्वास्थ्य सचिव, राजस्व सचिव, अन्न एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति सचिव भी उपस्थित रहे। आगामी दिनों में समुद्र तटीय इलाकों में भारी बारिश की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए समीक्षा की गई।

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वाह जी वाह

मैसा-24-6-15



मौसम सुहाना लड़कपन का: इंडिया गेट पर मौसम का आनंद
उठाता एक बच्चा। फोटो: श्रेय गुप्ता

आंधी के साथ बारिश, फिर हुआ मौसम सुहाना

नई दिल्ली, (ब्यूरो): राजधानी में मंगलवार शाम के वक्त तेज हवाओं और बारिश ने दिनभर गर्मी से जूझ रहे लोगों को एक बार फिर राहत प्रदान की है। दरअसल दो दिन पहले मिली राहत के बाद मंगलवार को गर्मी ने एक बार फिर से दिल्ली वालों को अपना अहसास करा दिया। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे शाम करीब आई, आसमान में बादलों ने डेरा जमा लिया और देर शाम दिल्ली वालों को तेज हवाओं के साथ झमाझम बारिश ने सराबोर कर दिया।

मौसम विभाग ने अगले दो-तीन दिनों तक फिर से बारिश का अंदेशा जताया है। जानकारी के अनुसार दिनभर झुलसती गर्मी से जूझ रहे दिल्ली एनसीआर के लोगों को शाम की धूल भरी आंधी का सामना करना पड़ा। हालात कई जगह ऐसे हो गए कि दिन के वक्त अंधेरा छा गया। देखते ही देखते आसमान में बादल छाने लगे और बारिश ने मौसम सुहाना बना दिया। बता दें कि मौसम विभाग के अनुसार पूर्वी हवाओं के बदलाव के साथ ही ग्री मानसून ने दस्तक दे दी है। मंगलवार का अधिकतम तापमान 38 डिग्री तथा न्यूनतम तापमान 29 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया है।

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अब तक हो चुकी है सामान्य से 23 फीसदी अधिक बारिश

हि-24-6-15

प्री-मानसून से दिल्ली में झमाझम बरसात

सुशाखबरी

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

प्री-मानसूनी बारिश से इस बार मानसून झमाझम हो गया है। बारिश के अभी तक के आंकड़े देखें तो सामान्य से 23 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हुई, जबकि इस बार मानसून के कमजोर रहने की भविष्यवाणी की गई है। इस बीच मानसून ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दस्तक दे दी है। अगले दो दिनों में यह पूरे देश में छा जाएगा।

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, मानसून की अनुकूल स्थितियां बनी हुई हैं। बंगाल की खाड़ी से होकर पश्चिम बंगाल और झारखंड के ऊपर एक निम्न दबाव का क्षेत्र बना हुआ है।

जबकि अरब सागर से गुजरात के ऊपर होते हुए एक उच्च दबाव का क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। तीसरे, उत्तर भारत के ऊपर से एक पश्चिमी विक्षोभ भी गुजर रहा है।

दो-तीन दिनों में उत्तर भारत में अच्छी बारिश होगी

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, मंगलवार तक देश में सामान्य से 23 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। उत्तर भारत और मध्य भारत में अभी प्री-मानसूनी बारिश हो रही है, जो किसानों के लिए भी फायदेमंद है। देश में अब तक 136 मिलीमीटर बारिश हुई है, जबकि सामान्य बारिश का रिकॉर्ड 110 मिलीमीटर का है। मध्य भारत में सबसे ज्यादा 51 फीसदी बारिश हुई है। वहीं, दक्षिण में 33 और पूर्वोत्तर में चार फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। सिर्फ उत्तर पश्चिम भारत में सामान्य से सात फीसदी बारिश कम हुई है। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बिहार एवं झारखंड में बारिश



राजपथ पर बारिश से बचने की कोशिश करता स्कूटर सवार। • फाइल फोटो

कम हुई है। लेकिन अगले दो-तीन दिनों में इन इलाकों में भी अच्छी बारिश होने की संभावना है।

मौसम विज्ञानियों ने बताया कि इन तीन अलग-अलग मौसमी घटनाओं से मानसून की रफ्तार में तेजी आने की

संभावना है। लिहाजा अगले दो-तीन दिनों के भीतर पूरे उत्तर भारत में मानसून फैल जाएगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-24-2015 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi) ✓

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

A a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन में मदद के लिए ऐप

नई दिल्ली। केंद्र ने सोमवार को एक
मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन शुरू किया।

इससे आम लोग गंगा को प्रदूषित
करने वाले स्रोतों की तस्वीरें अपलोड
कर सकेंगे, ताकि संबंधित अधिकारी
आगे की कार्रवाई कर सकें।

केंद्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री उमा भारती
ने युवक गंगा मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन
और वेब पोर्टल की शुरुआत की।

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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle
A. a. j. (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Elitz

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



बस पड़ने वाली हैं मॉनसूनी बौछारें

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : पिछले करीब एक हफ्ते से ठहर से गए मॉनसून के कारण सहमे किसानों के चेहरों पर उम्मीद की रोशनी नजर आने लगी है। मौसम विभाग का कहना है कि अगर सब कुछ ठीक रहा तो मॉनसून के बादल अब बिहार, गुजरात, झारखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि में बरसना शुरू कर देंगे। मॉनसून की यही रफ्तार कायम रही तो अगले दो-तीन दिनों में दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में भी मॉनसून की बारिश शुरू हो जाएगी। दिल्ली और आसपास के कुछ इलाकों में आज और गुरुवार को स्थानीय कारणों से तेज बारिश के संकेत हैं।

इस बार 5 जून को केरल पहुंचे मॉनसून के बादल तटीय राज्यों और उत्तर-पूर्व में तो जमकर बरस रहे थे, लेकिन गुजरात, झारखंड, बिहार और आसपास के इलाकों से आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे थे। इन्होंने अब रफ्तार पकड़ ली है। इसके साथ ही अरब सागर में बन रहे एक गहरे दबाव के क्षेत्र के कारण आने वाले दिनों में मॉनसून के और जोर पकड़ने के संकेत हैं। इस साल अब तक सामान्य से करीब 17 प्रतिशत ज्यादा बारिश हो चुकी है।

जल्द पहुंचेगा UP



गुपी के कई जिलों में अगले 24 घंटों के दौरान मॉनसून के पहुंचने के संकेत मिल रहे हैं। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, मॉनसून पटना पहुंच गया है और उम्मीद है कि अगले 24 घंटों में यह पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र के रास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश में दाखिल होगा। हालांकि मौसम विशेषज्ञ का कहना है कि अभी तक अल नीनो प्रभाव एक्टिव है। इसके कारण देरी हो सकती है।

'बुआई अच्छी होगी'

केंद्रीय कृषि सचिव रिसाज हुसैन का कहना है कि इस बार अब तक की बारिश बुआई के लिहाज से अच्छी है। जुलाई में भी बारिश अच्छी हो जाए तो बुआई और रफ्तार पकड़ लेगी।

पाक में हीट इमरजेंसी, 700 की मौत

■ एजेंसियां, इस्लामाबाद : पाकिस्तान में पिछले दो दिनों के अंदर भयंकर लू की चपेट में आकर 700 लोगों की मौत हो गई। अखबार 'द न्यूज इंटरनेशनल' की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, भीषण गर्मी और लू से मरने वालों की संख्या 600 को पार कर गई

है। रमजान के पाक महीने में अपर्याप्त बिजली आपूर्ति के कारण लोगों को भारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सिर्फ कराची में भीषण गर्मी और लू से 300 से ज्यादा लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं। इस कारण कुछ सरकारी के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन भी हुए।

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


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

Dated

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.

Encl: As stated above.


24/6/2015
Assistant Director (publicity)
for.

Editor, Bhagirath (English) & Publicity

Director (T.D.)

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