

Telangana put growth on fast track in 7 years

Despite minor hiccups, state performed well on most metrics

L. VENKAT RAM
REDDY | DC
HYDERABAD, JUNE 1

Telangana state has completed seven years of its formation and Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao, seven years in power on Wednesday.

Though the state under the Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) government made rapid strides in agriculture, irrigation, power, industries sectors, welfare schemes etc in the past seven years, the government is facing a challenge of keeping state finances in order due to the Covid-induced financial crisis in its seventh year.

On the political front, the TRS and Chandrashekar Rao emerged stronger by sweeping Graduate MLC polls, Warangal, Khammam corporation polls and Nagarjunasagar bypoll recently, though they faced minor setbacks in GHMC polls and Dubbak bypoll in 2020-end.

The government is now struggling to fund its welfare schemes and development programmes forcing

SEVEN YEARS ON, TELUGU STATES WAIT FOR BIFURCATION PROMISES

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, JUNE 1

Seven years after Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated on June 2, 2014, both Telangana and the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh continue to suffer bifurcation blues as most of the promises made by the Centre to both the states in the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, remaining unfulfilled.

Distribution of assets and liabilities of common institutions listed under Schedule 9 and 10 of the Act, mostly located in Hyderabad are still pending with both states fight-

ing cases in courts.

There are 107 institutions listed under Schedule 10, of which 97 are located in TS, mostly in Hyderabad, it being the capital of undivided Andhra Pradesh for nearly six decades. There are another 89 institutions listed under Schedule 9 of AP Reorganisation Act.

All these institutions together have assets worth thousands of crores of rupees in the form of assets and bank deposits, on which both the governments are staking claim.

■ Page 3: Water disputes affect AP-TS ties

the state Cabinet to take a decision on May 30 to sell off government lands and housing board houses and flats to raise at least ₹30,000 crore this year.

Telangana state came into existence on June 2, 2014 as a 'revenue-surplus

state' giving ample scope for the Chief Minister to spend over ₹50,000 crore on welfare schemes per year and launch a slew of development projects by spending lakhs of crores of rupees.

In the process, Chandra-

shekar Rao created a record of making Telangana the only state to provide tap water to every household through Mission Bhagiratha, 24x7 free power supply to farmers, 10,000 per acre per year to 60 lakh farmers totalling to over ₹14,000 crore per year towards Rythu Bandhu, ₹5 lakh free insurance for farmers under Rythu Bima, ₹2,000 crore per year for Aasara pensions, ₹1 per kg rice, ₹1 lakh financial assistance to perform marriage of daughters under Kalyana Laxmi and Shaadi Mubarak with an outlay of ₹2,750 crore, distribution of sheep and the list goes on.

The government could spend nearly ₹1 lakh crore for Kaleshwaram, the world's largest lift project in just two years.

In the agriculture sector, Telangana witnessed phenomenal food grains production of over 1 crore metric tonnes and stands second only to Punjab in the country.

■ Page 2: Covid pushed state into fiscal crisis

WATER DISPUTES AFFECT AP-TS RELATIONS

From Page 1

About ₹1,51,349 crore under capital heads, ₹28,099 crore under loans and advances, ₹4,474 crore under deposits and advances, ₹238 crore under suspense and miscellaneous, and ₹310 crore under remittances are yet to be apportioned even after seven years of bifurcation.

While the 'political rivalry' between Chief Ministers of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, K. Chandrashekar Rao and, at that time, N. Chandrababu Naidu, respectively was attributed to delay in resolution of bifurcation issues between 2014 and 2019, the situation did not improve much even after the change of guard in AP after the YSRC government headed by Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy stormed to power in 2019.

Jagan Mohan Reddy extended a 'friendly hand' to Chandrashekar Rao within days of becoming the Chief Minister by handing over all government buildings in Hyderabad including Secretariat and Legislative Assembly buildings to the Telangana state government which Naidu had refused to do till 2019 even after shifting the AP administration to Amaravati in 2016.

Though Chandrashekar Rao and Jagan Mohan Reddy initially displayed bonhomie by meeting over half a dozen times to resolve bifurcation issues, the situation is back to square one after the AP CM launched Rayalaseema lift irrigation scheme in May 2019 to divert Srisailem water, which fuelled 'water disputes' between both the states again after which both the Chief Ministers never met.

Even the Chief Secretary-level talks between the states to resolve bifurcation issues came to a halt in January 2019. The Centre, which is supposed to hold regular meetings with Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state governments to resolve bifurcation issues, did not conduct a meeting for nearly two years after August 2019 and recently held a meeting in April which ended abruptly with no consensus reached on any issue.

Deccan Chronicle 02-June-2021



Clouds form over the Hussainsagar on Tuesday, ahead of the monsoon.

— DEEPAK DESHPANDE

Monsoon rains on way, will be bountiful, forecasts IMD

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD JUNE 1

Owing to the interaction between an atmospheric trough extending from Bihar to the state, coupled with the influx of moisture from the Arabian Sea, the city on Tuesday experienced light to moderate showers, which were sparsely spread out.

Parts of the city in the eastern corridor were lashed by rain, accompanied by thunder. According to the Telangana State develop-

ment planning society (TSDPS), the rain in the city was concentrated in the Alwal and Kapra zones.

The highest rainfall of 22.5mm was registered at the Kothabasti community hall in Alwal until 8pm. Nandigama PHC in Ranga Reddy district topped the state's rainfall chart. It received 57.5mm of rainfall.

"The next 48 hours would be marked by interspersed light rainfall over the state until the monsoon arrives. The monsoon is expected

to reach the state by June 10. The rains would begin in the city from around June 15," Mahesh Palawat, from the private Skymet weather forecasting agency told *Deccan Chronicle*.

According to officials from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), the southwest monsoon forecast suggested that quantitatively, the monsoon rainfall is likely to be 101 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of plus or minus four per cent. The

LPA of the season's rainfall over the country as a whole for the 1961-2010 period is 88cm.

"The spatial distribution suggests normal or above normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over many areas of north-west India, central India and eastern parts of the southern Peninsula. Below-normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over some areas of north, east and neighboring northeast parts of the country and western parts of the south peninsula," it said.

The Hans 02-June-2021

THE HANS INDIA

Met department forecasts normal monsoon

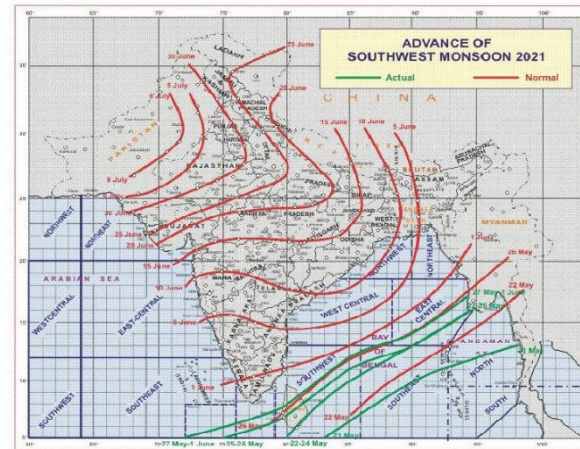
NEW DELHI

THE southwest monsoon is likely to be normal in north and south India, above-normal in central India and below-normal in east and northeast India, the MeT department said on Tuesday. Releasing its second long range forecast for southwest monsoon 2021, India Meteorological Department (IMD) Director General Mrutunjay Mohapatra said June is likely to witness normal monsoon which is also the sowing season. He said the monsoon this year is likely

to be normal in the country as a whole.

"We are expecting a good monsoon which will help the agriculture sector," Mohapatra said in an online briefing. "Quantitatively, the monsoon seasonal (June to September) rainfall over the country as a whole is likely to be 101 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of plus or minus four per cent," he said.

Rainfall in the range of 96-104 of the LPA is categorised as normal. The LPA of the season rainfall



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long range forecast for southwest monsoon 2021, the IMD had predicted

rainfall to be 98 per cent of the LPA which also falls under the normal category. But it has not upgraded its forecast to 101 per cent of the LPA which is on the higher side of the normal range.

Mohapatra said there is a 40 per cent chance of a normal rainfall, 22 per cent above normal, 12 per cent excess and 18 per cent below normal. "The southwest monsoon seasonal (June to September) rainfall over the four homogeneous rainfall is most likely to be normal over northwest India (92-108

per cent) and south peninsula (93-107 per cent). Seasonal rainfall is most likely to be below normal over northeast India (106 per cent)," the IMD said.

He said spatial distribution suggests normal or above normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over many areas of northwest and central India, and eastern parts of southern peninsula. Below normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over some areas of north, east, northeast parts of the country and western parts of the south peninsula, he said.

Millennium Post 02-June-2021

Monsoon likely to be normal in north & south, says IMD

'It will be above-normal in central India and below-normal in east, northeast'

OUR CORRESPONDENT

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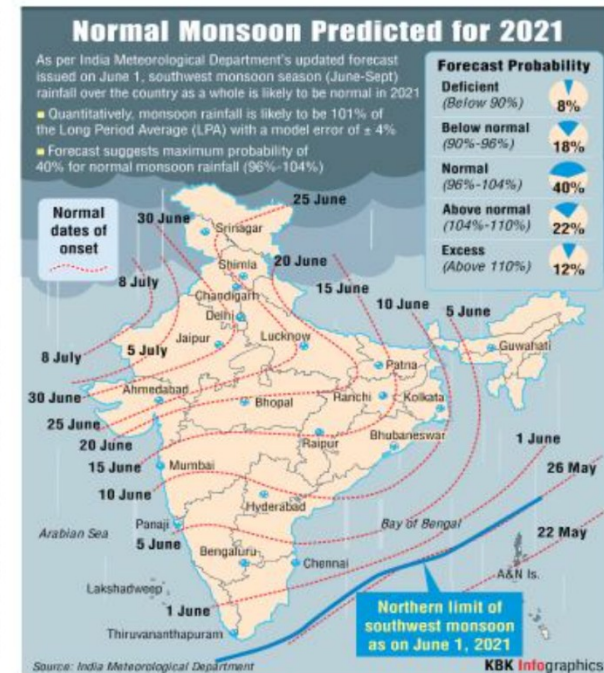
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Below normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over some areas of north, east, northeast parts of the country and western parts of the south peninsula, he said. Mohapatra said the latest global model forecasts indicate the prevailing neutral ENSO conditions are likely to continue over the equatorial Pacific Ocean and possibility of development of negative Indian Ocean Dipole conditions over the Indian Ocean during the monsoon season.



The Statesman 02-June-2021

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PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

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Navbharat Times 02-June-2021

पानी के लिए बंगाल को 7000 करोड़

■ विस, नई दिल्ली: ममता बनर्जी से लंबे समय से चली आ रही तनातनी के बावजूद केंद्र सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को घर-घर पानी पहुंचाने के लिए करीब सात हजार करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत दी जाने वाली यह राशि इससे पिछले वित्त वर्ष में दी गई राशि से करीब चार गुना ज्यादा है। केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने कहा कि सरकार का इरादा देश के हर गांव के हर घर में 2024 तक पानी पहुंचाना है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस काम में ममता सरकार को केंद्र की ओर से हर संभव सहयोग दिया जाएगा। जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत 15 अगस्त 2019 को की गई थी।

Dainik Bhaskar 02-June-2021

राजस्थान ने नहीं छोड़ा पानी, चंबल नदी में जलस्तर सिर्फ एक फीट बचा, 40 किमी का फेरा बचाने पैदल पार कर रहे नदी



फोटो- अटेर घाट का।

मोहन सिंह कुशवाह, अटेर/ भिंड/राजस्थान के बांधों में इस बार पानी कम होने से चंबल नदी में नहीं छोड़ा गया। इससे उप्र के जैतपुरा और मप्र के भिंड में अटेर घाट पर चंबल नदी में पानी सिर्फ एक से डेढ़ फीट बचा है। नदी में इतना कम जलस्तर तीन साल बाद है। अमूमन इन घाटों पर पांच से छह फीट पानी नदी में रहता है। पानी कम होने से रोजाना नदी के अंदर से लोग और ऊंट पैदल ही निकल रहे हैं। ट्रैक्टर-ट्रॉली भी बीच नदी से निकल रहे हैं। साल 2018 में भी इन्हीं दिनों में नदी का जलस्तर एक से डेढ़ फीट रह गया था।

जानलेवा: समय और दूरी से बचने नदी के बीच से निकल रहे

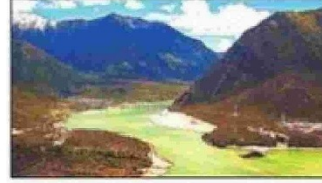
- यदि कोई व्यक्ति भिंड से आगरा मुख्य सड़क से उदी होते हुए जाता है तो उसे आगरा 110 किमी पड़ेगा। लेकिन यही व्यक्ति चंबल नदी पार करके जाता है तो उसे महज 70 किमी पड़ेगा। क्योंकि भिंड से अटेर की दूरी तीस किमी और चंबल पार करके जैतपुर-वाह से आगरा की दूरी चालीस किमी है। इस तरह चालीस किमी का फेर बचेगा।
- यदि कोई व्यक्ति अटेर से आगरा मुख्य सड़क से भिंड-उदी होते हुए जाएगा तो उसे आगरा 140 किमी दूर पड़ेगा। लेकिन यदि यह व्यक्ति चंबल पार करके जाएगा तो उसे आगरा महज चालीस किमी दूर पड़ेगा। इस तरह अटेर के व्यक्ति के लिए सौ किमी का फेर बचेगा। भिंड से उदी होते आगरा 110 किलो मीटर है। उदी से आगे रास्ता खराब होने के कारण इस समय को तय करने में करीब तीन से चार घंटे का समय लगता है।

Amar Ujala 02-June-2021

चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलुज नदी के बहाव का डाटा देना शुरू किया

नई दिल्ली। चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलुज नदियों के जल बहाव से जुड़ा डाटा भारत के साथ साझा करना शुरू कर दिया है। सूत्रों ने कहा, चीन ने इस बार दोनों देशों के बीच सीमा गतिरोध के कारण तनावपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद दोनों नदियों का डाटा साझा किया है।

इससे पहले 2017 में मानसूनी सीजन के दौरान भूटान से सटी सीमा पर दोकला में भारत के साथ 73 दिन लंबे सीमा गतिरोध के चलते चीन ने जलीय डाटा साझा करना बंद कर दिया था। इसके लिए



उसने ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलुज में आई बाढ़ के दौरान डाटा जुटाने वाले उपकरण बह जाने का बहाना बनाया था। बाद में उसने 2018 में दोबारा डाटा साझा करना शुरू कर दिया था। समझौते के तहत बीजिंग के लिए दोनों नदियों का जलीय डाटा साझा करना अनिवार्य है। एजेंसी

Haribhoomi 02-June-2021

जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने को लेकर वेबिनार

गुरुग्राम। जिला में जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से गुरुजल सोसायटी द्वारा उपायुक्त डा. यश गर्ग के मार्गदर्शन में 'कैच दा रेन, वेयर इट फॉलस, वैन इट फालस' के तहत वेबिनार का किया गया। वेबिनार में विभिन्न विद्यालयों के 90 से अधिक विद्यार्थी वर्चुअल माध्यम से जुड़े और उन्हें जल संचयन संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी गई। वेबिनार में बताया गया कि मानसून आ रहा है। ऐसे में जरूरी है कि वर्षा के पानी का भंडारण करने के लिए समय रहते आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। वेबिनार में बच्चों के जल संचयन संबंधी संशयों को भी दूर किया गया। इस दौरान उन्हें जल संरक्षण को लेकर किए जाने वाले पारंपरिक उपायों सहित रेन वाटर हारवैस्टिंग स्ट्रक्चरों के बारे में जानकारी दी गई। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने जल संरक्षण के लिए विश्व जल दिवस के अवसर पर 22 मार्च को इस कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ किया था। यह कार्यक्रम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

Punjab Kesari 02-June-2021

चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र, सतलुज नदियों पर वार्षिक आंकड़ा साझा करना शुरू किया

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलुज नदियों से जुड़े जल विज्ञान संबंधी वार्षिक आंकड़ों को भारत के साथ साझा करना शुरू कर दिया है। दोनों देशों के बीच जारी तनावपूर्ण संबंधों के बीच चीन ने ब्रह्मपुत्र और सतलुज नदियों के आंकड़े साझा करने शुरू किए हैं।



एकत्र करने वाले स्थानों का बाढ़ से तबाह हो जाना बताया था। हालांकि, चीन ने वर्ष 2018 से फिर नदियों से जुड़े आंकड़े साझा करना शुरू किए थे।

भारत और चीन के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौते के अंतर्गत बीजिंग को नयी दिल्ली के साथ दोनों नदियों के आंकड़े साझा

चीन ने वर्ष 2017 में आंकड़ों को साझा करना बंद कर दिया था। पड़ोसी देश ने इसके पीछे का कारण जल विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़े

करने होते हैं। ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से संबंधित आंकड़े 15 मई से जबकि सतलुज के आंकड़े एक जून से साझा करने होते हैं।