

Delhi relies on drainage plan that's 4 decades old

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Sanjeev Rastogi

New Delhi: The city's drainage system can only cater to 50mm rainfall and anything more than that overwhelms the system. This has been revealed by a Public Works Department report.

Delhi received 69.6mm rainfall on July 19, 100mm on July 26 and 72mm on July 29. The normal rainfall for the month is 210.6mm, but this year 506mm was received despite the monsoon arriving very late.

The capital is still operating on the 1976 drainage master plan even though the population has increased manifold. Officials said the process of implementing the new drainage master plan was under way and inputs from drain managing agencies had been sent to the irrigation and flood control (I&FC) department, which is the nodal body. In all, 10 agencies, including the municipal corporations, PWD, DSIIDC, DDA and I&FC department, manage over 3,700km of storm water drains.

In 2009, the then lieutenant governor Tejendra Khanna had asked the civic bodies and all stakeholders to prepare a master plan for the watershed and drainage system. "The last drainage master plan was finalised way back in 1976. A new plan must be prepared keeping in view the fast-changing scenario of the city's growth," former chief minister Sheila Dikshit had remarked in 2012, while announcing that IIT-Delhi would be making the city's much-needed drainage master plan.

Now, almost nine years later, the master plan continues to remain unimplemented, while



OOZING CONCERNS

the "fast changing capital" is being repeatedly brought to its knees by massive waterlogging even with moderate rainfall.

The report on limitations of the drainage system also highlights that areas like the Walled City have a system where sewage lines also function as storm

I&FC department drains that carry excess water to the river.

A senior PWD official said smaller colony drains were managed by the corporations, while drains along roads wider than 60ft were managed by PWD. "The drains managed by the corporations carry excess runoff

The report on limitations of the drainage system also highlights that areas like the Walled City have a system where sewage lines also function as storm water drains. In many cases, the colonies have expanded, but the drainage system hasn't

water drains. In many cases, the colonies have expanded, but the drainage system hasn't. At Pul Prahladpur, the excess runoff from colonies in a 4-5km radius reaches this site. The place was not designed to take such a large volume of storm water.

The Yamuna water levels are also linked with waterlogging. When the level rises above 205m, waterlogging worsens. Delhi's topography prevents gravity-based flow to the larger

runoff from colonies to the PWD drains that take the water to much larger drains like Barapullah and Najafgarh, which are connected to the river. When Yamuna levels approach the danger level, the gates of many drains are closed to prevent backflow," added the official.

Interestingly, PWD has hired three divers to save lives in case of an emergency situation if vehicles get stuck in waterlogged underpasses.

Hindustan Times— 10 – August -2021

MP, Raj battle floods; monsoon loses steam

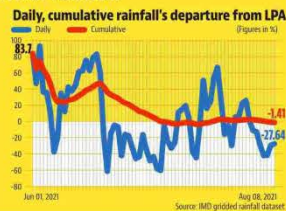
By Abhishek Jha

India's June-September monsoon season is past its halfway mark. The rains seem to have lost momentum once again, and the week ending August 8 was particularly dry. Even as parts of the country continue to battle floods, there are regions, especially on the western and eastern extremes of the country, that are facing a rainfall deficiency. Unless there is a revival in rainfall this week, a weak monsoon, especially in the western state of Gujarat, could derail sowing of oil-seeds. This is bad news not just for the local farmers, but also the economy as a whole. Edible oil prices are among the biggest reasons for the current phase of high inflation in the country.

1 Another week of less-than-normal rainfall

Cumulative monsoon rainfall once again fell below the Long Period Average (LPA) figure at 8.30am, August 8, the latest period for which data was available from the India Meteorological Department (IMD) at the time of writing. This is a result of daily monsoon rainfall being less than the LPA rainfall since August 2, 2021. The LPA number, both daily and cumulative, is the average rainfall between 1961 and 2010. To be sure, with cumulative rainfall up to August 8, just 1.41% below the LPA average, monsoon rainfall is still in the normal zone, technically speaking. The IMD considers monsoon rainfall within 20% of the LPA average as normal. The headline number of cumulative rainfall this year hides beneath periods of excess and deficit rainfall.

In the first 20 days, daily rainfall was more than the LPA on most days. Daily rainfall was less than the LPA on every day from June 21 to July 11 and more than the LPA on most days in the 27 days that followed. From August 2, rainfall has been again less than the LPA on all days up to 8.30am on August 8, the latest data available at the time.



2 Rainfall surplus decreased in most states

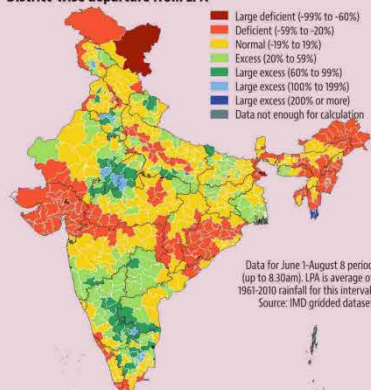
The departure from the LPA decreased in 26 states and UTs from August 1 to August 8. This means that in these 26 states and UTs, the surplus decreased where the rainfall was more than the LPA and the deficit increased where the rainfall was less than the LPA. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura, and Chandigarh were the only exceptions to this trend.

Cumulative rain's departure from LPA

Aug 08, 2021 Aug 01, 2021



District-wise departure from LPA



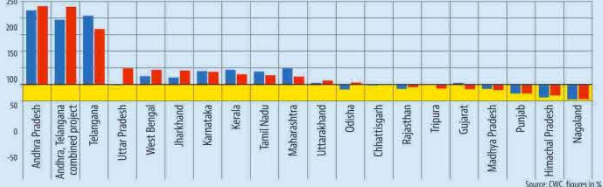
The gains in even Rajasthan and MP are, however, not uniform. Districts on the common border of these two states have seen floods this month. The cumulative rainfall in such districts — Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar and Pratapgarh in Rajasthan and Sheopur, Shivpuri, Mandla, Raigarh, Guna, and Ashoknagar in Madhya Pradesh — is now 60% or more above the LPA. This amount of surplus is classified as "large excess" by the IMD. The cumulative rainfall in more than half the districts in both these states (33 of 50 in MP and 18 of 33 in Rajasthan) is, however, either within the normal range or deficient (deficit greater than 20%). Overall in the country, the number of districts (as in the 2011 census) with deficient rainfall increased from 140 on August 1 to 178 on August 8; the number of districts with normal rainfall decreased from 269 to 261; and the number of districts with excess rainfall decreased from 205 to 175. Delhi's districts are merged as one for analysis and for 19 districts of small geographical size, this calculation is not possible using IMD's gridded dataset.

3 Storage in reservoirs decreased in the last week

The Central Water Commission (CWC) gives the level of storage in 130 main reservoirs of the country compared to the 10-year average for the point in time. On July 29, the overall storage was 21% above the 10-year average, which decreased by a percentage point by August 5. At the state level, storage (as departure from the average) decreased in 9 out of 20 states for which this data is available. The decrease was the biggest in Telangana (decrease of 40 percentage points), Maharashtra (26 percentage points), and Gujarat (19 percentage points). While Telangana and Maharashtra still have a surplus compared to the last 10 years' average, storage levels in Gujarat are now at a 14% deficit compared to a 5% surplus on July 29.

Departure of current reservoir storage from past 10 years' average

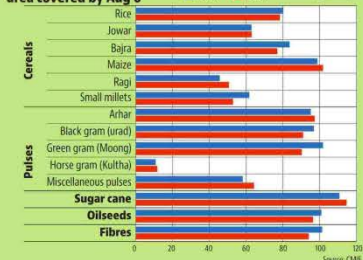
Jul 29, 2021 Aug 05, 2021



4 Sowing levels lagging behind last year's

While the monsoon season lasts till the end of September, this week's rainfall is going to be crucial for sowing of kharif crops. As of now, August 6, the latest period for which data is available in the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) database, 87% of the normal area sown had been covered. This is marginally less than the 89.69% in 2020 but higher than the 82.5% which was sown until August 9 in 2019. For cereals, only 79% of the normal area sown has been covered so far, compared to the 81.62% last year. The Monetary Policy Committee of the RBI, which met from August 4-6, had factored in a good kharif season performance to boost the economy. As regards agriculture, the south-west monsoon regained intensity in mid-July after a lull; the cumulative rainfall up to August 1, 2021 was one per cent below the long-period average. The pace of sowing of kharif crops picked up in July along with some high frequency indicators of rural demand, notably tractor and fertiliser sales, the committee resolution had said. The production of key crops such as oil-seeds will also be crucial on the inflation front, as edible oils have been a key factor in rising prices.

Season's normal sowing area covered by Aug 6



{ IMPLICATION FOR INDIA } IPCC REPORT

Glacial retreat, cyclones & intense heat

Jayashree Nandi

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NEW DELHI: Here's a quick list of what a warming world means for India: glacial retreat in the Hindu Kush Himalayas; compounding effects of sea-level rise and intense tropical cyclones leading to flooding; an erratic monsoon and intense heat stress.

Many of these are irreversible and cannot be remediated even if greenhouse gas emissions decline dramatically, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has indicated in a report released on Monday.

And not only will India be hotter, it will be more humid.

The report titled *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis* released on Monday said heat waves and humid heat stress will be more intense and frequent during the 21st century over South Asia.

The Indian Ocean which includes the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal has warmed faster than the global average, the IPCC said with "very high confidence." Its oceans fact sheet indicates that sea surface temperature over the Indian ocean is likely to increase by 1 to 2 degree C when there is 1.5 degree C to 2 degree C global warming. For a country with a 7,516 km-long coastline, and an agricultural and rural economy still dependant on annual monsoon rains, that's bad news.

In high mountains in Asia, which includes the Himalayas, snow cover has reduced since the early 21st century, and glaciers have thinned, retreated, and lost mass since the 1970s, the IPCC

said, although the Karakoram glaciers haven't recorded any major retreating trend.

Rising global temperatures and more rain can increase the occurrence of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and landslides over moraine-dammed lakes, IPCC warned.

India recently suffered a spate of flooding and landslide disasters in the high mountains of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. A snow-ice avalanche on February 7 in Uttarakhand triggered flash floods in the Rishiganga and Dhauliganga valleys, killing at least 200 people.

Heat extremes have increased while cold extremes have decreased, and these trends will continue over the coming decades over Asia, according to the report. Annual mean temperatures in Asia will increase by 1-2 degree C relative to 1850-1900 period in case of 1.5 to 2 degree C global warming. There are likely to be 90 to 120 days in a year with maximum temperatures above 35 degree C in case of 1.5 to 2 degree warming and over 180 days in case of 4 degree C warming. The impact of that on Indian agriculture could be catastrophic.

Marine heat waves will continue to increase. And sea levels around Asia in the North Indian Ocean have increased faster than the global average, with coastal area loss and shoreline retreat. The regional-mean sea level will continue to rise, IPCC has said.

"About 50% of the sea level rise is due to the thermal expansion. Also, Indian Ocean region is warming at a higher rate that means the relative sea level can



A damaged hydel plant after a flood in Uttarakhand last year. PTI

also increase over the regions. Hence, the coastal regions will see the sea level rise through the 21st century, and it will contribute to more frequent and severe coastal flooding in low level areas and coastal erosion. Along with this, extreme sea level events that were previously seen once in a hundred years, could also happen every year by the end of the century," said Swapna Panickal, IPCC author and climate scientist from Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

The ministry of environment, forest and climate change said it welcomes the IPCC report, which "vindicates India's position". "Developed countries have usurped far more than their fair share of the global carbon budget. Reaching net zero alone is not enough, as it is the cumulative emissions up to net zero that determine the temperature that is reached. This has been amply borne out in the IPCC report. It vindicates India's position that

historical cumulative emissions are the source of the climate crisis that the world faces today... India's cumulative and per capita current emissions are significantly low and far less than its fair share of global carbon budget," a ministry statement said. Union environment minister Bhupendra Yadav also said the report was a clarion call for developed countries to decarbonise their economies.

Impact on monsoon

The monsoon has weakened in the second half of the 20th century mainly due to aerosols from human activity. Atmospheric aerosols are suspended liquid, solid, or mixed particles with highly variable chemical composition and size distribution.

Though in the near term (the next 20 years) South and Southeast Asian monsoon rains will be dominated by the effects of aerosols and internal variability, in the long-term, monsoon rain

will likely increase.

At 1.5 degree C warming, heavy precipitation and associated flooding are projected to intensify and be more frequent in most regions in Africa and Asia, the report said. The global water cycle will continue to intensify as global temperatures rise, with rainfall and surface water flows projected to become more variable and unpredictable within seasons.

At the global scale, extreme daily rainfall events are projected to intensify by about 7% for each 1 degree C of global warming. Extreme rainfall events are defined as the daily precipitation amount over land that was exceeded on average once in a decade during the 1850-1900 reference period. The proportion of intense tropical cyclones (categories 4-5) and peak wind speeds of the most intense tropical cyclones are projected to increase at the global scale with increasing global warming.

Rainfall variability related to the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is projected to be amplified by the second half of the 21st century, it added. The Indian monsoon is affected by ENSO.

Many regions are projected to experience an increase in the probability of compound events (i.e. different types of extreme events happening at the same time or one after the other). This can be particularly alarming for India, experts pointed. "2 degree C global warming has serious implications due to possible increases in extreme weather events like heat waves, heavy precipitation, intensification of tropical cyclones, etc. Also, the variability

of climate will increase suggesting dry becomes drier and wet becomes wetter. Another worrying fact is that we should expect compounding extreme weather events. For example, drought followed by heat waves. A flood followed by another flood," said M Rajeevan, former secretary, ministry of earth sciences.

Irreversible impact

The report has flagged that the climate crisis has caused certain impacts globally which are irreversible. Mountain and polar glaciers will continue melting for decades or centuries, the IPCC said with 'very high confidence' implying that Himalayas in India and neighbouring countries could be facing irreversible changes.

It is also certain that global mean sea level will continue to rise. In the longer term, sea level is committed to rise for centuries to millennia, and will remain elevated for thousands of years even if warming is limited to 1.5 degree C, the report said.

"Some of the changes are locked in—these include increase in sea level rise, melting of glaciers and thawing of permafrost. In India, the increase in heat waves is masked by aerosol emissions; if these are cut down, further increases in heat waves are likely. Very strong increase in heat waves, heavy rainfall events, further melting of glaciers can be expected. Sea level rise will cause flooding when tropical cyclones hit. These impacts are here and will not go away," said Friederike Otto, associate director, Environment Change Institute, University of Oxford.

Deccan Herald- 10 – August -2021

KRS water level crosses 120-ft mark

MANDYA, DHNS: With copious rains in the Cauvery basin in the last few days, there is a good inflow into the Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS) dam in Srirangapatna taluk, Mandya district. The water level in the dam crossed 120 feet on Monday.

The water level on August 9 was 120.46 ft against the maximum level of 124.8 ft.

The dam is only 4.34 ft away from reaching the maximum level. The inflow was 19,740 cusec and outflow 5,496 cusec on Monday. The water level has increased by five feet in the last few days.

The Hindu— 10 – August -2021

Extend cooperation, river boards tell A.P., Telangana

Telangana abstains from meets of Krishna, Godavari boards

B. CHANDRASHEKHAR
HYDERABAD

The Krishna and Godavari River Management Boards (KRMB and GRMB) have made it clear that the two member-States – Andhra Pradesh and Telangana – are duty-bound to extend their unreserved cooperation to the Boards towards the implementation of various clauses of the gazette notification issued notifying their purview in “letter and spirit” and as per the prescribed timelines.

As informed to the Boards already, Telangana stayed away from the joint meeting

of the two Boards held here on Monday, citing its prior commitments in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the Supreme Court, where the contempt petition filed by it on violation of the Tribunal order by Andhra Pradesh in carrying out work on the Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme (RLIS) and withdrawal petition on the Krishna River water share, were taken up respectively.

The way forward

The joint meeting of the river Boards was organised to discuss and chalk out the way forward towards imple-

mentation of the notification. The emergency meetings of the two Boards were held with the agenda aimed at timely implementation of the actionable clauses.

The Boards’ officials raised the clauses on the deployment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel at all projects, reservoirs, dams, and other structures mentioned in the notifications, on financial liability pertaining to court and tribunal cases, on the infrastructure required, and on seed money of ₹200 crore each to be deposited by the two States.

'Code red for humanity': UN climate report

ASSOCIATED PRESS

GENEVA, 9 AUGUST

Earth's climate is getting so hot that temperatures in about a decade will probably blow past a level of warming that world leaders have sought to prevent, according to a report released on Monday that the United Nations called a "code red for humanity."

"It's just guaranteed that it's going to get worse," said report co-author Linda Mearns, a senior climate scientist at the US National Center for Atmospheric Research. "Nowhere to run, nowhere to hide."

But scientists also eased back a bit on the likelihood of the absolute worst climate catastrophes. The authoritative Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which calls climate

GLOBAL WARMING NEARS LIMITS

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► Each of five scenarios for the future, based on how much carbon emissions are cut, passes the more stringent of two thresholds set in the 2015 Paris climate agreement

change clearly human-caused and "unequivocal," makes more precise and warmer forecasts for the 21st century than it did last time it was issued in 2013.

Each of five scenarios for the future, based on how much carbon emissions are cut, passes the more stringent of two thresholds set in the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

World leaders agreed then

to try to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above levels in the late 19th century because problems mount quickly after that.

The world has already warmed nearly 1.1 degrees Celsius (2 degrees Fahrenheit) in the past century and a half.

Under each scenario, the report said, the world will cross the 1.5 degrees Celsius warming mark in the 2030s,

earlier than some past predictions. Warming has ramped up in recent years, data shows.

"Our report shows that we need to be prepared for going into that level of warming in the coming decades. But we can avoid further levels of warming by acting on greenhouse gas emissions," said report co-chair Valerie Masson-Delmotte, a climate scientist at the University of Paris-Saclay.

The 3,000-plus-page report from 234 scientists said warming is already accelerating sea level rise and worsening heatwaves, droughts, floods and storms.

Tropical cyclones are getting stronger, while Arctic sea ice is dwindling in the summer and permafrost is thawing. All of these trends will get worse, the report said.

The Tribune – 10 – August -2021

Good spell of rain, water table set to rise

RAVINDER SAINI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MAHENDRAGARH, AUGUST 9

Good spells of rainfall this monsoon season are helping the district administration recharge the depleting groundwater table. Rainwater has not only filled 85 check dams, but it has also accumulated in 1.5-km area of Musnota village dam.

Two parched rivers — Krishnawati and Dohan — have started flowing this season after neighbouring Rajasthan released 'excess' water to the district on July 30, when the area registered the highest rainfall of this season. Moreover, water is also being released in rivers through canals.

The district has so far recorded 2,033 mm rainfall, which is more than four times the last year. The figure was 476 mm as of August 8 last year.

"In the past few years, the water table saw an alarming drop, especially in Nijampur,



Local officers inspect a pond at a Mahendragarh village.

4-TIME RISE IN RAINFALL AT M'GARH

2,033 mm

IN MAHENDRAGARH DISTRICT

476 mm

AS OF AUGUST 8 LAST YEAR

REASON TO CHEER

“Last year, efforts to recharge groundwater could not bear fruit because of poor rainfall. This time, more than normal rainfall has given us a reason to cheer. Hari Ram Yadav, LAND CONSERVATION OFFICE, NARNAUL

Nangal Choudhary and Narnaul blocks of the district, as measures to recharge

groundwater were not taken. The water table dropped to 1,000 ft in several villages.

Ateli and Mahendragarh blocks have also been hit badly,” say sources.

In all, 105 check dams, including a dam at the foothills in Musnota village, were constructed last year and 50 injection borewells at Dohan and Krishnawati rivers were installed last year to improve the water table.

“Last year, efforts to recharge groundwater could not bear fruit because of the poor rainfall. This time, more than normal rainfall this year has given us a reason to cheer. Both parched rivers are flowing. Fifty check dams in Musnota and Golva villages, 15 in Karoli village and 10 each in Chhilaro and Marauli villages are filled with rainwater,” said Hari Ram Yadav, Land Conservation Office, Narnaul.

He further said, “The groundwater level of wells located in areas close to check dams will rise. More rain, less soil erosion, thus enhancing the productivity of crops.”

The Tribune – 10 – August -2021

Indian Ocean warming rapidly, expect more extreme weather

IPCC report on climate change warns of more cyclonic activity, rainfall

VIBHA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 9

The latest report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change today confirmed fears that the Indian Ocean was warming at a rate higher than other oceans.

According to the authors of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), "Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis", the warming of the ocean will lead to a rise in sea levels, resulting in more frequent and severe coastal flooding in low-level areas.

Heatwaves and humid heat stress will also be more intense and frequent in the 21st century over South Asia, states the report, sounding a dire warning for the entire world.

"Even if we limit temperatures to 1.5° Celsius from pre-



A US protester carries a sign depicting the earth. REUTERS FILE

IMPACT IRREVERSIBLE

- Scientists caution that impacts of climate change-triggered glacial retreat, sea-level rise, and intense tropical cyclones, erratic monsoon and intense heat stress are irreversible
- Hot extremes projected to increase, cold extremes to decrease in the 21st century
- Sea surface temperatures over Indian Ocean are likely to increase by 1 to 2°C

WARNING FOR DEVELOPED NATIONS

“Report a clarion call for developed countries to undertake immediate, deep emission cuts and decarbonisation of their economies. **Bhupender Yadav**, ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

IT'S A WAKE-UP CALL

“The latest IPCC report confirms we can no longer lose time in prevarication or in finding new excuses not to act.

Sunita Narain, CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT DIRECTOR GENERAL

industrial levels, we will continue to see extreme weather events,” said Dr Friederike

Otto, one of the authors. “We will also see an increase in heatwaves, heavy rainfall events,

and the further melting of glaciers, which will impact a country like India,” said Otto.

Asian age — 10 — August -2021

■ Monsoon extremes to rise in India, also floods, droughts ■ 'Code Red' for humanity: UN chief

Global warming to worsen, humans to blame: IPCC

Berlin/Geneva/New Delhi, Aug. 9: The earth's climate is getting so hot that temperatures in about a decade will probably blow past a level of warming that world leaders have sought to prevent, according to a report released on Monday that the United Nations has called a "Code Red" for humanity.

"It's just guaranteed that it's going to get worse," said report co-author Linda Mearns, a senior climate scientist at the US National Centre for Atmospheric Research. "I don't see any area that is safe ... Nowhere to run, nowhere to hide."

But scientists also eased back a bit on the likelihood of the absolute worst climate catastrophes. The

IN INDIA AND South Asia, monsoon extremes are likely to increase, while the frequency of short intense rainy days are expected to rise, the report said. Models also indicate a lengthening of the monsoon all over India by the end of the 21st century.

authoritative Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which calls climate change clearly human-caused and unequivocal, makes more precise and warmer forecasts for the 21st century than it did last time it was issued in 2013.

In India and South Asia, monsoon extremes are like-

ly to increase, while the frequency of short intense rainy days are expected to rise, the report said. Models also indicate a lengthening of the monsoon all over India by the end of the 21st century. "Experiments with constant forcing indicate that at 1.5 degrees and 2 degrees Celsius global warming levels, mean precipitation and monsoon extremes are projected to intensify in summer over India and South Asia," the report said. Rainfalls, floods and droughts will also increase. Droughts will occur more because soil will lose moisture. Due to an increase in temperature, there will be

■ Turn to Page 4
■ More reports on Page 6

Glaciers across Himalayan region will keep shrinking

New Delhi, Aug. 9: Glaciers in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region will keep shrinking and the snow cover will retreat to higher altitudes, the latest IPCC report said on Monday.

The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), approved by 195 member countries, warned that extreme precipitation is projected to increase in major mountainous regions with potential cascading con-

sequences of floods, landslides and lake outbursts in all scenarios.

One of the authors of the report, Krishna Achuta Rao, said in the HKH region, the snow cover has reduced since the early 21st century and glaciers have thinned, retreated and lost mass since the 1970s.

However, he said, the Karakoram glaciers have either slightly gained mass or are in an approximately balanced state.

— PTI
■ More on Page 4

Global warming to worsen: IPCC

■ Continued from Page 1
more water evaporation which will in turn decrease soil moisture and lead to droughts, R. Krishnan, executive director of the Centre for Climate Change Research, Indian Institute of Tropical Research, and one of the co-authors of the report said. Urbanisation intensifies extreme precipitation, especially in afternoon and early evening, over the urban area and its downwind region, the report said. India has been witnessing rapid urbanisation over the last few decades.

Each of the report's five scenarios for the future, based on how much carbon emissions are cut, passes the more stringent of two thresholds set in the 2015 Paris climate agreement. World leaders agreed then to try to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius since the late 19th century because problems mount quickly after that. The limit is only a few tenths of a degree hotter than now because the world has already warmed nearly 1.1 degrees Celsius in the past century and a half.

Under each scenario, the report said, the world will cross the 1.5 degrees

Celsius warming mark in the 2030s, earlier than some past predictions. Warming has ramped up in recent years, data shows. In three scenarios, the world will also likely exceed 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-industrial times the other, less stringent Paris goal with far worse heat waves, droughts and flood-inducing downpours unless deep reductions in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades, the report said.

The 3,000-plus-page report from 234 scientists said warming is already accelerating sea level rise, shrinking ice and worsening extremes such as heatwaves, droughts, floods and storms. Tropical cyclones are getting stronger and wetter, while the Arctic Sea ice is dwindling in summer and permafrost is thawing. All of these trends will get worse, the report said.

While calling the report a code red for humanity, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres kept a sliver of hope that world leaders could still somehow prevent 1.5 degrees of warming, which he said is perilously close.

— AP, PTI

Asian age – 10 – August -2021

■ Snow cover to retreat to higher altitudes, says IPCC

Himalayan region glaciers will keep shrinking, reveals report

New Delhi, Aug. 9: Glaciers in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region will keep shrinking and the snow cover will retreat to higher altitudes, the latest IPCC report said on Monday.

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However, he said, the Karakoram glaciers have either slightly gained mass or are in an approximately balanced state.

"Snow-covered areas and snow volumes will decrease during the 21st century, snowline elevations will rise and glacier mass is likely to decline with greater mass loss in higher greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Rising temperatures and precipitation can increase the occurrence of glacial lake outburst floods and landslides over moraine-dammed lakes," Mr Rao said.

According to the report, mountain glaciers will continue to shrink and permafrost to thaw in all regions where they are present.

Moraine-dammed lakes are normally formed near glacier terminus. These lakes can burst due to

MORAINE-DAMMED lakes are normally formed near glacier terminus. These lakes can burst due to excessive melting and can cause floods in the valleys.

excessive melting and can cause floods in the valleys. Many such floods have been reported in the Himalayas and other parts of the world.

Another author of the report, Swapna Panickal, who is a scientist at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, said human influence is responsible for the retreat of glaciers since the 20th century and that is not only the case in the two poles, but also for mountain glaciers.

She said reducing emissions now will not stop the retreat of glaciers as it is a

slow process.

"Glaciers are also one of the slow responding parts of the climate system, so what we see now is not the retreat to expect from the warming we currently have. So even if we stop emitting right now or admit to stopping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius, we will see further retreat of glaciers. That is of course an important climatic impact driver, because it has huge implications for fresh water availability in the region," Ms Panickal said.

According to the report, the freezing level height in mountain areas is projected to rise and will alter snow and ice conditions.

"Warming has occurred in the Himalayas, the Swiss Alps and the central Andes, and has increased with altitude," the IPCC report said.

— PTI

Asian age – 10 – August -2021

UN CLIMATE REPORT ALARMS WORLD

Many interpret IPCC's assessment of climate change as a call to overhaul fossil-fuel powered economy

Paris, Aug. 9: World leaders, green groups and influencers reacted Monday to a "terrifying" UN climate science report with a mix of horror and hopefulness as the scale of the emergency dawned on many.

US presidential envoy on climate John Kerry said the IPCC report, which warned the world is on course to reach 1.5C of warming around 2030, showed "the climate crisis is not only here, it is growing increasingly severe". Frans Timmermans, the European Union's deputy climate chief said the 3,500-page report proved "it's not too late to stem the tide and prevent runaway climate change".

Britain's Boris Johnson, whose government is hosting a crucial climate summit in November, said the assessment "makes for sobering reading". "I hope today's IPCC report will be a wake-up call for the world to take action now, before we meet in Glasgow in November for the critical COP26 summit," he said.

Former Maldives president Mohamed Nasheed said the document confirmed that climate vulnerable nations were "on the edge of extinction".

Saleemul Huq, director of Dhaka-based environmental think tank ICCAD, said the IPCC report was "the final warning that bubble of empty promises is about to burst". He said it showed G20 countries needed to accelerate emissions cuts to ensure their economies are in line with the 1.5C target.

"It's suicidal, and economically irrational to keep procrastinating," said Huq. Dorothy Guerrero, head of policy at Global Justice Now, said the report was a "terrifying warning of our future unless drastic action is taken." "There is no denying the science of the climate crisis," she said.

"But policymakers refuse to face up to the fact that it is rooted in economics and a history of colonial exploitation."

Many interpreted the IPCC's assessment as a clarion call to overhaul the fossil-fuel powered global economy.

AT A GLANCE

234 scientists read 14,000+ research papers to write the IPCC climate report

- IPCC is the United Nations' climate-science-focused organisation. It's been around since 1988, and it has 195 member countries.
- Every seven years or so, the IPCC releases a report, essentially a state of the climate.
- Extreme sea level events occurring once in 100 years can happen every year by century-end.
- The Indian Ocean is warming at a higher rate than other oceans.
- Glaciers in Hindu Kush Himalayan region will keep shrinking.

Extreme weather unprecedented

The world must brace for heatwaves, rainfall and droughts "unprecedented in the observational record" even if humanity manages to cap global warming at 1.5C degrees, the UN's top climate science panel reported in a landmark report.

Monsoon extremes over India

Monsoon extremes are likely to increase over India and South Asia, while the frequency of short intense rainy days are expected to rise, an IPCC report on climate change said on Monday. Models also indicate a lengthening of the monsoon.

No action dangerous, say experts

The impact of climate crisis can be seen around the world and not acting now will destroy lives, livelihoods and natural habitats, warned environmental experts on Monday and reiterated that climate change is happening now and "no one is safe".

Public pressure needed: Thunberg

Calling for "massive" pressure to fight climate change after Monday's dire report by a U.N. science panel, activist Greta Thunberg said she plans to go to this year's global climate conference in Glasgow, Scotland, after all.



Huge waves break on the port of Lesconil, France. Rising global temperature, rising sea levels, intensification of extreme events... All these have been published in the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on Monday.

"Where can we start? Almost everywhere," said Katherine Hayhoe, chief scientist for The Nature Conservancy.

"Accelerating the transition to clean energy; reforming our most environmentally-damaging activities; and recalibrating financial flows to accelerate the economic transition." Climate wunderkind Greta Thunberg said the report was a "solid (but cautious) summary" of the state of the planet.

"It doesn't tell us what to do," she said on Twitter. "It is up to us to be brave and take decisions based on the scientific evidence provided in these reports."

— AFP

Report comprehensive but overlooks regions, say experts

Paris, Aug. 9: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report that generated shock waves on Monday is the most detailed assessment of climate science ever undertaken, advancing our understanding of how — and how fast — greenhouse gas emissions are changing the planet. But experts caution that the comprehensive global review contains blind spots — overlooking regions that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate

change but where data on those impacts is severely lacking.

In its 40-page Summary for Policymakers, the IPCC presents three maps of the world, with regions divided up in to hexagons. Each of the maps shows observed changes in extreme heat, rainfall and drought. While there is a strong observed increase in extreme hot weather nearly everywhere, when it comes to rainfall and drought, South America, Africa and the Pacific

Island states in particular are nearly blank slates.

Of the seven sub-regions of South America, only one — the southeast — has reliable rainfall data, and just one other — the northeast — has sufficient data on drought.

"It's important to mention that we can only use and assess the available literature," Paola Arias, associate professor at Colombia's University of Antioquia and an IPCC author, said.

— AFP

US says can't delay action to save climate

Washington, Aug. 9: Humanity can no longer delay "ambitious" climate action, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken said Monday after the release of a landmark UN report warning of growing climate change peril.

Years in the making, the sobering report approved by 195 nations shines a harsh spotlight on governments dithering in the face of mounting evidence that climate change is an existential threat.

"This moment requires world leaders, the private sector and individuals to act together with urgency and do everything it takes to protect our planet," Blinken said in a statement. "We cannot delay ambitious climate action any longer," he added.

With only 1.1 degrees Celsius of warming so far, an unbroken cascade of deadly weather disasters bulked up by climate change has swept the world this summer, from asphalt-melting heatwaves in Canada to untamable wildfires sweeping Greece and California.

"We are seeing the detrimental impacts of these events on the lives and livelihoods of people around the world," Blinken said. "This is why the United States has committed to a 50-52 percent reduction in emissions from 2005 levels in 2030 and is marshaling the entire federal government to tackle the climate crisis," he added.

President Joe Biden has proclaimed his intention to make the US a leader in the fight against global warming once more, rejoining the Paris climate agreement after his predecessor Donald Trump withdrew and naming former secretary of state John Kerry as his climate envoy. The Biden administration has also announced \$5 billion in public

NOT TOO LATE TO STOP CLIMATE CHANGE, SAYS EU

Brussels, Aug. 9: There is still time to prevent "runaway climate change" but only if the world implements carbon net zero policies, the EU's vice president in charge of climate action said Monday.

"It's not too late to stem the tide and prevent runaway climate change, but only if we act decisively now and all act together," Frans Timmermans tweeted after the release of an alarming report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

He stressed that the European Union is proposing a sweeping climate plan, unveiled last month, that aims to ditch dependency on fossil fuels to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. "But this is a global crisis: Keeping 1.5 degrees within reach requires net zero emissions worldwide and faster roll-out of policies to get there. COP26 must be where the world says 'enough!'," Timmermans tweeted.

— AFP

money to help states and local communities prepare for major disasters linked to extreme weather events.

And the Democratic president has been touting the environmental merits of his \$1.2 trillion plan to renovate the country's aging infrastructure, which is poised to become law.

According to the White House, the frequency of extreme weather events and climate change-related disasters has exploded in recent years.

— AFP

Millennium Post- 10 – August -2021

Widespread rains likely over many parts of north India

NEW DELHI: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Monday said fairly widespread to widespread rains are very likely over many parts of north and northeast India, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim during the next five days.

It said a cyclonic circulation lies over eastern Uttar Pradesh and extends up to the mid-tropospheric levels.

Fairly widespread to widespread rainfall with isolated heavy falls are very likely over Uttarakhand during the next five days and over Himachal Pradesh on August 12-13.

Fairly widespread to widespread rainfall with isolated heavy to very heavy falls are very likely over eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand during the next four-five days, the IMD said.

It said isolated heavy falls over Jharkhand during August 10-13 and over the Gangetic West Bengal during August 11-13 are also very likely.

The Met office forecast scattered to fairly widespread rainfall with isolated heavy falls over Madhya Pradesh and eastern Rajasthan in the next 24 hours with a significant reduction in intensity and distribu-



NDRF team rescue flood-affected people after their houses submerged with risen water level of river Ganga following monsoon rain, at Chhota Baghara in Prayagraj, on Monday

tion thereafter.

It forecast "subdued" rainfall over the remaining parts of the plains of northwest India (Punjab, Haryana, western Rajasthan) and most parts of peninsular India, including Maharashtra and Gujarat.

According to the IMD, rain or thundershowers were observed at most places of Uttarakhand, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh and at many places of Himachal Pradesh, eastern Uttar Pradesh, eastern Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim on Monday.

Sultry weather conditions prevailed at most places in

Haryana and Punjab. Ambala in Haryana recorded a maximum temperature of 35 degrees Celsius, while Hisar registered a high of 36 degrees Celsius, the IMD said.

In Punjab, Amritsar recorded a maximum temperature of 33.4 degrees Celsius, Ludhiana recorded a high of 34.5 degrees Celsius, while Patiala's maximum settled at 34.8 degrees Celsius, according to the Met office. Two members of a family – an old woman and a child – were killed when the wall of an adjoining house collapsed on their hut due to rain in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

MPPOST

Millennium Post– 10 – August -2021

‘Nowhere to run’: UN report says global warming nears limits

‘Our report shows that we need to be prepared for going into that level of warming in future. But we can avoid it by acting on greenhouse gas emissions’

GENEVA: Earth's climate is getting so hot that temperatures in about a decade will probably blow past a level of warming that world leaders have sought to prevent, according to a report released Monday that the United Nations called a code red for humanity.

It's just guaranteed that it's going to get worse, said report co-author Linda Mearns, a senior climate scientist at the US National Center for Atmospheric Research. Nowhere to run, nowhere to hide.

But scientists also eased back a bit on the likelihood of the absolute worst climate catastrophes.

The authoritative Intergov-



ernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which calls climate change clearly human-caused and unequivocal, makes more precise and warmer forecasts for the 21st century than it did last time it

was issued in 2013.

Each of five scenarios for the future, based on how much carbon emissions are cut, passes the more stringent of two thresholds set in the 2015 Paris climate agreement.

World leaders agreed then to try to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) above levels in the late 19th century because problems mount quickly after that.

The world has already warmed nearly 1.1 degrees Celsius (2 degrees Fahrenheit) in the past century and a half.

Under each scenario, the report said, the world will cross the 1.5 degrees Celsius warming mark in the 2030s, earlier than some past predictions. Warming has ramped up in recent years, data shows.

Our report shows that we need to be prepared for going into that level of warming in the coming decades. But we

can avoid further levels of warming by acting on greenhouse gas emissions, said report co-chair Valerie Masson-Delmotte, a climate scientist at France's Laboratory of Climate and Environment Sciences at the University of Paris-Saclay.

In three scenarios, the world will also likely exceed 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-industrial times the other, less stringent Paris goal with far worse heat waves, droughts and flood-inducing downpours unless deep reductions in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades, the report said.

AGENCIES

Deccan chronicle— 10 – August -2021

DIRE | WARNING**Study finds CO₂ in air is at a 20-lakh year high, UN calls it Code Red for humanity**

Earth is on boil, to get 1.5°C warmer in 20 yrs

**ERIC ROSTON and
AKSHAT RATHI**
LONDON, AUG. 9

An epochal new report from the world's top climate scientists warns that the planet will warm by 1.5°C Celsius in the next two decades without drastic moves to eliminate greenhouse gas pollution. The finding from the United Nations-backed group throws a key goal of the Paris Agreement into danger as signs of climate change become apparent across every part of the world.

The latest scientific

assessment from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for the first time speaks about the total responsibility of human activity for rising temperatures. The scientists forecast no end to warming trends until emissions cease.

"It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land," wrote the authors of the IPCC's sixth global science assessment since 1990 and the first released in more than eight years. The crucial warming threshold of 2°C will be

"exceeded during the 21st century," the IPCC authors concluded, without deep emissions cuts "in the coming decades."

The assessment is the work of more than 200 scientists. More than any other forecast or record, this report's determinations establish a powerful global consensus ahead of the UN climate talks.

The document is "a code red for humanity," said Antonio Guterres, UN secretary-general, in prepared remarks tied to the release. "This report must sound a death knell for coal and fos-

sil fuels before they destroy our planet."

Among the headline findings: The past decade was most likely hotter than any period in the last 125,000 years when sea levels were as much as 10 metres higher. Combustion and deforestation have also raised carbon dioxide in the atmosphere higher than they've been in two million years, according to the report, and agriculture and fossil fuels have contributed to methane and nitrous oxide concentration higher than any point in at least 800,000 years.

— Bloomberg

ON THE BURNER

● All of the global warming is the result of humans burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, wood and natural gas.

● The UN report concludes that ice melt and sea level rise are already accelerating. Wild weather events — from storms to heat waves — are also expected to worsen and become more frequent.

● Even if emissions are drastically cut, some changes will be "irreversible" for centuries.

However, tipping points like catastrophic ice sheet collapses and the abrupt slowdown of ocean currents, are low likelihood, though they cannot be ruled out.



Telangana Today- 10 - August -2021

Telangana Today
[Clean Waterbodies]

Two-year deadline to set up 17 STPs

HMWSSB hands over the contract to an agency for construction, operation and maintenance

NABINDER BOMMALA
HYDERABAD

Within two years, 17 new sewerage treatment plants (STPs) will be operational in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) limits. The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) has handed over the contract to an agency, fixed the deadline and the period of operational & maintenance (O&M) works too has been decided.

"We have informed the agency to complete the works in two years. The agency shall also take care of works (O&M) for 15 years," said an HMWSSB official. These STPs are being installed along River Musi on the Kukatpally Nala catchment and Hussain Sagar catchment.

Once these STPs are operational, the long pending issue including sewage discharge into the Musi, Hussain Sagar and their connecting water channels will end, said an official. The total project cost of setting up 17 STPs is Rs

1,280.87 crore which includes the STPs cost of Rs 766.22 crore and O&M cost of Rs 514.65 crore.

WE HAVE TOLD THE AGENCY TO COMPLETE THE WORKS IN TWO YEARS. THE AGENCY SHALL ALSO TAKE CARE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR 15 YEARS
— OFFICIAL, HMWSSB

As per H M W S S B records, 1,950 MLD of sewage is generated every day in the city and the 25 existing STPs in GHMC limits are treating 772 MLD of sewage. The 17 new STPs being installed will treat 376.5 MLD of waste.

Meanwhile, plans are underway to further increase the number of STPs. Shah Technical Consultants have submitted the Comprehensive Sewerage Master Plan for construction of 62 STPs along with sewer network for Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) up to Outer Ring Road (ORR). Among the 62 proposed STPs, 31 are in GHMC limits. The comprehensive plan was submitted to HMWSSB by the consultants and the board placed it before the State government for approval.

Based on the proposal, the State government decided to install 17 STPs within two years and take up the remaining ones in a phased manner. Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) Minister KT Rama Rao, who laid the foundation for the mega STP project on Friday, said that additional plants would be developed in a phased manner and that the State government was working towards making Hyderabad the first and only city in the country to treat 100 per cent of its sewage.



Once these sewerage treatment plants are operational, the long pending issue including sewage discharge into the Musi, Hussain Sagar and their connecting water channels will end.

IN GHMC LIMITS

17 STPs
being built

376.5
MLD
capacity

1,280.87
crore
budget



KAJAGUDA



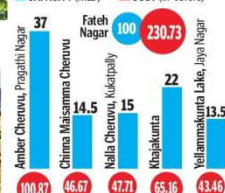
HUSSAIN SAGAR

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Location of STPs with capacity and cost

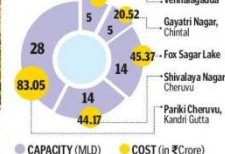
KUKATPALLY

CAPACITY (MLD) COST (in ₹ crore)



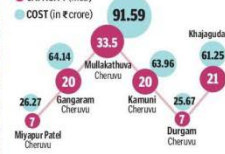
QUTHBULLAPUR

CAPACITY (MLD) COST (in ₹ crore)



SERILINGAMPALLY

CAPACITY (MLD) COST (in ₹ crore)



PUBLIC NOTICE
My client Sri B. Shivan Reddy s/o B. Raghavendra Reddy, Aged 42 years

पहाड़ों पर हुई बारिश के साथ ही मैदानी इलाकों में भी हुई तेज बारिश एक दर्जन से ज्यादा जिलों में नदियां उफान पर आई, 400 से ज्यादा गांव आए बाढ़ की चपेट में

एजेंसी/मलखनऊ

पहाड़ों पर हुई बारिश के साथ ही मैदानी इलाकों में भी हुई तेज बारिश के कारण उग्र के कई जिलों में बाढ़ ने कहर बरपा दिया। एक दर्जन से ज्यादा जिलों में नदियां रौद्र रूप दिखा रही हैं। 400 से ज्यादा गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं। कालीनियों में पानी घुस गया है। बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने पलायन शुरू कर दिया है। एनडीआरएफ और जिला प्रशासन की टीमों राहत और बचाव के कार्य में लगी हैं।

प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार जालौन के करीब 70 गांव और हमीरपुर के 60 से ज्यादा गांव बाढ़ में डूब गए हैं। वाराणसी में गंगा और यमुना की वजह से 10 हजार से ज्यादा आबादी और प्रयागराज में 1 लाख की आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। बाढ़ ने वाराणसी, प्रयागराज, आगरा, औरैया, बलिया, बहराइच, हमीरपुर, चंदौली, इटावा, फर्रुखाबाद, कानपुर देहात, कानपुर नगर, कौशांबी, गोरखपुर, जालौन और चित्रकूट जिलों को प्रभावित किया है। यहां गंगा, घाघरा, चंबल, यमुना, बेतवा जैसी नदियां अपना रौद्र रूप दिखा रही हैं।

पहाड़ों पर हुई बारिश के साथ ही मैदानी इलाकों में भी हुई तेज बारिश के कारण एक दर्जन से ज्यादा जिलों में नदियां रौद्र रूप दिखा रही हैं। 400 से ज्यादा गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं।

खास बातें

- जालौन के करीब 70 गांव और हमीरपुर के 60 से ज्यादा गांव बाढ़ में डूबे
- वाराणसी में गंगा का जलस्तर सोमवार को खतरे के निशान 71.41 मीटर रिकार्ड किया गया



हाइवे तक पहुंचा पानी

यमुना नदी का जलस्तर तेजी से बढ़ने के कारण राजापुर विरहारा क्षेत्र के दर्जनों गांवों में बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ गया। सरयुआ के समीप राजापुर कर्मखिन् हाइवे बाढ़ के कारण ठप हो गया है। इलाके के अकरी, अतरीली, कौली बिहहरिया, गुरगौला, धीरहरा, देवारी और बकटा जैसे दर्जनों गांव बाढ़ से घिरे हैं।

यमुना का जलस्तर लगातार बढ़ रहा है। वायल तहसील के आग्रा दर्जन गांव का संपर्क मुख्यालय से टूट गया है। यमुना के जलस्तर को देखकर तराई क्षेत्र में बसे दर्जन भर गांव के लोग चिंतित हैं। गांवों में नुगदी कराकर लोगों को सतर्क रखने के लिए कहा गया है।

वाराणसी में खतरे के निशान से 15 सेमी ऊपर गंगा

वाराणसी में गंगा का जलस्तर सोमवार को खतरे के निशान 71.262 मीटर से 15 सेमी ऊपर 71.41 मीटर रिकार्ड किया गया। केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अनुसार सोमवार को जलस्तर प्रति घंटे 1 सेमी की रफ्तार से बढ़ रहा है। गंगा के पलट प्रवाह की वजह से वरुणा भी तेजी से उफन गई है। एनडीआरएफ की 11वीं बटाली राहत और बचाव में जुटी है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग के स्थल प्रमारी प्रेम कमल के मुताबिक, यमुना का जलस्तर रविवार सुबह 121.72 मीटर पर था। जो रविवार देर रात 121.79 मीटर पहुंच गया। चंबल नदी में बढ़े पानी की वजह से यमुना का भी जलस्तर बढ़ गया है। औरैया में भी नदी किनारे बसे लगभग 40 गांव बाढ़ से वरत हैं। इनका मुख्यालय से संपर्क टूट गया है। पुलिस प्रशासन और एनडीआरएफ राहत कार्यों में जुटी हुई है। मुख्यमंत्री ने जेताओ और अधिकारियों के साथ बाढ़ की समीक्षा बैठक की। इस दौरान उन्होंने अधिकारियों को निर्देशित किया कि बाढ़ पीड़ितों को किसी भी तरह की समस्या नहीं होनी चाहिए।



बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाकों में न बिजली न पानी

संगम कसरी बाढ़ की चपेट में है। शहरी क्षेत्र के दो दर्जन से ज्यादा कॉलोनीयों की गलियों में वाहनी की जगह नाव चलने लगी है। वामीग इलाके भी इसने अड्डे बंदी है। संगम के तट पर बसे मोहरली में बाढ़ है। प्रशासन को लाख पैतवनी के बावजूद लोग अपने घरों की छतों पर शरण लिए हैं। कसरी इलाके के सैकड़ों घरों में तो कमर तक पानी पहुंच गया है। इसकी वजह से 7 शिविरों में 227 परिवार के 2000 से अधिक लोगों को शरण लेनी पड़ी है।

नदी में डूब गया 12वीं का छात्र

हमीरपुर में बीते तीन दिन से बाढ़ ने हहाकार मचाया है। हमीरपुर में सुकेरपुर थानाक्षेत्र के काम कैदी में उफान रही चंद्रावल नदी ने दोस्तों के साथ बहने लगा 12वीं का छात्र डूब गया। पांच घंटे की मशकत के बाद छात्र के शव को नदी से बरामद कर लिया गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आइपीसीसी रिपोर्ट में दी गई चेतावनी

जलवायु परिवर्तन

जल्द कुछ नहीं किया गया तो बिगड़ेंगे हालात

भारत में बढ़ेंगे लू के थपेड़े, बाढ़ भी डुबाएगी बार-बार

ई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त (भाषा)।

आइपीसीसी की नई रिपोर्ट में सोमवार को कहा गया कि हिंद महासागर, दुसरे महासागर की तुलना में तेजी से गर्म हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही, वैज्ञानिकों ने आग्रह किया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भारत को लू और बाढ़ के खतरों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा नियुक्त अंतरसरकारी समिति (आइपीसीसी) की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट (एआय6) 'क्लाइमेट चेंज 2021: द फिजिकल साइंस बेसिस' में कहा गया है कि समुद्र के गर्म होने से जल स्तर बढ़ेगा जिससे इतीय क्षेत्रों और निचले इलाकों में बाढ़ का खतरा भी बढ़ेगा।

आइपीसीसी रिपोर्ट के लेखकों में शामिल डॉ. फ्रेडरिक श्रोटी ने कहा, 'भारत जैसे देश के लिए लू के प्रकोप में वृद्धि होने के साथ हवा में प्रदूषणकारी तत्वों की मौजूदगी बढ़ेगी और

ना कहीं भागने की जगह मिलेगी, ना कहीं छिपने की होगी गुंजाइश

बर्लिन, 9 अगस्त (एपी)।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र (संघ) की तरफ से सोमवार को जारी रपट के मुताबिक पृथ्वी की जलवायु इतनी गर्म होती जा रही है कि एक दशक में तापमान संभवतः उस सीमा के पार पहुंच जाएगा जिसे दुनिया भर के नेता रोकने का आह्वान करते रहे हैं। संघ ने इसे 'मानवता के लिए कोड रेड' करार दिया है। अमेरिका के वायुमंडलीय अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय केंद्र की चरिष्ठ जलवायु



नहीं है, कहीं छिपने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।' वैज्ञानिक हालांकि जलवायु तबाही की आशंका को लेकर थोड़ी ढील देते हैं। यह

रपट पिछली बार 2013 में जारी रपट की तुलना में 21वीं सदी के लिए ज्यादा सटीक और गंभीर की भविष्यवाणी करती है। पेरिस जलवायु सम्मेलन पर 2015 में करीब 200 देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे और इसमें विश्व नेताओं ने सहमति व्यक्त की थी कि वैश्विक तापमान को दो डिग्री सेल्सियस (3.6 डिग्री फारेनहाइट) से कम रखना है और वह पूर्व औद्योगिक समय की तुलना में सदी के अंत तक 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस (2.7 फारेनहाइट) से अधिक नहीं हो।

इसे कम करना वायु गुणवत्ता के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हम गर्म हवा के थपेड़े, भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं और हिमनदों को

पिघलता हुआ भी देखेंगे जो भारत जैसे देश को काफी प्रभावित करेगा। समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि से कई प्राकृतिक घटनाएं होंगी,

जिसका मतलब ज्वालामुखी चक्रवातों के आने पर बाढ़ आ सकती है। ये सब कुछ बाकी पेज 8 पर

भारत में बढ़ेंगे लू के थपेड़े, बाढ़ भी डुबाएगी बार-बार

पेज 1 का बाकी

ऐसे परिणाम हैं जो बहुत दूर नहीं हैं।'

भारतीय उष्णकटिबंधीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान (आइआईएम) वैज्ञानिक और रिपोर्ट की लेखिका स्वप्ना पनिकल ने कहा कि स के स्तर में 50 फीसद की वृद्धि तापमान में बढ़ोतरी के कारण हो उन्होंने कहा, 'हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र तेजी से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका मतलब है कि समुद्र के स्तर में भी तेजी से वृद्धि होगी। इसलिए, तटीय क्षेत्रों 21वीं सदी के दौरान समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि देखी जाएगी। निचले 8 और तटीय इलाकों में बाढ़ और भूमि का कटाव बढ़ेगा। इसके स समुद्र के स्तर की चरम घटनाएं जो पहले 100 वर्षों में एक बार होती थीं, इस सदी के अंत तक हर साल हो सकती हैं।'

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गर्मी बढ़ने के साथ, भारी वर्षा की घटना से बाढ़ की आशंका और सूखे की स्थिति का भी सामना करना हो रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 'इंसानी दखल के कारण 1970 के दशक से स गर्म हो रहा है। धरती के बेहद ठंडे वाले स्थानों पर भी इसका अ पड़ा है और 1990 के दशक से आर्कटिक समुद्री बर्फ में 40 फीसद कमी आई है तथा 1950 के दशक से ग्रीष्मकालीन आर्कटिक समुद्री भी पिघल रही है।' रिपोर्ट के लेखकों ने कहा कि 20-30 वर्षों में भ में आंतरिक मौसमी कारकों के कारण बारिश में बहुत वृद्धि नहीं हो लेकिन 21वीं सदी के अंत तक वार्षिक और साथ ही ग्रीष्मकाल मानसून बारिश दोनों में वृद्धि होगी।



ब्राह्मणी नदी प्रोजेक्ट आगे नहीं बढ़ाने के फैसले पर बनी सहमति

अब ब्राह्मणी नदी नहीं कालीसिंध से ही भरेंगे बीसलपुर और ईसरदा बांध



एक्सक्लूसिव

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जयपुर. बीसलपुर और ईसरदा बांध अब ब्राह्मणी नदी (चंबल की सहायक नदी) से नहीं बल्कि कालीसिंध नदी से ही भरें जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार ब्राह्मणी नदी प्रोजेक्ट को आगे नहीं बढ़ाने का फैसला करने जा रही है। इस पर लगभग

जवाहर सागर बांध पर बिजली उत्पादन रुकने, एमसी के साथ पानी बंटवारा विवाद बना मुख्य कारण, ज्यादा पानी मिलने का दावा

सहमति बनी गई है और औपचारिक मुद्दा लगनी बाकी है। इसके पीछे जवाहर सागर बांध पर बिजली उत्पादन हर साल करीब डेढ़ माह रुकने, मध्यप्रदेश का डूब क्षेत्र प्रभावित होने और पानी बंटवारा विवाद होने का तर्क दिया है। इसके अलावा ब्राह्मणी नदी को तुलना में कालीसिंध नदी

से 150 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर ज्यादा पानी लाने का दावा किया है। इसके लिए कोटा में निर्माणाधीन नवनेरा बैराज से कैनाल व पाइपलाइन के जरिए इन बांधों तक पानी पहुंचाने का फैसला किया गया है। बैराज से आगे के काम के लिए जल संसाधन विभाग ने सर्वे शुरू कर दिया है।

ब्राह्मणी और कालीसिंध नदी

5 करोड़ का हिसाब

■ **ब्राह्मणी**-बनास परियोजना के लिए जल संसाधन विभाग ने फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार की। इसके लिए जलदाय विभाग ने 5 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट आगे नहीं बढ़ने के कारण अपनी राशि वापस मांग रहा है।

■ **कालीसिंध** से पानी लाने के लिए छिपीआर तैयार हो रही है, जिस पर करीब 6 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। जल संसाधन विभाग पहले वाली राशि को इसमें समाविष्ट करने की बात कह रहा है।



कालीसिंध से मिलेगा ज्यादा पानी

■ ब्राह्मणी के जरिए 400 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी मिलता जबकि कालीसिंध से 550 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी मिलेगा।

100 करोड़ लागत कम होगी

■ ब्राह्मणी नदी से दोनों बांध तक पानी पहुंचाने तक में लागत करीब 6600 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गई।

■ कालीसिंध से दोनों बांध तक पानी लाने के लिए 6500 करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा।

■ ब्राह्मणी नदी से पानी लाने का वक्त तय नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि राजस्थान और एमपी के बीच जल बंटवारा विवाद सुलझने का इंतजार लंबा हो रहा है।

■ कालीसिंध के जरिए प्रोजेक्ट 4 से 5 साल में पूरा होगा। ब्राह्मणी नदी प्रोजेक्ट में 53 किमी लंबा पहाड़ी इलाका है, जहां टनल बनाना जरूरी था। इंदगढ़ की पहाड़ी में करीब 1.7 किमी लंबाई में टनल बनाई जाएगी।

इन जिलों तक पहुंचेगा पानी

कोटा, बुंदी, टोंक, जयपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, दोसा, अजमेर जिले के लोग लाभान्वित होंगे।

13.55 टीएमसी पानी मिलेगा हमें

1. बीसलपुर बांध में 7.71 टीएमसी पानी

2. ईसरदा बांध में 5.84 टीएमसी पानी

(अभी यह बारिश का पानी ओवरफ्लो होकर मध्यप्रदेश की तरफ बह रहा है)

वरदान इसलिए, लाखों लोगों का भरण-पोषण, हरित, श्वेत व बिजली क्रांति से बढ़ रही समृद्धि

दक्षिण-पूर्वी राजस्थान की वरदान चम्बल तबाही के लिए मजबूर



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कोटा. मध्यप्रदेश के जानापाव पहाड़ियों से निकलकर बारह मास बह रही सदासीरा चम्बल दक्षिण-पूर्वी राजस्थान के लिए वरदान है। मां चर्मण्यवती की बदौलत ही न केवल हाड़ौती बल्कि पूरा राजस्थान क्षेत्र हरित, श्वेत व बिजली क्रांति की अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़ा है। यह बात अलग है कि वरदान के साथ चम्बल व उसकी सहायक नदियां कई बार तबाही भी मचा देती हैं। नदियां जब परवान चढ़ती हैं, तब तटों से सटे कस्बे व शहर चपेट में आकर भारी तबाही भी झेलते हैं। चंडस मानसून में भी चम्बल व उसकी सहायक नदियों की बाढ़ ने जनजीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया। चूंकि खुशहाली व समृद्धि भी चम्बल से ही आ रही है, इसलिए दक्षिण-पूर्वी राजस्थान के 6 जिलों के लोग इन नदियों के वरदान के साथ अभिशाप भी झेलते रहते हैं।



कोटा में लिया चंबल नदी का दृश्य।

फोटो: नीरज

तबाही इसलिए, क्योंकि नदियों के स्वरूप से छेड़छाड़ कर रौद्र होने के लिए किया मजबूर

क्यों रास्ता बदल रही चम्बल, रौद्र रूप का कारण

■ कोटा से लेकर धौलपुर तक नदी के पेटे व किनारों से मिट्टी व बजरी का अवैध खनन किए जाने से तटों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। नदी के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप से छेड़छाड़ होने से खतरा बढ़ता है।

■ कोटा के आस-पास नदी के किनारों पर अवैध बस्तियां बस

जाने से बहाव एरिया कम हो रहा है।

■ धौलपुर जिले के 100 किलोमीटर के एरिया में 28 जगहों पर बजरी का अवैध खनन बड़े स्तर पर हो रहा है।

■ अवैध खनन से चम्बल घड़ियाल सेचुरी के घड़ियालों का प्रजनन प्रभावित हो जाता है।

यों बहती है चम्बल नदी



वरदान: हाड़ौती में हरित क्रांति

- 11 लाख हैक्टर में फसलों की कुल बुआई
- 6.50 लाख हैक्टर में सोयाबीन
- 1.10 लाख हैक्टर में धान (चावल)
- 2 लाख हैक्टर में धनिया
- 2000 हैक्टर में संतरा
- 4300 करोड़ रुपए का गेहूं उत्पादित
- 24 लाख यूनिट का बिजली उत्पादन प्रतिदिन जवाहर सागर बांध के पन बिजलीघर से

इस मानसून ऐसे आई तबाही

कोटा संभाग में तबाही

- 30 की जनहानि (बुंदी-11, कोटा-6, बार-10 व झालावाड़ में 3 जन की मौत)
- 4 लाख हैक्टर में फसलें चौपट
- 2400 पशुधन बहे
- 9200 मकान बहे
- 5000 दुकानों को नुकसान।

धौलपुर में चम्बल का कहर

- 5000 हैक्टर भूमि प्रभावित
- 189 बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मर हुए खराब, 133 किमी सड़कें क्षतिग्रस्त

तेजी से गर्म हो रहा हिंद महासागर, वैज्ञानिकों ने किया आगाह

■ नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

आईपीसीसी की नई रिपोर्ट में सोमवार को कहा गया कि हिंद महासागर, दूसरे महासागर की तुलना में तेजी से गर्म हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही, वैज्ञानिकों ने आगाह किया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भारत को लू और वाढ़ के खतरों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा नियुक्त अंतरसरकारी समिति (आईपीसीसी) की छठी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट (एआर6) 'क्लाइमेट चेंज 2021: द फिजिकल साइंस बेसिस' में कहा गया है कि समुद्र के गर्म होने से जल स्तर बढ़ेगा जिससे तटीय क्षेत्रों और निचले इलाकों में वाढ़ का खतरा भी बढ़ेगा। आईपीसीसी



■ भारत में भी लू, वाढ़ का बढ़ेगा खतरा

■ आईपीसीसी की रिपोर्ट में खुलासा

रिपोर्ट के लेखकों में शामिल डॉ. फ्रेडरिक ओटो ने कहा, भारत

जैसे देश के लिए लू के प्रकोप में वृद्धि होने के साथ हवा में प्रदूषणकारी तत्वों की मौजूदगी बढ़ेगी और इसे कम करना वायु गुणवत्ता के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हम गर्म हवा के थपेड़े, भारी वर्षा की

घटनाओं और हिमनदों को पिघलता हुआ भी देखेंगे, जो भारत जैसे देश को काफी प्रभावित करेगा। समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि से कई प्राकृतिक घटनाएं होंगी, जिसका मतलब उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के आने पर वाढ़ आ सकती है। ये सब कुछ ऐसे परिणाम हैं जो बहुत दूर नहीं हैं।

भारतीय उष्णकटिबंधीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईटीएम) में वैज्ञानिक और रिपोर्ट की लेखिका स्वप्ना पनिकल ने कहा कि समुद्र के स्तर में 50 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि तापमान में बढ़ोतरी के कारण होगी। उन्होंने कहा, हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र तेजी से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका मतलब है कि समुद्र के स्तर में भी तेजी से वृद्धि

होगी। इसलिए, तटीय क्षेत्रों में 21वीं सदी के दौरान समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि देखी जाएगी। निचले क्षेत्रों और तटीय इलाकों में वाढ़ और भूमि का कटाव बढ़ेगा। इसके साथ, समुद्र के स्तर की चरम घटनाएं जो पहले 100 वर्षों में एक बार होती थीं, इस सदी के अंत तक हर साल हो सकती हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गर्मी बढ़ने के साथ, भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं से वाढ़ की आशंका और सूखे की स्थिति का भी सामना करना होगा। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इंसानी दखल के कारण 1970 के दशक से समुद्र गर्म हो रहा है। धरती के वेहद ठंड वाले स्थानों पर भी इसका असर पड़ा है और 1990 के दशक से आर्कटिक समुद्री बर्फ में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है तथा 1950 के दशक से ग्रीष्मकालीन आर्कटिक समुद्री बर्फ भी पिघल रही है।

Amar Ujala- 10 - August -2021

तीन दशक में 200 फीट से भी नीचे पहुंचा गाजीपुर का जलस्तर

पहले 20 फुट गहरे कुओं में आता था साफ पानी, अब निकलता है खारा और बदबूदार, चार कुएं और दो तालाब भी विलुप्त

आदित्य पाण्डेय

नई दिल्ली। गाजीपुर गांव का जलस्तर तीन दशक में करीब 10 गुना तलहटी में पहुंच चुका है। 1977 में गांव के 20 फीट गहरे कुओं में साफ पानी मिलता था, लेकिन अब 200 फीट गहराई से भी खारा और बदबूदार पानी आता है, जो किसी काम का नहीं है। गांव के पास में स्थित लैंडफिल साइट और नालों के कारण यह हालत हुए है।

खुर्रां बताते हैं कि गाजीपुर गांव सवा तीन सौ साल पुराने है। डेढ़ा गोर के चौधरी प्रेमराज यहां सबसे पहले बसे थे। गांव में 70 फीसदी



गाजीपुर गांव में हुक्का गुरुद्वारा लोग। -अमर उजाला

गुरु, 25 फीसदी ब्राह्मण और 5 फीसदी अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी है। 3,300 बीघे रकबे वाले इस गांव की 500 बीघा आबादी क्षेत्रफल को छोड़कर बाकी जमीनों को सरकार ने 1,000 रुपये प्रति बीघे की दर से 1977 में अधिगृहीत कर लिया था।

गांव की जमीन पर पटपड़गंज औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फूल व सक्की मंडी, डेनरी फार्म, गुर्गा व मछली मंडी स्थापित है। 40 मी से केवल 10 गलियों में जलापूर्ति : गाजीपुर गांव में 40 गलियां हैं, लेकिन 10 गलियों में पानी

दुर्गंध से ग्रामीणों में बेहाल

गाजीपुर गांव की आबादी करीब 50 हजार है। भूल निवासियों के अलावा यहां हजारों मजदूर वर्ग के लोग किराया पर रहते हैं, लेकिन गांव की हवा, पानी वेद खराब है। लैंडफिल साइट, चारों तरफ नाले हवा-पानी को खराब कर चुके हैं। गांव में अधिकतर लोगों को सांस संबंधित समस्या है। गुर्गा, मछली मंडी के बूझड़वाले की दुर्गंध दमघोड़ है।

आता है। बकरी लोग टैंकर के भरोसे रहते हैं। महिलाएं टैंकरों से पानी भरने की जदो जहद में लगी रहती हैं। चौधरी प्रकाश वर्मा ने बताया कि गांव में झाड़ू तो लगती है, परंतु 1994 में सीवर लाइन डाली गई थी, तब से कभी सफाई नहीं हुई।

डीपीसीसी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भूजल जहरीला

दिल्ली प्रदेश निरक्षण सर्वेक्षण (डीपीसीसी) की हालिया रिपोर्ट में साफ किया गया है कि गाजीपुर समेत सभी लैंडफिल साइटों के आसपास के भूजल का इस्तेमाल विस्तृत बंद होना चाहिए। यहां के भूजल को जहरीला बताया गया है। भूजल में क्लोराइड, कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट और सल्फेट की मात्रा मानकों से काफी ज्यादा है। गाजीपुर गांव में गाजीपुर डेनरी फार्म, मस्किट वाली गली, लैंडफिल साइट के नजदीक और मछली मंडी से निरुप नाले पानी बहने वाले थे। पानी का टीडीएस 673 से 905 था। क्लोराइड की मात्रा 101 से 305, कैल्शियम कार्बोनेट की मात्रा 420 से 710 और सल्फेट की मात्रा 719 से 968 थी।

कॉलेज दूर होने के कारण बेटियां नहीं करती स्नातक : गांव के आसपास डीपू का कैपस खुलते तो युवाओं को सुविधा होगी। युवा हिमांशु चौधरी ने बताया कि करीब 60 फीसदी लड़कियां कॉलेज दूर होने के कारण स्नातक नहीं करती।

यमुना पार शाहदरा में श्यामलाल कॉलेज, विवेक विशार में विवेकानंद गर्स कॉलेज और वसुंधरा में महाराजा अग्रसेन कॉलेज है, जो बहुत दूर है। गांव में 2010 में इंटर कॉलेज बना। पहले इंटरमीडिएट के लिए मंडावली या शाहदरा जाते थे।

लोग बोले, समस्याओं से परेशान

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड से अनुरोधित बार पानी की सफाई नहीं आने की शिकायत की, लेकिन गांव की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिससे लोग परेशान हैं। - चौधरी प्रकाश वर्मा

मैंने डीपू से सीकॉम किया है, लेकिन गांव की अधिकांश लड़कियां कॉलेज दूर होने के कारण स्नातक नहीं कर पाती। सरकार को गाजीपुर के लिए यह सोचना चाहिए। - हिमांशु चौधरी

गांव की जमीन पर सब्जी मंडी बनी है, परंतु गांव के लोगों को अगर मंडी जाना हो तो दो किमी भूयुक्त मंडी जाना होता है। गांव की तरफ से जाने का रास्ता बने तो सरुलुपत हो जाए। - सुमित शर्मा

गाजीपुर गांव का आबादी की सड़कें में भी योगदान रहा है। कैप्टन भीकाम, चौधरी खंडू सिंह आबाद हिंद पौज में थे। तीन बार के विधायक नसीब सिंह कैप्टन भीकाम के पोते हैं। - चौधरी जितें सिंह

पूरे गांव ने मिलकर सजीकर रखी है परंपराएं दो पीढ़ियां होती के भरोसे थी। कई साल से लोग किसानों के भरोसे जो रहे हैं। गांव के लोगों ने परंपराओं को संतुलित रखा है। गांव बसने से पहले स्थापित छोड़ा देवर चौक उस का तस है। पुरानी चौपाल क्यूंटीन स्टैंड का रूप ले चुकी है। - प्रदीप चौधरी

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भूस्खलन और बाढ़ की बढ़ती चुनौती



पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अचानक आने वाली बाढ़ों और भूस्खलनों के बढ़ने से जो क्षेत्र पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील नहीं थे, वहां भी नुकसान हो रहा है।

तीरेंद्र कुमार पैच्यूली

पारिस्थितिकी

पिछले महीने जुलाई में अनेक जगहों पर बादल फटने के समाचार आए थे। शुरुआत जम्मू-कश्मीर के किरतवाड़ से हुई, उसके बाद हिमाचल के किन्नौर जिले में भूस्खलन की चपेट में आए एक पर्यटक वाहन में नौ लोगों की मौत हो गई। इसके अलावा हिमाचल के धर्मशाला और उत्तराखंड में उत्तरकाशी के अनेक गांवों में बादल फटने से पहाड़ी गंदेरों और नालों में भारी मलबे और पानी के प्रवाह में अनेक लोगों की जानें चली गईं और वाहन बह गए। हिमाचल में नेशनल हाइवे 707 का कुछ हिस्सा धंस गया।

लगता है कि बरसात के मौसम में भूस्खलन और बादल फटने से आने वाली बाढ़ के साथ रहना पर्वतवासियों की नियति बन चुका है। वर्ष 2013 में केदारनाथ और सात फरवरी, 2021 को चमोली जिले में रैपिड व तपोवन क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियर टूटने के कारण ऋषिगंगा और धौली गंगा में आई बाढ़ पहाड़ों



के लिए प्रकृति के बड़े चेतावनी भरे संदेश थे। उत्तराखंड में इस साल की त्रासदी ज्यादातर बारहमासी सड़क के निर्माण और सड़कों के चौड़ीकरण से हो रही है। गरम होती धरा में हिमालयी हिमनदों पर आया संकट, हिमखंडों के टूटने से फ्लैश फ्लड (अचानक बाढ़ आना) आम है।

पहाड़वासी बरसातों और फ्लैश फ्लड की विभीषिका के बीच जी रहे हैं। चिंता इसी पर केंद्रित रहती है कि कहीं अचानक अस्तित्व में आई झीलें टूटकर जल प्रलय न ले जाएं।

जमीनी अनुभव यह भी है कि पहाड़ों में काफी नीचे के गंदेरों या नदी घाटियों में अस्थायी अवरोधों से कोई झील बन जाती है, तो वे ऊंचाइयों पर बने भवनों, खेतों, सड़कों में आई दरारों व उनके ढहने व भू-धंसाव का कारण भी बन जाती हैं। जैसे, जुलाई, 2021 में चमोली जिले में नारायणबगड़ क्षेत्र में दो गांवों गड़कोट और अंगोठ के बीच नीचे बहने वाले गढ़नी गंदेरा-बरसाती नाले में भूस्खलन से झील बनने व उसके बढ़ते जलस्तर के कारण इन गांवों के मकानों में दरार आ गई थी। 1992 में इसी गंदेरे में आई बाढ़ से गढ़नी बाजार खत्म हुआ था और 14 लोगों की जान गई थी।

सामान्य समय में भी मानवकृत बांध और जलाशयों से परिधि क्षेत्रों में भू-कटाव, भू-धंसाव व भूस्खलन की घटनाएं होती हैं। फ्लैश फ्लड से भू-धंसाव, भू-कटाव व भूस्खलन तीनों समस्याएं उपजती हैं। भू-कटावों से सड़कों के आसपास बड़े-बड़े पैड़ों की नंगी जड़ें आपको हवा में झूलती दिख जाएंगी, क्योंकि वहता पानी उनकी जड़ों की मिट्टी को बहा चुका होता है। ऐसा ही पहाड़ों में मकानों के साथ

उनकी नींव के नीचे जमीन के कटाव या क्षरण से भी होता है। मकान, भवनों, होटलों की नींवें हवा में झूलती दिख जाएंगी, ऐसे भवन देर-सबेर गिरने लगे। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अचानक आने वाली बाढ़ों और भूस्खलनों से होने वाली तबाही की कहानी हर साल दोहराई जा रही है। सरकारों इस बात को नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकती कि अवैध खनन, अवैध खुद पातन और जहां-तहां फेंके जाने वाले मलबे और नदी तटों पर हो रहे अतिक्रमण के कारण जो क्षेत्र आपदा संभावित और पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील नहीं थे, वे भी अब आपदाग्रस्त और संवेदनशील बन गए हैं। आज भी सरकारों की नाक के नीचे गैर कानूनी ढंग से सड़क निर्माण के कारण निकलने वाला मलबा नदियों में बहाया जाता है। इससे नदियों की अतिवृष्टि के पानी के भंडारण और बहाने की क्षमता कम होती है। जब फ्लड ज़ोन या फिर वनों में अनुमति या बिना अनुमति के अवैध निर्माण होने लगे तो नुकसान और बढ़ जाता है।

नुकसान कम करने के लिए जरूरी है कि मलबे और गाद को मनमाने ढंग से निर्माण स्थलों पर न छोड़ा जाए या आसपास की नदियों और नालों में न बहाया जाए। इनके निष्पादन का तरीका ढूंढा जाना चाहिए। परियोजनाओं के मलबा निस्तारण को तो पूर्व नियोजित किया जा सकता है। पहाड़ों में विकास जलमगम आधारित होना चाहिए। जलमगम की अनदेखी से भू-क्षरण व भू-कटाव के जोखिम व अतिवृष्टि से नुकसान भी बढ़ जाते हैं।