

Hindustan Times- 13- July-2023

CM writes to Shah on Yamuna

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NEW DELHI: Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Wednesday afternoon wrote to Union home minister Amit Shah after the water level of the Yamuna rose past the 207.55m mark at 1pm, seeking his intervention to reduce the flow of water released from the Hathnikund barrage in Haryana.

He, however, later clarified that Union Jal shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat informed him that Hathnikund is a barrage and not a reservoir, so there is no provision to stop the flow of water, but the amount of water being released upstream from Himachal Pradesh has decreased, and the effects in the Capital will be felt later.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, meanwhile, alleged that the arrangements made by the Delhi government for the flood mitigation and rescue operations are "insufficient".

The Yamuna water level had reached 208.08m at 11pm.

The rising water levels have flooded several neighbourhoods in Delhi, such as Majnu ka Tila in the north and Badarpur Khadar in the south. Kejriwal, in his letter in Hindi, said the amount of water being released by Haryana needs to be controlled to prevent further flooding in Delhi.

"It has not rained in Delhi for the last three days. The water level in the Yamuna in Delhi is not increasing due to the rain in Delhi, but due to the water released from the Hathnikund barrage in Haryana. It is my humble request that the flow of water from the Hathnikund barrage be released at a slower rate so that the water level of the Yamuna does not rise further," Kejriwal said.

The CM also noted that the Capital is set to host the G20 Summit soon, adding that "the news of flooding in the national capital will not send a good message to the world". Separately, he said, "I spoke to minister Shekhawat. He informed me that at Hathnikund, there is only a barrage and there



A view of the Loha Pul above the swollen Yamuna, as its water level crosses the danger mark in New Delhi on Wednesday.



SEPTEMBER 6, 1978: HT reported how rising waters of the Yamuna entered the Kashmir Gate ISBT and flooded Model Town

is no reservoir, so there is no provision to stop the flow of water over there. But he also informed me that the amount of water being released in Himachal Pradesh has decreased slightly, and the effect of this will be felt in Delhi a little later. Meanwhile, yesterday a lot of water had been released from there and the effect of it will only be felt in Delhi after 24 hours. So, for the time being, we are expecting the water levels

in the river to rise further."

Data from Haryana said that the water flow of the Yamuna at Hathnikund was 127,800 cusecs at 5 pm — down from 133,429 cusecs at 1pm. This was a drop from the 309,526 cusecs on Monday morning, officials said.

RS Mittal, superintending engineer (irrigation-Hathnikund) said the barrage is a facility created to distribute water according to the decided share of different states, including Delhi.

"Hathnikund is a barrage and not a dam where water can be stored up to a particular level... Had there been a facility here to store water beyond a certain limit, we would not have been releasing water which is scarce for Haryana," Mittal said.

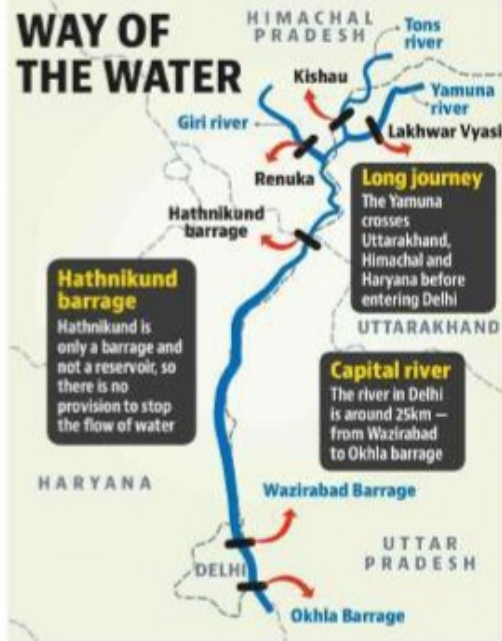
At a press conference at 5.30pm, Kejriwal said, "The danger level of the Yamuna in Delhi is 205.33 metre. At this moment, the water has breached this level and it is at 207.71. The last time the water level in the river was so high was in 1978, when there was

a flood-like situation and the water had reached a maximum of 207.49 metres. At the moment, unfortunately we have surpassed this 45-year-old record."

He added, "Our attempt right now is to make sure that we do everything possible to save the lives of the people in the low-lying areas... I would like to appeal to the citizens living in these areas to not delay the process and leave their houses at the earliest." PWD minister Atishi said nearly 50 boats have been deployed at a distance of 2km each from Palla to Okhla Barrage to help people in need.

The BJP criticised the government, with its Delhi unit chief saying arrangements by the AAP government are "insufficient", adding that the party has set up relief camps in neighbourhoods near the Yamuna in neighbourhoods such as Yamuna Bazar, Sabhapur, Ghonda Third Pushta, Garhi Manda, and Gandhi Nagar.

(With inputs from Chandigarh)



Hindustan Times- 13- July-2023

{ OVER TWO DOZEN KILLED SO FAR }

Landslides hit U'khand, rain alert sounded

HT Correspondent

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MUSOORIE: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Wednesday issued a yellow alert for the next two days and a red alert for the weekend in Uttarakhand, as incessant rains continued to cause damage in several parts of the hill state and the water level in major rivers inched towards the danger mark, officials said.

At least three more deaths were reported in the state on Wednesday, taking the overall toll in rain-related incidents to more than two dozen since June 25. According to the public works department, 449 roads remain blocked in the state due to landslides and boulder falls, prompting chief minister Pushkar Singh Dhami to reiterate his request to people to avoid unnecessary travel.

According to officials in the weather department, the state reported 30.2 mm rainfall in a span of 24 hours (till 8.30am Wednesday). Almora reported maximum rainfall of 51.3 mm, followed by 46.6 mm in Dehradun, 43.6 mm in Rudrapur, 43 mm



According to the public works department, 449 roads remain blocked in the state due to landslides.

ANI

rain in Pauri Garhwal, 33.8 mm in Uttarkashi, 38.3 in Tehri Garhwal and 30.6 mm in Haridwar.

A yellow alert has been sounded for the next two days and a red alert for Saturday and Sunday, with a forecast of heavy rainfall accompanied by thunder and lightning in isolated places, IMD's Dehradun centre said.

While a yellow alert signifies that people need to stay updated about the severe weather while a red alert is an indication for authorities to take measures to ensure minimum damage and loss of lives.

In a tweet, Dhami said: "Our government has issued disaster relief numbers to help the people of Uttarakhand who are stranded in different places of the state and in Himachal Pradesh." The chief minister requested people of the state and other tourists and visitors to avoid making unnecessary journeys in view of continuous rains in all parts of the state. He also said that he was taking information on the condition of roads and the intensity of rains from all districts in the disaster control room.

Government officials said the

Char Dham Yatra, which began on April 22, was briefly suspended in the morning. In Chamoli district, more than 30 roads were blocked and fresh landslides at Tangni near Pipal Kot, and Chilka, left the yatra pilgrims on Badrinath highway stranded. The pilgrimage resumed in the afternoon. "All the roads on the yatra route were opened for traffic after the boulders were removed," NS Rajwar, district disaster management authority officer at Rudrapur, said.

In Pauri Garhwal, more than 16 roads remained inaccessible due to overnight rains. In Kotdwar area, three people died when their car fell into the swollen Koh river on Tuesday night, police said. One body has been retrieved so far and a search is on to trace the remaining, a police officer said. Waterlogging was reported from several places in Dehradun and Haridwar town.

According to the Central Water Commission, the water level in Ganga river is just two meters below the danger mark of 294 metres. The water level of Alaknanda at Srinagar in Garhwal stood at 533.78 metres; the danger level is 536 metres.

Hindustan Times- 13- July-2023

To save flooded cities, recast urban planning

Excessive rain and severe waterlogging in the Delhi national capital region over the weekend put the focus back on infrastructure failures in Indian metropolises. While the deluge of indignation reflects real pain over damaged assets and civic inconvenience, there is an almost ritual quality to the criticism over flooding, air pollution, traffic congestion and so on. Urban planning has become the focus of persistent public lament in recent years; in unpacking the nature of planning, can we find the seeds of a new planning imagination to address the crises cities face?

Globally, cities have turned to nature-based solutions to combat problems such as urban flooding. To increase sponginess — i.e. the capacity to absorb water — cities must maximise green and blue infrastructure such as urban forests, lakes and wetlands, and minimise grey infrastructure such as concretised or impermeable surfaces. While this is simple in principle, retrofitting existing cities will entail difficult tasks such as re-allocating land use away from infrastructure and buildings, reforesting and re-wilding undeveloped areas, changing building regulations about parking and surface treatment, and so on.

This is challenging given the current paradigm of urban planning in India, which is a technocratic exercise of anticipating and solving urban challenges related to land-use and infrastructure. Premised on rigidities of rules and form, it propagates a false binary of planned and unplanned that is divorced from the lived realities of people and oblivious to the poor capacities of the State itself.

For example, informal settlements are created by inadequate formal housing supply, but a resistance to measure them creates discrepancies in the demand and supply of services and infrastructure — no piped water, regular power supply, proper schools or decent hospitals. Such binaries work against the essential work of building and protecting commons such as green open spaces and natural drains that are vital for adaptation. Persistent conflicts between informal housing and protected greens at urban peripheries demonstrate this everlasting tension. Furthermore, technocratic planning often relies on infrastructure fixes, as can be seen by the endless construction of concrete box drains, but sponge cities require a different approach that respects water flows and waterscapes in cities. Dominant planning modes have increasingly prioritised private sector real

estate development through favourable land-use changes and infrastructure projects. This has sharpened spatial segregation by layering elite gated communities over existing community enclaves. The elites who complain the loudest when cities get flooded forget that they are beneficiaries of such lopsided planning and infrastructure decisions. What's more, even after Covid-19 spotlighted the suffering of migrants and the urban poor, the discourse in moments of acute urban crises barely includes the voices of the marginalised who suffer disproportionately from the brunt of climate change induced extreme weather. New planning models must prioritise democratised debate about urban resource allocation as a cornerstone for climate-sensitive planning.

Away from the imagination of urban elites who stridently criticise planning, city officials, resident welfare associations, frontline workers and private contractors perform the real work of urban governance and crisis management. This work is as messy, iterative and flexible as planning is rigid and rules-based.

In Delhi, strengthening existing systems of real-time communication about water logging and the action being taken to reduce it can go a long way in assuring residents. In Gurugram, Coimbatore and Chennai, among other cities, public-private collaborations to increase sponginess are starting to show results. A deeper knowledge of how these collaborations work, and the compromises and trade-offs they make, must feed back into the planning process.

Experts have long pushed for paradigmatic shifts in the conceptual frameworks and praxis of urban planning, but today the urgency of climate change is undeniable and these efforts must intensify. India's National Mission on Sustainable Habitat already articulates the need to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in urban planning and policy frameworks. While the technical ideas for climate adaptation and crisis management are already out there, the re-imagination of planning frameworks must be informed by a broader democratic discourse and lessons from everyday governance practices. Moreover, beyond a purely reactive articulation of the problems, public discourse must demand political consensus towards instituting long-term change.



Mukta Naik

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The Times of India- 13- July-2023

Dharoi dam already 70% full

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Ahmedabad: The Dharoi dam, on the Sabarmati river in Mehsana district, has received fresh inflows of water and is now 70% full. The Dharoi reservoir can hold 813.14 million cubic metres (MCM) of water. On Wednesday, it had 555.48 MCM stored and was receiving inflows at the rate of about 1,382 cusecs.

The 207 dams in the state, including the Narmada dam, are currently 48.57% full, with 12,311 MCM of water stored against their cumulative capacity of 25,262.3 MCM.

The water level in the Narmada dam, which was at 121m on July 1, has risen by 2.6m since then.

The Narmada dam on Wednesday had 5,572 MCM of water stored, or about 58.9% of its capacity. It had 5,099 MCM on July 1. At the current level, the Narmada dam has 1,058.2 MCM more water than it did on July 12 last year.

In the last week of May, just one dam, Kalaghogha in Mundra, was 80% full. On Wednesday, 41 dams in the state are overflowing or are 90% full.

Water storage data shows that Cyclone Biparjoy and the heavy spell of monsoon rain have brought substantial fresh inflows to the dams in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kutch.

The data shows that the 15 dams in North Gujarat have 862.9 MCM more water than at the same time last year, while the 141 dams in Saurashtra have 555 MCM more water.

TOPPED UP



Region	Dams	Storage in million cubic metres			Difference
		Capacity	May 31	July 12	
Narmada	1	9,460	4,513.8	5,572	▲1,058.2
Saurashtra	141	2,589	525.4	1,557.7	▲1,032.3
North	15	1,929	649.5	1,134.7	▲485.2
Kutch	20	332.3	94.7	213	▲118.3
Central	17	2,331	788.3	746.7	▼41.6
South	13	8,625	3,560.3	3,087.5	▼472.82
Total	207	25,266	10,132.1	12,311.6	▲2,179.5

The water level in the Narmada dam, which was at 121m on July 1, has risen by 2.6m since then

Central and South Gujarat regions have lower levels of water stored than they did last year. The 17 dams in Central Gujarat have 38.4 MCM less water than last year and the 30 dams of South Gujarat have 1,788.6 MCM less.

Officials said the decrease compared to last year's level is the highest in South Gujarat at 6.8%. However, this region has some large

dams where water has been released to maintain safe water levels.

Of the 206 dams in the state barring the Narmada dam, 41 dams are 90% full or more. Of these, 39 dams are in Saurashtra and Kutch and only two dams are in Central Gujarat — Wanakbori in Mahisagar district and Umaria in Dahod district.

Thirteen dams are between 80% and 89% full. Eighteen are between 70% and 79% full, while the remaining 134 dams have less than 70% of their capacity in storage. Of these, 62 dams have less than 30% of their capacity.

The Times of India- 13- July-2023

16k evacuated from risky spots as Yamuna touches all-time high

Abhinav Rajput &
Pragya Kumar | TNN

New Delhi: The Yamuna, which has been in spate for the past two days and had crossed the danger mark, rose to its highest level on record and began to submerge low-lying areas on Wednesday. The river was flowing at 207.95 metres at 9pm, having breached the previous highest mark of 207.49 metres reached in 1978, setting off alarm bells in the city.

Central Water Commission said the level would peak at over 208 metres around 8-10am on Thursday, and then start falling around 2pm.

As the water gushed into low-lying areas, colonies and markets, the authorities evacuated 16,564 people. About 14,534 of these took refuge in tents pitched by the Delhi government and under flyovers.

Late in the evening, officials had to conduct a rescue operation at Vishwakarma Colony. At night, a section of Bhairon Marg got flooded trapping a DTC bus.

All flyovers in the Delhi section of Noida-Link Road and service lanes till ITO were full of people and their cattle.

FLOODS IN CITY

207.95m | Yamuna level at 9pm on Wednesday

207.49m | Previous highest, reached in 1978

205.33m | Danger mark

206.00m | Evacuation mark

What To Expect

Yamuna may keep rising till 8-10am today and cross **208m**. Level likely to start dropping from around 2pm

Areas Inundated

Around ISBT | Yamuna Bazar, Monastery Market, Nigambodh Ghat, Majnu Ka Tila, Neeli Chhatra Temple, Geeta Ghat, Boat Club



A flooded Tibetan Monastery market near ISBT on Wednesday

Okhla | Johri Farm, Khadda Colony, Batla House, Badarpur, Madanpur Khadar

Bhajanpura | Garhi Mandu, Usmanpur and neighbourhood

Mayur Vihar | Pushta, slums & buildings around Millennium Depot, spots near Akshardham

Sarai Kale Khan | Bhelopur Shamshaan Ghat

The Morning Standard- 13- July-2023

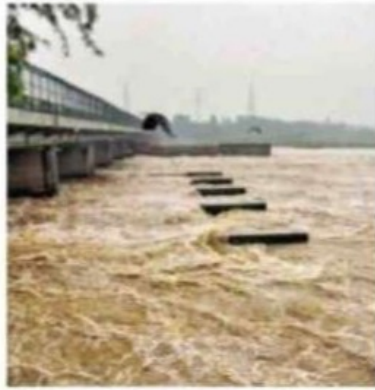
Encroachment of floodplains, silt accumulation behind crisis: Experts

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ New Delhi

AS the water level of the Yamuna in Delhi breached the all-time record of 207.49 metres set 45 years ago, experts attributed the situation to the encroachment of floodplains, extreme rainfall in a short duration, and the accumulation of silt, which elevated the riverbed. At 1 pm, the river swelled to 207.55 metres, surpassing the previous record set in 1978, and causing further inundation of areas near the floodplains.

Thousands of people have been shifted to safer areas as water gushed into their homes and markets near the river. In view of the grave situation, the Delhi Police imposed prohibitory measures under CrPC section 144 in flood-prone areas of the city, preventing unlawful assembly of four or more people and public movement in groups.

A senior official at the Central Water Commission (CWC) said, "We noticed that the water released from the Hathnikund Barrage took less time to reach



Delhi compared to previous years. The main reason could be encroachment and siltation. Earlier, the water would have had more space to flow. Now, it passes through a constricted cross-section." The water from the barrage at Yamunanagar in Haryana, around 180km from Delhi, takes around two to three days to reach here.

Manu Bhatnagar, Principal Director of the Natural Heritage Division at the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, identified extreme rainfall in a short duration as the primary reason

Section 144 imposed in flood-prone areas

Thousands of people have been shifted to safer areas as water gushed into their homes and markets near the river. The Delhi Police imposed prohibitory measures under CrPC section 144 in flood-prone areas of the city, preventing unlawful assembly of four or more people and public movement in groups.

for the raging Yamuna in Delhi. "The same amount of water falling over a longer period of time would not lead to such a situation, as it allows time for the water to pass through. Even a lesser amount of precipitation can result in a higher level downstream if it falls in a shorter period of time," he explained.

Country representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Yashveer Bhatnagar, attributed the record water level in the Yamuna to intense rainfall in the entire upper catchment area.

Business Line- 13- July-2023

P. Aili

The discourse on the challenges posed by unsustainable water use and its degradation across the globe continues to gather momentum with each passing year. The world has been inching closer to a debilitating water crisis and various water related statistics are evidence to it.

A 2018 report of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands observed that up to 87 per cent of the global wetland resources has been lost since 1700. According to NASA satellite data, almost half of the earth's 37 largest aquifers are running out too fast to be replenished and an additional 13 are declining at a faster rate.

With water running out, the world may have to confront a series of associated problems — food insecurity, heat waves, deteriorating sanitation and regional conflicts over water access.

According to the UN World Water Development Report, 2023, India is expected to face severe water scarcity by 2050. The World Bank in a report in 2023, too has reiterated the same.

A NITI Aayog report on Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) in 2019, underlined that around 820 million people in 12 major river basins of India are facing high to extreme water situation, about 163 million live without access to clean water close to their homes and about 70 per cent of India's surface water is contaminated.

The country's average per capita water availability, which is already low enough for India to be categorised as water stressed, is expected to reduce further to 1341 m³ by 2025 and 1140 m³ by 2050, close to the official water scarcity threshold.

Climate change is likely to exacerbate the issue.

But India's water scarcity is primarily due to poor management of water resources and not due to climate change.

The NITI Aayog report highlighted that the impact of poor water management is already so severe that it has led to desertification and land degradation by about 30 per cent. It's time for the country to focus on water management.

NEED FOR WATER BUDGET

Kerala became the first State to approve a Water Budget on April 17, 2023 in an effort to address water scarcity in certain areas.

Prepared by the Centre for Water Resource Development Management and the State Water Department, the Water Budget gives data about the availability of water at a particular place and its consumption based on the population in the region.

The timely Water Budget is important as it serves as a template to conduct this



SRIRAM IYA, SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

State Water Budgets are the need of the hour

PRECIOUS RESOURCE. To address the twin problem of water scarcity and flooding, revival of small water bodies and increasing storage capacity are vital

kind of audit, which is essential for building resilience against climate change.

Given that the country is home to about 24,24,540 water bodies, per the First Census Report on Water Bodies, 2023, not just Kerala but every State needs a water budget.

The NITI Aayog report stated that about 21 States will soon run out of groundwater. In the last decade alone, devastating floods in Mumbai, Kashmir, Ahmedabad, Uttarakhand, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Surat showed how most urban centres fail to manage their drainage channels. In the process

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of building a smart city most of the major cities in India have either completely neglected or have encroached upon the natural reservoirs indiscriminately.

COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS

Given the observation of the First Census Report on Water Bodies, 2023 that it is the ponds and tanks that have been largely encroached in the country, a rethinking on the approach towards water bodies is needed. The key to resolving both water scarcity and flooding lies in reviving these cost-effective small water bodies and increase the capacity to store more water, given the climate experts' prediction that there will be fewer but more intense rainy days, increasing the chances of flooding.

Reviving the centuries-old practice of community management of small water bodies, 'Kudimaramathu,' a renewed thrust on rain water harvesting and stringent action against encroachments on natural reservoirs are a few of the

important measures that needs to be carried out on a massive scale across the country. Parks, amusement places and large development areas must have ponds and a sizeable retention area which will in turn recharge the aquifers.

To save every drop of the floodwater that goes waste, construction of check dams and anicuts across rivers will help preserve surface water for use both during and after the monsoon. Gujarat has saved water and improved its groundwater level considerably, due to the construction of check dams.

It is high time that the country emulates Singapore which recycles 40 per cent of its water requirements. Smart agriculture scaffolded by technology can reduce need for water and induce climate resilience. Given that water security is critical for national security, India can scarcely afford to waste water.

The writer teaches economics at the Business School - Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT-BS), Chennai. Views expressed are personal

Dainik Bhaskar- 13- July-2023

10 नदियां उफनीं: हिमाचल के बाद उप्र में बाढ़ का खतरा

अनिरुद्ध शर्मा | नई दिल्ली

हिमाचल के बाद अब उप्र में आने वाले दिनों में बाढ़ कहर बरपा सकती है, क्योंकि हिमालय से निकलने वाली गंगा सहित 10 नदियों में जलस्तर सामान्य से ऊपर चला गया है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग ने अगले 5 दिन के लिए यमुना व गंगा में जल स्तर बढ़ने का रेड अलर्ट जारी किया है। रामगंगा, घाघरा, गंडक, कोसी, महानंदा, राप्ती नदियों के लिए भी ऑरेंज और अलकनंदा व परमान के लिए येलो अलर्ट जारी किया है। इनका जलस्तर बढ़ा तो असर उप्र में गंगा-यमुना के दोआब क्षेत्र में होगा। अभी राज्य के हापुड़, बदायूं में गंगा खतरे के निशान के ऊपर है। शाहजहांपुर, मुरादाबाद में रामगंगा, बाराबंकी व अयोध्या में घाघरा, बहराइच में राप्ती, कटिहार व मुजफ्फरपुर में गंडक नदी, खगड़िया-सुपौल में कोसी नदी, दरभंगा में महानदी तो अररिया में परमान नदी भी उफन रही है। उत्तराखंड में ऋषिकेश और हरिद्वार में गंगा खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बह रही है। भारतीय मौसम विभाग का अनुमान है कि 19 जुलाई को बंगाल की खाड़ी में एक डिप्रेसन विकसित होगा जो उत्तर पश्चिमी दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हुए मध्य भारत व उत्तर के मैदानी राज्यों में बारिश देगा। इसका असर उप्र, बिहार, झारखंड में ज्यादा रहेगा।

पहाड़ों पर बारिश, मैदान पर मुसीबत • यमुना खतरे के निशान से पौने तीन मी. ऊपर, 45 साल में पहली बार यमुना का रौद्र रूप... दिल्ली में बाढ़ कभी भी हिमाचल में संकट... 20 हजार पर्यटक फंसे

भास्कर न्यूज़ | नई दिल्ली/शिमला

हिमाचल-उत्तराखंड में जारी बेहिसाब बारिश और हरियाणा के हथिनीकुंड बैराज से दो दिन में छोड़े गए 3.89 लाख क्यूसेक पानी के चलते दिल्ली पर बाढ़ का संकट आ गया है। यहां 45 साल में पहली बार यमुना नदी का जलस्तर बुधवार रात 10 बजे 208.05 मी. पर पहुंच गया। नदी खतरे के निशान 205.33 मी. से पौने तीन मीटर ऊपर बह रही है। उसका पानी आउटर रिंग रोड पर पहुंच चुका है। नदी किनारे के नौ इलाके 5 फीट पानी में डूब गए हैं। वहीं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूस्खलन और 1189 सड़कें बंद होने से करीब 20 हजार पर्यटक फंसे गए हैं। वे ऐसे इलाकों में फंसे हैं, जहां न बिजली है और न ही फोन नेटवर्क।

पहले बात दिल्ली की। यहां यमुना वजीराबाद से ओखला तक 22 किमी में है। केंद्रीय जल आयोग को आशंका है कि गुरुवार सुबह तक जलस्तर 209 मी. पहुंचने पर इस रूट के ज्यादातर इलाके जलमग्न हो जाएंगे। हालात गंभीर होते देख दिल्ली के सीएम अरविंद केजरीवाल ने इमरजेंसी मीटिंग की। उन्होंने केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह को पत्र लिखकर मदद मांगी है। पुलिस ने नदी किनारे वाले इलाकों में धारा 144 लगा दी है। एनडीआरएफ की 12 टीमें बचाव में जुटी हैं। बता दें कि इससे पहले 6 सितंबर 1978 को यमुना का जलस्तर 207.49 मी. हुआ था, तब दिल्ली में बाढ़ आ गई थी।

■ **उत्तराखंड:** बारिश के चलते बुधवार को सोनप्रयाग और गौरीकुंड में फेदारनाथ यात्रा रोक दी गई। राज्य में दो दिन भारी बारिश का अलर्ट।



दिल्ली में मोनेस्ट्री मार्केट छाती करते दुकानदार।

यमुना में पानी जब भी बढ़ा, तब वृंदावन, मथुरा, इटावा, प्रयागराज में आई बाढ़

केजरीवाल ने बताया कि ये हाल तब हैं, जब दिल्ली में दो दिन से बारिश नहीं हो रही है। बता दें कि दिल्ली में 1978 के अलावा जलस्तर केवल दो बार 19 जून 2013 को 207.32 मी. और 22 सितंबर 2010 को

207.11 मी. तक पहुंचा था। इन्हीं वर्षों में उप्र के यमुना तटीय शहरों वृंदावन, मथुरा, आगरा, इटावा से लेकर प्रयागराज तक भारी बाढ़ आई थी। अभी दिल्ली के हालात देखते हुए मथुरा में यमुना किनारे अलर्ट जारी कर दिया गया है।

हिमाचल: एक हफ्ते में 436% बारिश, 40 ब्रिज गिरे, 32 जगह बाढ़, अब तक 88 मौतें

हिमाचल में 7 से 11 जुलाई तक सामान्य कोटे से 436% ज्यादा बारिश होने से 40 पुल बह चुके हैं। 24 जून से अब तक 88 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। मुख्यमंत्री सुखविंदर सिंह सुक्खू का कहना है कि 51 जगह लैंड स्लाइड होने और 32 जगह बाढ़ आने से ऐसे हालात बने हैं। 50 हजार लोगों को सुरक्षित निकाला है। इनमें 25 हजार लोग तीन दिन से कुल्लु-मनाली में फंसे थे। इन इलाकों में अभी सड़क व मोबाइल नेटवर्क, बिजली बंद पड़ी है। चंबा, किन्नौर, लाहौल-स्पीति में भी हजारों पर्यटक फंसे गए हैं। सीएम ने इसे राज्य में 50 साल में आई सबसे बड़ी त्रासदी बताया है।