The Times of India- 01- August-2022

Industrial effluents behind Yamuna's heavy metal woes

HEALTH ALARM

- Sources of toxic heavy metals in the Yamuna primarily of anthropogenic origin
- Waste water released from industries is a major source
- Concentration of chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead were below the detection limit during the first lockdown
- Iron and manganese come from both natural and anthropogenic sources

IMPACT ON HEALTH

- Can affect all body parts, including lungs, kidneys, liver, skin, muscles, reproductive system and immune system
- Effect on humans based on nature, concentration and duration of exposure

File photo

ORGANS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

CHROMIUM | **Gastrointestinal**, skin, liver, kidney, hematology

LEAD | Bones, reproductive, immunological, **brain**

CADMIUM | Bones, immunological, kidney, **respiratory**

IRON | Gastrointestinal, immunological, cardiovascular, **liver**

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New Delhi: The sources of toxic heavy metals in the Yamuna in Delhi region are primarily of anthropogenic origin, according to a new study conducted by The Energy Resources Institute (TERI).

The study, which is based on an analysis of Yamuna water samples collected during the first Covid-19 lockdown, says that as industries were closed during that period, the concentration of toxic heavy metals, such as chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead, were seen to be below the detection limit.

However, several previous studies continuously found high levels of toxic metals in the river before the lockdown, suggesting that wastewater released from industries is the main source of heavy metals in the Yamuna. The study has recommended necessary policy action to control the heavy metal-laden industrial discharge into the river.

According to the study, a 22km-long stretch running downstream from Wazirabad to Okhla barrage contributes more than 50% of the Yamuna pollution load. In this particular segment, the river receives pollutants from several point sources (industrial discharge and municipal sewage), non-point sources (agricultural runoff) and untreated wastewater from drains. The study says the river stretch before entering Delhi collects discharge from 22 industrial units from Haryana and 42 units of Delhi.

STUDY SAYS

As urban sewage is likely to remain the same even during the lockdown, industrial wastewater release into the Yamuna is expected to be less or almost nil

The study also mentions another 2012 survey that found elevated concentrations of heavy metals, including chromium, manganese, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, arsenic and lead, in Yamuna water, as well as previous research which found regular concentration on the basis of samples collected till 2018.

"Significant higher concentrations of heavy metals can be noted in all these previous studies. This reflects a direct correlation between industrial activities and heavy metals in the Yamuna water of Delhi stretch," says the latest study.

It adds, "As urban sewage is likely to remain the same even during the lockdown, industrial wastewater release into the Yamuna is expected to be less or almost nil. Thus, this study provides preliminary evidence for the anthropogenic origin of the heavy metals causing pollution in the water of Yamuna in Delhi. However, iron and manganese can arise from natural as well as anthropogenic sources."

Dr Kanhaiya Lal, associate fellow, environment and health, TERI, and the corresponding author of the study, said, "The heavy metals are toxic and non-degradable and have serious health effects on humans. They can affect all parts of the body, including lungs, kidneys, liver, skin, muscles, reproductive and immune system, depending on the nature and concentration of heavy metals and duration of exposure."

The other authors of the study, which was published in Journal of Indian Association for Environmental Management, are Meena Sehgal and Mahima Uttreja from TERI.

The Hindu- 01- August-2022

CWC officials assess flood impact on Polavaram

3-member team inspects dam area

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
POLAVARAM (ELURU DISTRICT)

A team of the Central Water Commission (CWC) visited the Polavaram irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh on Sunday, and verified the condition of the main dam in view of the recent heavy discharges from it during the Godavari floods.

CWC Embankments Director Deepak Chandra Bhatt, Director (spillway) Kayum Mohammad and Assistant Director Gaurav Tiwari, along with Polavaram Project Superintending Engineer K. Narasimha Murthy, MEIL Vice-President Rangarajan and Chief General Manager M. Muddu Krishna inspected the project.

They visited the upper and lower coffer dams, spillway and the main dam area to see the impact of the flood.

The CWC officials said that the Polavaram project might receive about 30 lakh cusecs of water and alerted the WRD and the MEIL authorities.

Following the directions of Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, who conducted an aerial survey of the flood situation, the upper coffer dam height has been raised.

Hindustan Times- 01- August-2022

{ TRACKING THE MONSOON }

July ends with 8% excess rain but uneven spread

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NEW DELHI: Highly uneven rainfall so far in the southwest monsoon is impacting the cultivation of paddy and other crops, particularly in the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, although they were 8% more than normal across the country, India Meteorological Department data showed.

There was 16% rain deficiency over eastern and northeastern India; 17% excess over central India; 28% excess over south peninsula and 5% excess over northwest India so far.

In July, there was 16.9% excess rain over the country with 10.8% excess over northwest India; 42.7% excess over central India; 60.4% excess over peninsular India and 44.7% deficiency over east and northeast India as on July 31. Rainfall was lower by 8% of average in June. "Monsoon conditions were very good in July, which is reflected in above normal rains over central and peninsular India, but there is high deficiency over states in the Gangetic plains," said M Mohapatra, director general of IMD.

The uneven rainfall distribution will affect the farm sector as there was hardly any rain over eastern India in July, the crucial paddy sowing period. "Till the middle of August, sowing will not happen in most parts of eastern India. This will have widespread impacts on farmers," GV Ramanjaneyulu, executive director at Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, said. →P13

Hindustan Times- 01- August-2022

Loktak homestays ban: What ails largest freshwater lake in N-E?

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IMPHAL: Oinam Maipakchao Singh, a resident of Thanga, an island village on Manipur's Loktak lake built a homestay near his home in 2013, hoping that the lake's uniqueness and the sheer number of bird species would attract tourists. Fishing, after all, was becoming less lucrative. He was the first of many. N Ranjan, and O Rameshwar, also from fishing families of Thanga, built their own floating homestays in 2018 and 2022 respectively, investing their money, even borrowing from relatives. From 2013, when Singh built the first homestay to the present day, there are now 40 homestays on the lake as claimed by the authority, earning locals a steady revenue.

Loktak, which means where streams meet or end, is the largest fresh water lake in north-east. The oval-shaped water body is designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, 1990, and is located about 40 km south of Imphal. The lake is recognized as an "Important Bird Area" site considering the wide diversity of migratory and local resident avifauna and waterfowl population, with some species arriving here for their winter stay from as far as Europe and China. The Keibul Lamjao National Park, in the southern part of the lake, is the only floating national park in the country, and home to the endangered Manipur Brow Antlered Deer, locally called Sangai.

The future of the lake is now under fresh scrutiny after the Loktak Development Authority, in an order on July 18, gave locals 15 days to remove their homestays, huts and *athaphum* (circular fish culture pond), failing which they would be dismantled. It's motive, according to the notice, was to protect the lake.

"In case any of the concerned failed to comply with the notices, the Loktak Development Authority shall take necessary action for removal of such unauthorised activities without further notice to save the lake from further deterioration," said the notice issued by LDA director, L Bhagaton Singh.

But with Loktak now boasting 40 homestays, and at least a thousand floating homes, locals are up in arms. "If homestays are demolished, we'll be losing our source of livelihood as we've no other option here," said Ranjan.

PICK OF THE DAY

Like most others, Singh says the LDA order is shortsighted, and ignores indigenous knowledge about the ecology of the lake. Singh refers to the lake as a mother; the source of all life. "Can someone kill his mother to survive?"

The history of the lake

Folklore has it that it was on Loktak's shores that the beloved Meitei princess Thoibi and fell in love with Khamba and their timeless romance came to life. Poubi Lai, a mythical creature integral to the Meitei (the dominant local tribe) belief system, is believed to reside in the heart of the lake. For Manipuris, the lake is Loktak Lairembi (Goddess Loktak), and for the thousands of fishermen who depend on her for their livelihood, she is ema (mother). Moirang town, on its banks, was the headquarters of the Indian National Army where they established a provisional independent government after defeating the British, according to local historians.

Before 1908, the unique lake was a mesh of about 20-odd wetlands separated by solid mass, which merged with each other during the monsoon and separated during drier periods. As years passed, the mass between the wetlands reduced and the lake got helmed by phumdi, a floating assortment of soil, vegetation and organic matter at various stages of decay. The phumdi clumped together to form islands that move around freely on the lake, their shape and size morphing through the year.

Meitei fishermen, who have inhabited the region for centuries, build their houses (phumsang) on top of phumdi and carve out the athaphum by cutting the phumdi into rectangular strips, tying them together and arranging them in a circle. After divers anchor it with heavy rocks, a huge net is cast within the athaphum, and left for anywhere between 15 days to two months. Fish in the athaphum are fed rice and the husk of grains. The entire community comes together on the day of the catch, which can be a day-long festival.

Like any living organism, the phumdis' life cycle is regulated by the seasonal fluctuations in water levels.

The Meitei fishermen get rid of the dying biomass by burning the phumdi in heaps, and during rains, they cut up phumdi strips, ensuring that the lake stays in good health and is conducive for fish to spawn.

There are around 40 homestays on the lake, officials say. HT PHOTO

Ecological threat

According to a paper by Observer Research Foundation, in 2002, about 385 sq kms of Loktak basin was found to be covered with waterbodies, locally called pats, and the most important of them was Loktak lake, spread over 287 sq kms. The lake is 26-km long and 13-km wide, with an average depth of 2.7 metres.

Loktak Lake has a centripetal drainage system. All the major channels in the basin drain into the lake, which is a sub-basin of the Manipur River basin, with a direct catchment area of 980 square km and an indirect catchment of 7,157 square km, according to the ORF paper. The flood plains of the Manipur River basin are fed by eight main rivers — the Imphal, Iril, Thoubal, Kongba, Heirok, Sekmai, Nambul and Khuga — and the lake by two main rivers, the Nambol and Nambul besides other feeder streams, according to the Manipur water resources department. The natural flow ensured cleansing of the lake system.

The primary reason for its decay, according to experts, is the Ithai Barrage commissioned in 1983 on the Manipur river basin, which controlled the outflow of water into the lake during dry seasons, altering the lake's hydrology. Ithai Barrage impounds the Manipur River Basin just below the confluence of the Imphal River and the Tuitha River south of Loktak Lake, and is part of the Loktak hydroelectric project that supplies hydropower to the seven north-eastern states, according to the Manipur government.

Over time, the dam has affected water flow into the lake and caused harm to its aquatic ecology. The fresh water flow was further reduced as the Heirok and Sekmai rivers were isolated from the lake through engineering interventions and diversions by the state government over the last two decades. While the water level in the lake before the barrage's construction was around 3.1 metres during dry season, the post-barrage level fluctuations have reduced to about 1.4 metres, the ORF paper says. The barrage has also caused siltation of the lakebed. In 2017, the Manipur government urged the Centre to consider decommissioning of the barrage. The Centre is yet to decide on the plea, according to state government officials, considering the 750 MW plant provides power to several north-eastern states.

Asnikumar Moirangthem, a senior Manipur BJP leader, who is from the Loktak neighbourhood and took charge as chairman of the LDA in April this year, wrote an article in May on the LDA's website that the lake was "on the brink of fading into oblivion due to some shortsighted decisions taken 39 years ago" referring to the commissioning of the Ithai barrage on Manipur.

The basin provides valuable ecosystem services to the region, such as water, food, fodder, fuel, timber and other wetland products, as well as supporting many species of flora and fauna. But, its decay has been phenomenal in recent years. As a result, people living around the lake began to take up alternative means of livelihood including opening homestays.

The crackdown

On July 18, LDA director Singh ordered the removal of all the athaphum, huts or homes on the phumdis within the premises of Loktak Lake excluding Champu Khangpok in 15 days. The reason given in the order was that this was to rejuvenate the ecological condition of the Loktak Lake and delist it from the Montreux record, a register of wetland sites on the Ramsar list which need restoration. The order also said the "exponential rise" in the number of athaphums, houses (home stays) and huts have put the lake at risk, impacting the natural environment adversely.

There are around 40 floating homestays in Loktak according to records of the newly formed Loktak Floating Homestay Association (LFHA) Thanga. "LDA said there are around 40 floating homestays, which is not correct," Oinam Maipakchao Singh, who heads LFHA, said at his residence at Thanga Ngaram, a foothill village at Loktak.

"So we're requesting the authorities not to dismantle the existing structures. We're also appealing to the authority to rethink the decision," he said, adding that all floating homestays operators are educated, unemployed local youth who have been playing a key role in rejuvenating the lake's ecosystem. He said they held talks with the LDA four times in the past year and would meet chief minister N Biren Singh soon. He added that model "dos and don'ts" for all homestay owners are already in place.

Stating the recent LDA notice as an attempt to violate the traditional rights of the community in the lake, N Raghu of secretary of Apunba Loktak Ngamee Sinmi Cooperative Society, a Loktak Lake fishing society, said, "We're demanding revocation of the LDA notice by July 30. Otherwise, we'll take up various forms of agitations."

This is not the first time there has been a controversy. In 2011, using provisions of the Manipur Loktak Lake (Protection) Act, 2006, nearly 700-800 houses on phumdis were burnt down after their occupants refused to vacate them responding to a similar notice. Authorities don't want a repeat of the same this time and believe that the unauthorised construction will be removed voluntarily.

"We have been suggesting that a regulation be made to control the existing fishing activities particularly the athaphum," said Oinam Rajen Singh of the All Loktak Lake Areas Fishermen's Union, Manipur. The fishing on the lake occurs for five to six months, though the Manipur government does not maintain data on the fish production from the lake.

LDA chairman M Asnikumar and Project Director L Bhagaton Singh were not available for comment. When called, Singh asked this reporter to call after 15 days, a time by which the demolition, as per the notice,would have taken place. "Please call me after 10-15 days to talk on this subject," Singh said.

Environmentalist Ramananda Wangkheirakpam of the Imphal-based Indigenous Perspectives said the LDA did not have a comprehensive plan to address the issues of Loktak Lake as they lacked experts on board. "A systematic and comprehensive approach is required to save the lake instead of initiating urgent steps by issuing such a notice."

The Morning Standard- 01- August-2022

6K dead, ₹60K-cr washed away in rains: Govt

Figures reflect data reported by only 70% of states as major states like Maharashtra, TN don't share their stats

RICHA SHARMA @ New Delhi

WITH climate change increasing the risk of extreme weather events like flooding, nearly 6,000 people lost their lives, and incurred damages worth ₹59,000 crore, which is nearly equivalent to one-third of the country's infrastructure budget for the road and highways sector, due to floods in the last three years.

The figures reflect only the data reported by 70 per cent of the states as several major states like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu along with nearly half-dozen states/UTs did not share the data related to damages caused due to floods. If the country-wide data is available, the cost of damage due to floods could be much higher.

The data on damages due to heavy rain and floods is compiled by the Central Water Commission (CWC) after receipt of confirmation from respective States. The data shows that 1839 lives were lost while Rs 21,849 crore damages were caused to crops, houses, and other public utilities in 2018 while 2754 died and Rs 15,863 crore damages were incurred. The floods in several states in 2020 left 1365 dead and damages worth Rs 21,190 crore were caused, the data was shared by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in Lok Sabha in response to a question.

An assessment of a sectoral and regional analysis for the 2030s report by the union environment ministry shows that a rise in temperatures would increase flood events in frequency during the end of the century (2071-2100).

"Temperatures in the Himalayan region are projected to rise up to 2.6 degrees Celsius and also increase in intensity by 2-12 percent by 2030s. This will result in increased flash flood events leading to large-scale landslides and loss of agricultural area affecting food security," stated the report.

Several states in the country saw massive floods this monsoon due to extreme rainfall events and it is becoming a regular phenomenon and expected to intensify in coming years, according to climate experts.

"We see a rise in ocean surface temperatures of up to 1.2-1.4 deg C in the Arabian Sea, which has resulted in a 50 percent increase in intense cyclones and a three-fold rise in extreme rainfall events causing floods across India. Climate projections indicate an increase of up to 3.8 deg C in the Indian

Ocean by the end of the century if we do not cut down carbon emissions. This would affect the most vulnerable population in South Asia," said Roxy Mathew Koll, a senior climate scientist at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

DEATHS AND DESTRUCTION

In a data collected from on 70% states, around 6,000 Indians lost lives due to extreme rainfall and almost ₹60,000 crores worth damages were incurred

Extreme weather events like flooding led to deaths of nearly **6,000** people and damages worth **₹59,000** crore

If the country-wide data is available, the cost of damage due to floods could be much higher.

The figures reflect only the data reported by **70%** of the states in the country

The data on damages due to heavy rain and floods is compiled by the Central Water Commission

The data shows that **1839** lives were lost while **₹21,849** crore damages were caused to crops, houses, and other public utilities in 2018 while **2754** died and **₹15,863** crore damages were incurred

The floods in several states in 2020 left **1365** dead and damages worth **₹21,190** crore were caused

Hindustan- 01- August-2022

तटवर्ती इलाकों में हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा बाढ़ का खतरा, नए इलाकों में हो रहा कटाव, चार राज्यों की 65 नदियों में बढ़ी समस्या

गाद से हांफ रही गंगा, सहायक नदियों पर भी संकट

हि विशेष

कानपुर/पटना/देहरादून/साहेबगंज। हिटी
उत्तर भारत के मैदानी इलाकों की नदियों में गाद का संकट गहराता जा रहा है। यूपी, उत्तराखंड, बिहार और झारखंड की करीब 65 नदियां हांफ रही हैं। गाद के कारण तटवर्ती इलाकों में बाढ़ का खतरा साल-दर-साल बढ़ता जा रहा है।

उत्तरप्रदेश की 36 नदियों का पेट गाद से भर गया है। यह उनकी धारा को कहीं मंद कर रही है, तो कहीं मोड़ रही है। इससे कई छोटी नदियां सूखने के कगार पर पहुंच गई हैं। यह खुलासा सी-गंगा (सेंटर फॉर गंगा रिवर बेसिन मैनेजमेंट एंड स्टडीज) के नेतृत्व में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा तैयार सर्वे रिपोर्ट से हुआ है। सी-गंगा के संस्थापक व आईआईटी के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. विनोद तारे समेत आईआईटी बीएचयू, एनआईएच रुड़की व बीबीएयू लखनऊ के वैज्ञानिकों ने 12 जुलाई को रिपोर्ट केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय को सौंपी है।

यही स्थिति बिहार की है। यहां गंगा समेत 29 नदियां गाद से उथली हो गई हैं। इससे नए इलाकों में कटाव हो रहे हैं। नदियों में टापू बन गए हैं। उत्तराखंड में तीन नदियों का वेग धीमा हो गया है। झारखंड के साहिबगंज में गंगा घाट से पांच किमी दूर चली गई है। वैज्ञानिक प्रो. विनोद तारे कहते हैं, 'गाद ज्यादातर नदियों की समस्या है। जब तक सहायक नदी गादमुक्त नहीं होगी, गंगा जैसी बड़ी नदियां स्वस्थ नहीं हो सकती।'

यह तस्वीर प्रयागराज के पास की है। जहां गंगा में गाद ही गाद दिख रही है। • हिन्दुस्तान

गाद से परेशानी

- हर साल नए-नए इलाके में बाढ़ व कटाव की समस्या
- धारा बदलने से नए इलाके नदी में हो रहे हैं विलीन
- दियारा इलाके का लगातार हो रहा है विस्तार
- तल ऊंचा होने से तटबंधों पर खतरा बढ़ रहा है
- हर साल कई तटबंध होते हैं क्षतिग्रस्त, इससे जान-माल की होती है क्षति

नदियों की सेहत पर असर

- नदी की धारा मंद होती जा रही है कुछ जगहों पर नदियों की धारा अपना रास्ता भी बदल चुकी है
- पानी की गुणवत्ता और नदी की पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर असर

गाद की भयावहता

- नदी तल ऊपर हो रहा, इस वजह से कम पानी होने पर भी बाढ़ की समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है
- कई जगह छोटी नदियां सूखने के कगार पर पहुंच रही

2016 में बनी केंद्र की चितले समिति के प्रमुख सुझाव

- नदी का पानी फैलने को पर्याप्त जगह मिलनी चाहिए
- गाद को बहने का रास्ता देना बेहतर उपाय है
- तटबंध और नदी के बहाव क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण न हो
- अत्यधिक गाद लाने वाली नदियों के संगम क्षेत्र में गाद निकालना जरूरी

बिहार ने केंद्र सरकार से की है गाद प्रबंधन नीति बनाने की मांग

गाद की समस्या से प्रभावित राज्यों ने 2016 में केंद्र सरकार से नेशनल रिवर सिल्ट मैनेजमेंट पॉलिसी बनाने का अनुरोध किया था। इसके बाद नेशनल गंगा रिवर बेसिन अथॉरिटी (एनजीआरबीए) की बैठक चार जुलाई 2016 को हुई। इसमें राष्ट्रीय गंगा मिशन के तहत गाद उड़ाही के लिए मार्गदर्शिका बनाने को समिति बनी। जिसने गाद निकासी पर अहम सुझाव दिया था। फरक्का बराज की संरचनात्मक खामियां दूर करने को कहा था। 2019 में कानपुर में प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय गंगा परिषद की पहली बैठक में बिहार ने गंगा और बाढ़ की समस्या को उठाया था। बिहार ने 'राष्ट्रीय गाद नीति' बनाने की भी मांग की थी।

बिहार की प्रमुख नदियां

28 जिले यूपी के गाद की समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं

29 नदियों में गाद की समस्या है बिहार में

कहां कितनी नदियों में गाद की समस्या

बिहार

गंगा, कोसी, बागमती, महानंदा, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक, सिकरहना, कमला-बलान, बलान, ललबकिया, धोवा, पंचाने, सकरी, वाया, नून, कदाने, झाझा, मसान, गाद, पंडेई, करताहां, बेगरी, धनौती, तिलावे, तियर, देथौरा, पसाह, परमान, व सुरसर नदी।

झारखंड : गंगा

उत्तर प्रदेश

गंगा, मंदाकिनी, रिंद, सेंगुर, सरयू, सई, कुआनो, वाल्मीकि, काली पूर्वी, गरहर, गंटा, अनुझर, छोहो, ससौर, पथवाही, लखेरी, गुंथी, अर्जुन, सिंदू, केलोओर, मनोरिया, श्याम, बेहता, भैंसी, कल्याणी, कोचमलंगा, कथिना, रेव, तरुही, गेडुआ,मलिन, विरमा, चंद्रावल।

उत्तराखंड : गंगा, री, गौला, कल्याणी

सूख रहीं छोटी नदियां

बिहार : 15 छोटी नदियां सूख गई। ये हैं : बटाने, चंदन, चीरगेरुआ, खलखलिया, जमुने, मोरहर, कारी कोसी, भूतही, चिरैया, धोबा, मोहाने, नोनाई, पंचाने, दरधा, कररुआ। इनके अलावा 8 नदियां ऐसी हैं जहां पानी मापने के स्तर से भी नीचे जा चुकी है। इनमें बलान, जीवछ, थोमाने, नूना, वाया, गंडकी मराह और दाहा शामिल हैं। 38 छोटी नदियों का जल ठहर गया है। इनमें पानी तो है, लेकिन उसमें कोई बहाव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश : लपरी, खुरमा, सेवटी, टुडवारी, वरुणा, ससुर खदेरी।

सिर्फ पटना-भोजपुर के निकट गंगा में 28 करोड़ सीएफटी गाद जमा

पटना। गंगा में गाद से कई शहरों में नदियां तट से काफी दूर चली गई हैं। राजधानी पटना में ही गंगा शहर से चार किमी तक दूर चली गयी है। सिर्फ पटना-भोजपुर के बीच ही 28 करोड़ सीएफटी गाद है। गंगा किनारे के 15 जिलों में नदी का पानी बाढ़ के दौरान नए इलाकों में प्रवेश कर रहा है। गंगा में उफान होने पर सहायक नदियों का पानी उसमें अधिक नहीं जा पाता, इससे उनकी सहायक नदियां भी अपने तटवर्ती इलाकों में बाढ़ ला रही हैं। गाद की स्थिति यह है कि गंगा को बक्सर से 102 किलोमीटर दूर पटना के गांधी घाट तक आने में चार घंटे लगते हैं जबकि पटना से 375 किमी दूर फरक्का तक पहुंचने में 8 से 9 दिन लगते हैं। 2020-21 में बाढ़ से 19 जिलों की1402 पंचायतों के एक करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हुए। 5 .17 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र डूबा था।

झारखंड :गंगा का निर्बाध प्रवाह रुका

साहिबगंज। फरक्का बराज बनने के बाद इस क्षेत्र में गंगा की सतह पर गाद जमना शुरू हुआ। वर्तमान में गंगा में जगह-जगह गाद जमा होने से पानी का निर्बाध प्रवाह रुक गया है। साहिबगंज के रामपुर के पास कोसी के गंगा में समाहित होने के कुछ ही किलोमीटर के बाद फरक्का बराज आ जाता है। इसके चलते भी वहां गंगा में गाद की मात्रा कुछ अधिक है। राजमहल पहाड़ी पर धड़ल्ले से चल रहे सैकड़ों माइंस और गंगा किनारे पत्थर को अवैध रूप से डंप करने से भी यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है।

उत्तराखंड: पहाड़ पर राहत, मैदान में चुनौती

देहरादून। पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में नदियों का वेग तेज होने के कारण गाद की समस्या नहीं है। लेकिन मैदानी क्षेत्र में गंगा, री और हल्द्वानी में गौला नदी गाद की समस्या से जूझ रही हैं। सिंचाई विभाग के मुख्य अभियंता मुकेश मोहन के अनुसार, हरिद्वार के लक्सर में गंगा किनारे बसे करीब 42 गांव हर साल बाढ़ से जूझते हैं। ऊधमसिंह नगर में रुद्रपुर की कल्याणी और किच्छा की गौला नदी का बहाव अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। हल्द्वानी में गौला नदी पर बने बैराज में गाद इकट्ठा हो गई है। राज्य में गाद की सफाई के लिए ड्रेजिंग-ड्रेजिंग नीति लागू है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नदियों की अविरलता पर संकट

कानपुर। उत्तर प्रदेश की तकरीबन हर बड़ी नदी गाद से भर रही है। कानपुर में बिठूर, उन्नाव के बक्सर में गंगा बारिश के बाद घाटों से दूर हो जाती है। वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर और बलिया में गंगा में टापू बन जाते हैं। बनारस के पक्के घाट अंदर से मिट्टी खिसकने से दरकने लगे हैं। गाजीपुर, मिर्जापुर, चंदौली में प्रवाह कई धाराओं में बंट गया है। प्रयागराज के फाफामऊ, दारागंज, संगम, छतनाग और लीलापुर के पास टापू बनते हैं। छतनाग के आगे गंगा में बड़ा टापू बन गया है। गढ़ मुक्तेश्वर में पिछले 50 साल में गंगा आठ किमी दूर खिसक गई है। बिजनौर के गंगा बैराज पर गाद की आठ मीटर मोटी परत है। 12 गांव बाढ़ की जद में हैं। आगरा व मथुरा में यमुना में गाद भर गई है। आजमगढ़ में घाघरा और तमसा में टापू दिखते हैं। पूर्वांचल में घाघरा, कर्मनाशा, बेसो, मंगई, चंद्रप्रभा, गनई, तमसा, वरुणा और असि नदियां गाद प्रभावित हैं।

गाद की यहां बड़ी समस्या.... गंगा: सभी 27 जिलों में सैकड़ों स्थानों पर, मंदाकिनी: चित्रकूट में 32 जगह, रिंद: कानपुर नगर में 23 जगह, सेंगुर: औरैया में 16 जगह, सरयू: बहराइच में 112 जगह, सई: हरदोई में 52 जगह, कुआनो: गोण्डा में 56 स्थानों पर, वाल्मीकि: चित्रकूट में 25 स्थानों पर।

Haribhoomi- 01- August-2022

कहीं भारी बारिश, तो कहीं भूस्खलन

24 घंटे में उत्तराखंड में अलर्ट

02 अगस्त तक झारखंड में बरसेंगे बादल

05 दिनों तक सिक्किम समेत कई राज्यों में भारी बारिश

नई दिल्ली। देश के कई राज्यों में भारी बारिश से बाढ़ जैसे हालात बने हुए हैं। हिमाचल के शिमला में बारिश से कई स्थानों पर लैंडस्लाइड हुआ है। उत्तराखंड के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में बादल फटा है। यह घटना धारचूला के सोबला गांव में हुई है। यहां घाटी का पुल बह गया और कई घरों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, उत्तराखंड में अगले 24 घंटे के दौरान भारी बारिश का अलर्ट जारी किया गया है। झारखंड में 2 अगस्त तक भारी बारिश होने की संभावना है। अगले 5 दिनों तक सिक्किम, असम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भारी बारिश का अनुमान है। इसके अलावा पंजाब, हरियाणा,जम्मू-कश्मीर,चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में बारिश का अलर्ट है।