

The Tribune 10-July-2021

Monsoon in revival mode, expect rain in next 24 hrs

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 9

Weather conditions are turning favourable for advancement of the southwest Monsoon, stalled since June 19, over Delhi, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan during the next 24 hours.

The IMD said further strengthening of easterly winds at lower levels was also likely over northwest India during the next couple of days. Under their influence, fairly to widespread rainfall was likely over Northwest India during next five days.

Isolated heavy rainfall is also likely over Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit-Baltistan and Muzaffarabad, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi during July 11 and July 13; Himachal Pradesh, west Uttar Pradesh and east Rajasthan between July 10 and 13; Punjab and west Rajasthan on July 11 and 12; and east Uttar Pradesh on July 9.

"Isolated very heavy rainfall is also very likely over HP on July 11 and 12, Uttarakhand between July 10 and 12 and



A portion of a road washed away due to floods in Supaul, Bihar. PTI

WEAKENED AFTER JUNE 19

- Earlier last month, the monsoon arrived two days late in Kerala
- It soon advanced across the country, covering eastern,

central and northwest India at least a week in advance

- Later, the monsoon weakened as conditions remained unfavourable

west UP between July 11 and 13," the IMD said. After arriving two days late in Kerala, the monsoon had advanced across the country, covering eastern,

central and northwest India at least a week in advance. Later with conditions remaining unfavourable, the monsoon weakened.

Telangana Today 10-July-2021

Saraswati isn't a mystery

The river had abundant flow but due to tectonic and seismic upheavals, it fragmented and became waterless



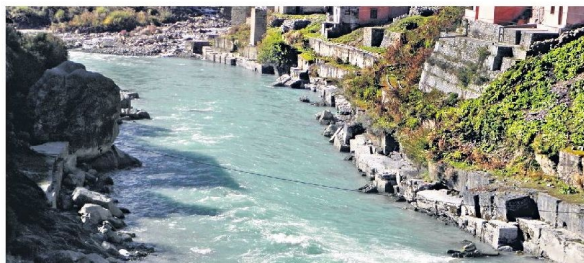
TEJ SINGH KARDAM

Early civilisations like Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal flourished on the banks of river Saraswati. In recent years, scientists have come out with comprehensive studies on geomorphological, sedimentological, geochronological, hydrological and remote sensing aspects of the River Saraswati. A majority of scientists are of the opinion that it was a large river that had abundant discharge and brought a voluminous quantity of sediments.

Moreover, a growing number of scientists and archaeologists believe that the Ghaggar does represent the Saraswati River of yore. The Ghaggar of Haryana is known as Hakra, in Cholistan, and the Nara, in Sindh (both in eastern Pakistan). The great width of the channel, coupled with fluvial (fine particles of rock fragments in a stream of water) thickness of as much as 30-50 m implies that it once carried voluminous discharge of water. That mighty river is now reduced to the Ghaggar-Hakra-Nara river, in which only floodwater flows.

The drainage of the two rivers that once constituted the two branches of the legendary Saraswati encompassed three radically different physiographic-geological provinces. One of the branches, Sutlej (earlier called Shatadru), arose in southern Tibet beyond the Himalaya, the Tons (earlier called Tamasa) emerges in the ever-snowy Himadri or Great Himalayan domain, and the third Chautang (Drishadwati) drained the southern foothill belt of the western Indo-Gangetic plains. In its middle reaches, the river traversed a large swathe of alluvial plain and then passed through the dreary landscape of sand dunes of the Thar Desert before ending in the Rann of Kutch — a delta of Hakra and once a part of the realm of the Arabian Sea.

Scientists have observed that the vast expanse of land traversed by the Saraswati and its tributaries more than once experienced tectonic convulsions and were also severely shaken by earth-



THE RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT, SINCE THE 90s, IS WORKING TO RETRACE THE ANCIENT NETWORK OF THE RIVER'S CHANNELS

quakes of large magnitude, resulting in ground displacement. Some parts of it rose while others sank. This indeed happened to the Saraswati and its branches that followed a path riddled with active faults.

The tectonic upheaval, entailing fissuring, sinking and uplifting of the land through which the eastern branch of the Saraswati (Tamasa) flowed, brought a dramatic change in the drainage. As the tectonically resurgent the Aravalli Orogenic belt slowly rose up, the Saraswati and its tributaries shifted progressively westward. With the displaced block impeding its flow, the Tamasa found crushed and the weakened rock of fault zone cut and formed a new channel.

Triveni at Prayag

Flowing southwestward, the Tamasa joined the Drishadwati River, flowing to the upland of Haryana. The Drishadwati thus became a major river. Sometime later, land in the foothills to the east of Paonta Sahib Fault (Yamuna Tear) sank. This sinking forced the then south-westward flowing river to deflect southward towards the then Yamuna, which was a tributary of Chambal - a tributary of the Ganga. The Tamasa now joined the Yamuna, which became its carrier and delivered the Tamasa to the Ganga at Prayag — a confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. The Saraswati joined through its channel of the Yamuna, and it became Triveni.

The Winter Westerlies — the strongest wind in the winter blowing from west to east — continued to provide precipitation and piled up snows in

the mountainous catchment of the two branches of the Saraswati. The meltwater sustained the flow of the Saraswati river in the Harappan period. The Harappans left their abode when the river lost all its water due to the capture of its eastern branch by the Yamuna and of its western branch by the Vipasa (Beas) river, depriving the Saraswati of its water discharge.

Mystery Solved

Now with the aid of remote sensing through orbiting satellites, the mystery of the river is almost solved. The Rajasthan government, since the 90s, is working to retrace the ancient network of the channels. The Rajasthan Ground Water Department (RGWD) is assisted by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) and National Physical Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

The RGWD is investigating the site of channels while CGWB is carrying out drilling activities for water and soil samples by carbon dating. The team is of the opinion that the Saraswati entered Rajasthan in Ganganagar district and tail ends in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts near the Rann of Kutch.

Studies reveal that there are big paleochannels, 60-70 m underground, and water was moving slowly towards the sea. The presence of alluvial sediment points to the existence of freshwater flow source along palaeochannels, which are present in all the 10 districts of western Rajasthan and pertain to the Saraswati river.

In Mythology

Mythologically, the Saraswati was a highly venerated river in the times it watered the vast expanse of the land known as Saptasindhav — the land of seven rivers — Saraswati, Sutlej (Satadru), Beas (Vipasa), Chenab (Asikani), Ravi (Parushni), Jhelum (Vitasta) and Sindhu (Indus) — (Rigveda 8.24.27). The Rigveda describes Saraswati as 'nadi-tama', the best of all rivers (R 2.41.16), surpassing all other rivers in splendour and benevolence — 'mahimana mahinar' (R 6.61.13).

It was a mighty river — 'maho arnah' (R 1.3.12) — abounding in water that was pure in the source of mountains to the sea — 'shuchiriyati giribhya a' — samudrat (R 7.95.2). It was the most impetuous of all rivers — 'apasam apastama' (R 6.61.13) — that descended with roar 'charati roruvat' down the slope, its fierce current gurgling (R 6.61.7) through its canyon course and was the mother of rivers (Sindhumata).

In Skand Puran, the Saraswati is shown as originating in the snowy Himalayas and flowing down to the foothills. On its way down to the plains, the river cut through mountain ranges, after watering the Kurukshetra region, turned westward and flowed through forests such as Sitavan 'Aditivan' and 'Dvaitvan'.

Further downstream, the Pandavas during their exile and later Balram, Krishna's brother, noticed that at a place, Vinashan, the river disappeared under the mass of sands (Mahabharata Van Parv 25.1). Balram had started his journey from the place where the river met the sea 'samudrum pashchimam gatva sarswatyaabdhishangamam' (Mahabharata Shalya Parv 35.77).

This makes it clear that as per Rigveda, the Saraswati originated in the Himalayas and as per Mahabharata, it degenerated into middle reaches and went under a pile of sands in the lower reaches. In the sand desert, the Saraswati became subterranean, an underground ('antahsalila') river.

The Rigveda, Purans and the Mahabharata transmit across a time span of about 3,000 years remarkably accurate descriptions of the great river. Evidence shows that the river was not a mystery. It had abundant discharge and was the most venerated. But subsequently, due to tectonic and seismic upheaval, it fragmented and became waterless.

(The author is a retired IFS officer)

Millennium Post 10-July-2021

Monsoon likely to reach Delhi today

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Monsoon is likely to reach the national capital on Saturday, 13 days after the usual date of June 27, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Friday. This will be the most-delayed monsoon in Delhi in the last 15 years, according to officials. "Conditions are favourable for further advance of the southwest monsoon over Delhi; remaining parts of West Uttar Pradesh; some more parts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan during next 24 hours," the IMD said in a statement.

As a result, light to moderate rainfall is likely over Delhi and nearby regions in the next five to six days. According to Kuldeep Srivastava, the head of the IMD's regional forecasting centre, monsoon had reached the capital on July 7 in 2012 and July 9 in 2006. In 2002, Delhi received its first monsoonal showers on July 19. The city had recorded the most-delayed monsoon arrival on July

26 in 1987, he said.

Delhi has received 44.1 mm rainfall against the normal of 104.2 mm so far — a deficiency of 58 percent, since the monsoon season started on June 1.

The meteorological office had earlier predicted that the wind system may reach Delhi by June 15, which would have been 12 days early.

Normally, monsoon reaches Delhi by June 27 and covers the entire country by July 8. Last year, the wind system had reached Delhi on June 25 and covered the entire country by June 29.

Meanwhile, humid conditions prevailed in the national capital on Friday as it recorded a maximum temperature of 38.2 degrees Celsius.

The city experienced its fourth 'heat wave day' this month on Thursday, with the mercury soaring to 41.8 degrees Celsius. It reeled under heat wave on July 1 (43.1 degrees Celsius), July 2 (41.3 degrees Celsius) and July 7 (42.6 degrees Celsius) also.

The Hans 10-July-2021

TS FOR 50:50 SHARE OF KRISHNA WATER

HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD

THE Telangana Government would take a crucial decision on Krishna water sharing disputes intensified between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the Cabinet meeting convened by Chief Minister K Chandrababhan on July 13. A schedule to fill up 50,000 vacancies in government departments would also be finalised in the cabinet meeting.

Top sources said that a resolution on the use of 50 per cent of Krishna water would be adopted in the meeting as the Chief Minister already announced Telangana would start using 50 per cent of water - 405.5 tmc ft of the 811 tmc ft allocated to the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State from this year. The CM already rejected the present Krishna

river water share of 66:34 between Andhra and Telangana. "Water sharing and utilisation of Krishna water for irrigation, hydel power generation and drinking purpose will be discussed in the cabinet and some important decisions will be taken. The government is planning to forward the resolutions to the Union government demanding for more allocations to Telangana," said top officials.

The government would also take a decision whether to wage a legal battle against Andhra Pradesh on illegal projects mainly Rayalaseema Lift irrigation Scheme and enhancement of Pothireddypadu head regulator capacity in the meeting.

Increase of land market values and property registration fees aiming to increase the revenues would be figured in the cabinet meeting.

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ULBs to get major facelift

HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD

THE Telangana Government has drawn up an action plan 2020-21 aiming to give a major facelift to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which includes construction of 15 new bridges, 49 works under the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) at the cost of Rs 858 crore, water supply schemes in 38 ULBs costing Rs 433 crore and take up integrated veg and non-veg markets and Vaikuntadhamams in all ULBs costing Rs 700 crore.

Among the 15 bridges in ULBs, three bridges are planned across River Musi in Hyder-

abad. Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MAUD) Minister KT Rama Rao on Friday released the Annual Report of MAUD for 2020-21 which also mentioned the achievements in the development of the municipalities in the State.

The minister said that Telangana would be the only state in the country which will have Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants in all ULBs. The Telangana State also stood first in the country in the implementation of PM SVANidhi programme under which Rs 347 crore worth loans were sanctioned to 3,47,006 street vendors.

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The Hans 10-July-2021

Low pressure area in Bay to bring heavy rain for three days

HANS NEWS SERVICE
BEGUMPET

A low pressure area is likely to form over the west-central and its adjoining north-west Bay of Bengal off the north AP--south Odisha coasts around July 11.

The north-south trough from the coastal areas of Odisha and West Bengal to south Coastal AP at 3.1 km above the mean sea level has become less marked.

Consequently, the IMD on Friday warned of thunderstorms with lightning lashing

► **Thunderstorms with lightning to lash many districts**

► **Munipalli in Sangareddy records 6 cm**

many districts on July 10, with heavy rain likely in Adilabad, Kumaram Bheem Asifabad, Mancherial, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Jagtial, Khammam, Nalgonda and Suryapet districts. It said heavy to very heavy rain is likely on July 11, 12 and 13 in Adilabad, Kumaram

Bheem, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam, Nalgonda, Suryapet, Mahbubabad, Warangal (Rural & Urban), Janagaon. It also warned of heavy rain lashing Mancherial, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Mulugu Jagtial, Rajanna Sircilla, Peddapally, Karimnagar, Mahbubabad, Kamareddy districts, Bhupalapally, Mulugu, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam districts.

Meanwhile, during the last 24 hours ending at 8.30 am, rain occurred in Sangareddy, Adilabad, Jogulamba-Gadwal, Kumram-Bheem,

Narayanpet and Nirmal districts.

The chief amounts of rainfall (in cm) were: Munipalli (Sangareddy) 6, Tamsi (Adilabad) 3, Itikyal (Jogulamba Gadwal), Wankdi (Kumaram Bheem), Sadasivpet & Kondapur (Sangareddy) 2 each,

There was 1 cm rain each in Talamadugu (Adilabad), Kohir (Sangareddy), Boath (Adilabad), Sangareddy, Kosgi (Narayanpet), Naykal (Sangareddy), Bazarhathnoor (Adilabad), Atmakur (Wanaparthy), Adilabad, Laxmanchanda (Nirmal).

Rajasthan Patrika 10-July-2021

मौसम: भीषण गर्मी से मिलेगी राहत, नेपाल में लगातार बारिश से बिहार में आया पानी उत्तर भारत में आज से फिर सक्रिय मानसून, तीन दिन अच्छी बारिश होने की संभावना

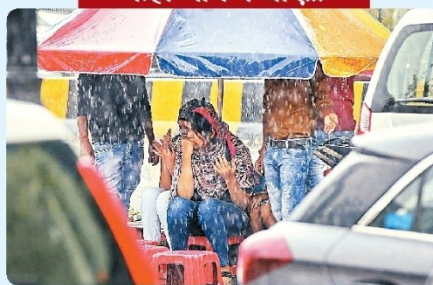
महाराष्ट्र और बिहार में
हो रही बारिश

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. भीषण गर्मी से झुलस रहे उत्तर भारत के लिए राहत भरी खबर है। दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून के अगले 24 घंटे में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान के शेष हिस्सों में प्रवेश करने का अनुमान है। इसके बाद अगले तीन दिन तक इन राज्यों में अच्छी बारिश की संभावना है।

बंगाल की खाड़ी से उठी नम हवाएं मानसून को अनुकूल बना रही हैं। मौसम विभाग ने बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम, असम, छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, गोवा, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश और मराठवाड़ा में भारी बारिश की चेतावनी के मद्देनजर अलर्ट जारी किया है। महाराष्ट्र में गुरुवार रात से बारिश हो रही है। इधर, बिहार के अहमदापुर थाना क्षेत्र के शिवराहा वासुदेव गांव में घास काटने जा रही चार सगी बहनों में से तीन की डूबने से मौत हो गई।

कहीं भीग न जाएं...



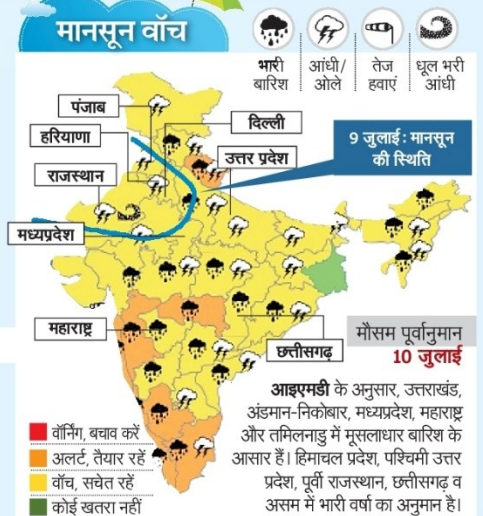
प्रयागराज. बारिश के बीच फुटपाथ पर एक स्टॉल की छतरी में शरण।

15 साल बाद दिल्ली में फिर सबसे ज्यादा देरी

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष में मानसून के दिल्ली पहुंचने में सबसे ज्यादा देरी हुई है। आइएमडी के क्षेत्रीय पूर्वानुमान केंद्र के प्रमुख कुलदीप श्रीवास्तव ने बताया, 2006 में 9 जुलाई को मानसून

दिल्ली पहुंचा था। इस बार मानसून की बेरुखी से यही स्थिति फिर सामने है। केरल में दो दिन देरी से दस्तक देने के बाद मानसून ने 10 दिन में ही देश के करीब 80% हिस्से को कवर कर लिया था।

मानसून वॉच



बिहार में नदियां खतरे के निशान से ऊपर

चट्टान धंसी, दरार

मध्यप्रदेश में अनूपपुर के पास किररघाट क्षेत्र में तेज बारिश से चट्टानें धसकने से सड़क मार्ग पर 100 मीटर के क्षेत्र में दरार आ गई।

नेपाल में लगातार हो रही बारिश के कारण उत्तर बिहार की नदियों में जल स्तर बढ़ना शुरू हो गया है। कोसी, सहरसा, सुपौल, खगड़िया, गंडक,

बागमती और बूढ़ी गंडक लाल निशान के ऊपर बह रही हैं। कमला बागमती नदी का जमीनदारी बांध टूट गया है। बांध के टूट जाने से दर्जन गांवों में

पानी घुस गया है। रामनगर में मसान नदी में गुरुवार की दोपहर बाद आई बाढ़ के कारण इमरती कटहरवा गांव के पास बांध में दरार आ गई।