

Deccan Chronicle 12-July-2021

Delhi moves SC on water dispute with Haryana

DC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, JULY 11

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) vice chairman Raghav Chadha on Sunday said the water utility has moved the Supreme Court, seeking directions to Haryana to release the capital's legitimate share of water.

He claimed that Haryana has been withholding 120 million gallons of water a day (MGD) meant for Delhi and that the raw water being discharged into the Yamuna by the neighbouring state is at an "all-time low".

"The DJB has just now filed the petition in SC seeking discharge of Delhi's legitimate share of water by Haryana which was decided by SC itself in 1995-96. Tough times in Delhi because Haryana has withheld Delhi's water in an outright contempt of SC's existing order," Chadha tweeted.

"Delhi does not have a source of water of its own. It gets water from neighbouring states under legally-binding treaties. Some unprecedented incidents have happened this year... Haryana has withheld Delhi's share of water," he said. The DJB has been supplying 945 MGD of water to city residents this summer against the demand of 1,150 MGD.

At present, Delhi has been receiving 479 MGD against 609 MGD from Haryana. Besides, Delhi

draws 90 MGD groundwater and receives 250 MGD from the Upper Ganga Canal.

With Haryana withholding 120 MGD of water, the river has completely dried up and the operational capacity at various treatment plants has reduced by 40 to 50 per cent, Chadha said.

He said the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant (WTP) has been operating at 55 MGD capacity against the normal of 90 MGD. Similarly, the Wazirabad WTP and Okhla WTP have been operating at 80 MGD and 12 MGD capacity against their normal of 135 MGD and 20 MGD, respectively.

Water supply has been hit in central Delhi, south Delhi, west Delhi and the NDMC area where important institutions, including Rashtrapati Bhavan, Supreme Court, Prime Minister's Residence, embassies are located, Chadha said.

Delhi is not begging before Haryana or asking any favour from it. The capital demands whatever it has been given under legally-binding treaties, he said.

"We are witnessing all-time low water levels in Yamuna river as Delhi's water share withheld by Haryana. @DelhiJalBoard has decided to move Supreme Court against Haryana Govt seeking due supply of Delhi's legitimate share as already determined by the SC in 1995," Chadha had tweeted earlier in the day.

Deccan Chronicle 12-July-2021



Motorists caught in the sudden spell of rain at Banjara Hills on Sunday.
— DC

Heavy rains likely for 48 hours: IMD

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, JULY 11

The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) issued a red alert for several districts in the state for Monday. According to the warning, heavy rains to isolated extremely heavy rains are very likely to occur in Nirmal, Nizamabad, Vikarabad, Sangareddy, Kamareddy, Mahabubabad, Warangal (Rural), Warangal (Urban), Janagaon, Siddipet, Yadadri Bhuvangiri, Mulugu, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Medchal Malkajgiri and Nagarkurnool districts of Telangana. Gusty winds (speed up to 30-40 kmph) are very likely to occur in many districts in the state, it said.

As of Sunday, several parts of the state witnessed moderate to light rainfall. Following the sudden downpour, the traffic police urged the public not to stand under trees or near poles. The highest rainfall in the state was recorded at Chennaraopet which had received 140 mm of rainfall and in the city, it was recorded at Srinagar Colony which had

received 18 mm till 8 pm.

The alert, issued on Sunday, said there was a low-pressure area over the Bay of Bengal, which when met with the south-west monsoon trough, would result in heavy rainfall.

"These rains are a result of the low-pressure zone that is located on the coast of Andhra Pradesh. Under the influence of these rains, the state would receive moderate to light rainfall, which at times can be heavy. Even the capital city is expected to receive good spells of rain," Mahesh Palawat, vice-president (meteorology), Skymet (a private weather forecasting agency) told this newspaper. These rains are expected to persist for over 48 hours.

The IMD said that there could be flooding in a few parts of low-lying areas in districts of Telangana. Also, it said that there was a chance of disruption of power supply, rail, and road transport for a few hours. It also mentioned that there was a chance of damage to standing crops due to rains.

The Tribune 12-July-2021

Water-saving method big hit among farmers

PADDY CULTIVATION As against 20K-acre target, 40,787 acres come under DSR technique

PRADEEP SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JULY 11

Haryana farmers have taken to water-saving direct-seeded rice (DSR) technique in a big way with 40,787 acres of land coming under this alternative method of paddy cultivation. This target in eight districts in the "rice belt" in the state was 20,000 acres.

In a big boost to the BJP-JJP government's repeated initiatives to conserve water, as many as 14,028 farmers have taken up the DSR technique in the eight

districts, in which a pilot project was launched by the state government recently.

A cash incentive of Rs 5,000 per acre was also offered to farmers under the scheme.

A total of 3,201 farmers opted for the new scheme over an area of 9,628 acres in Jind, followed by 2,010 farmers (7,217 acres) in Karnal and 2,291 (6,336 acres) in Kaithal.

As many as 1,525 farmers (4,250 acres) in Ambala, 2,048 farmers (5,346 acres) in Kurukshetra, 688 farmers (2,150 acres) in Panipat,



TOP THREE DISTRICTS

Jind	9,628 acres
Karnal	7,217 acres
Kaithal	5,326 acres

660 farmers (1,913 acres) in Sonapat and 1,604 (3,946 acres) in Yamunanagar

BIG BOOST

“The overwhelming response to the scheme will provide a big boost to government's water conservation efforts, creating awareness among farmers about the need to adopt alternative water-saving techniques

Sumita Misra, ADDL CHIEF SECY, AGRICULTURE

switched over to the new technique from traditional paddy transplantation.

Sumita Misra, Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, said the overwhelming response to the scheme would provide a big boost to government's water conservation efforts and creating awareness among farmers about the need to adopt alternative water-saving techniques.

The traditional paddy transplantation was water and labour-intensive while farmers could save 15 to 20 per cent water and labour under the DSR technique, she added.

The Tribune 12-July-2021

Enable, incentivise farmers to save every drop

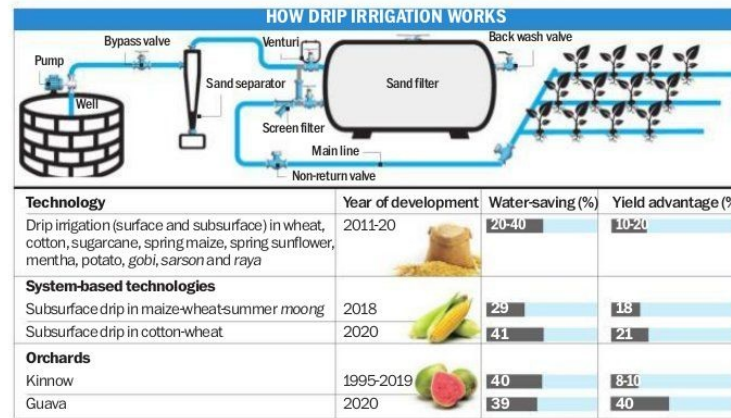
AJMER SINGH BRAR

There is a wide gap between availability and adoption of water-saving technologies in agriculture. The situation calls for innovative strategies and incentivisation. One such strategy has been piloted in Punjab since 2018 with the *Pani Bachao Paise Kamao* scheme, wherein adoption of water-saving technologies gets incentivised as an amount equal to the units of electricity saved by operating a tubewell sparingly is paid to the farmer through Direct Benefit Transfer.

THE total availability of water in Punjab from all sources is 53.06 BCM (billion cubic metres) against the total demand of 66.12 BCM for various sectors, of which agriculture accounts for 62.58 BCM. So, there is a gap of 13.06 BCM, which is met through exploitation of groundwater resources over and above the recharge. According to the Central Ground Water Board, within the next 25 years, groundwater in Punjab will fall to levels beyond extraction if the exploitation continues at the current rate.

The irrigation requirement of the rice-wheat cropping system is 200 cm, whereas for maize-wheat and cotton-wheat it is 77.5 and 87.4 cm, respectively. Despite high water requirement, the area under rice in Punjab has shown unrelenting increase even in the post-Green Revolution period (from 20.12 lakh hectares in 1990-91 to 31.42 lakh hectares in 2019-20). The concomitant increase in the number of tubewells from 8 lakh to 14.76 lakh was accompanied by the conversion of centrifugal to submersible pumps which extract water from deeper aquifers. In recent years, rice has penetrated into the traditional cotton belt districts of Fazilka, Bathinda, Mansa and Sri Muktsar Sahib, covering 62% acreage in the kharif season of 2020.

In Punjab, canal and tubewell irrigation cover 27% and 73% area, respectively. In view of the convenience of tubewell irrigation in the central and north-eastern districts, the canal network shrunk due to lack of use and maintenance. On the other hand, farmers in areas with poor-quality groundwater (south-western districts) tended to capi-



talise more on the canal network even at the risk of waterlogging and salt accumulation on the soil surface. In these districts, an area of 9.13 lakh hectares is irrigated through canals compared to 2.31 and 0.32 lakh hectares in central and north-eastern districts, respectively.

According to an isotopic study conducted by the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, the recharge by the Sutlej river is almost nil whereas the Beas river recharges groundwater to a low extent. The erratic monsoon has accentuated these poor recharge conditions. The average annual monsoon rainfall had been below the long-term average (492 mm) in 17 out of 20 years since 2000.

During 2019, the peak season demand for electricity was 13,633 MW, which came down to 13,150 MW during 2020 due to the Covid lockdown. This year, the peak demand has shot up to over 14,000 MW. This high demand stems from

greater dependence on groundwater due to the weakening of the monsoon currents resulting in a drier last week of June (60% less rainfall than normal in 2021).

In earlier decades, PAU developed a number of technologies for water-saving — mulching in maize and sugarcane (1977 and 1979), alternate wetting and drying in rice (1981), standing water for two weeks only after transplanting (1989), bed planting of wheat (2002), bed planting of cotton and first irrigation after six weeks (2005), tensiometer (2006), laser leveller (2007), ridge/bed transplanting of rice (2007) and direct seeded rice (2010). Even the simplest technology of alternate wetting and drying in rice, capable of saving 20% irrigation water without any productivity loss, has not found wide adoption due to lack of value attached to water and power. Laser land levelling technology having the potential to save 15% water, however,

gained acceptance, more due to benefits of increase in the field area due to fewer *bundhs* and ease of flood irrigation.

After 2010, the following three water-saving technologies have shown promise in the fields and need to be promoted further.

Short-duration rice cultivars

Short-duration parmal rice varieties developed by PAU such as PR 121 (2013), PR 126 (2016) and PR 128 (2020) mature 3-5 weeks earlier and help to save 10-15% water compared to long-duration varieties such as Pusa 44. The area under short-duration varieties in the state has increased from 37% in 2013 to 71% in 2020, which goes to the credit of our farmers. These varieties can be grown without significant yield penalty with June 20 as the transplanting date, with some of them (PR 126) performing best with July transplanting. The delay in the transplanting date helps in

the avoidance of the high evaporative demand period.

Direct seeded rice technology

Tar watar refers to an innovative technology of direct seeding of rice (DSR) under full moisture (tar watar) using a specially designed drill (Lucky Seed Drill) having a pre-sowing weedicide spraying attachment. This technology, recommended ahead of the 2020 rice crop season, offers up to 20% water-saving (due to bypassing of puddling and reduced frequency of irrigation), besides greater recharge possibilities and better yield of the succeeding crop due to the removal of hardpan. The refined DSR technology was adopted by farmers on 5.19 lakh hectares (20% of the parmal rice area) showing a sharp increase over the 65,000 hectares in 2019, with Covid-induced labour shortage serving as a catalyst. This year, the Punjab Government aims to cover 10 lakh hectares under this technology as a major water conservation measure.

Drip irrigation

PAU recommends surface and subsurface drip irrigation in various crops. The drip irrigation system is a cost-intensive but high water-saving package which can be operated with solar energy and will increase the irrigation acreage per unit of available water through water storage structures. The high cost of the system is compensated to an extent by the yield advantages but needs extensive capital support to take it to a larger scale. Horticultural and wide-row field crops (sugarcane, cotton, maize, sunflower, potato etc.) can provide a good starting point.

There is a wide gap between the availability and adoption of water-saving technologies in agriculture.

The situation calls for innovative strategies and incentivisation. One such strategy has been piloted in Punjab since 2018 with the World Bank and J-PAL-supported *Pani Bachao Paise Kamao* scheme. In the first phase, the scheme was piloted on six electricity feeders in the districts of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Fatehgarh Sahib; in the second phase, the scheme is to be extended to 250 electricity feeders. Under this scheme, the adoption of water-saving technologies gets incentivised as an amount equal to the units of electricity saved in operating a tubewell sparingly (compared to previous years) is paid to the farmer through a DBT mechanism. Thus, while the electricity subsidy expenditure of the government remains constant, the saving of electricity used for operating tubewells translates into saving of groundwater. For this scheme to be effective, water-saving technologies have to be promoted and implemented. PAU has been able to get farmers under the pilot project to adopt alternate wetting and drying and short-duration varieties in rice, laser land levelling, paddy straw management and wheat sowing with Happy Seeder in three selected feeders.

The groundwater situation in Punjab is dire. Measures are needed at multiple levels, including power policy, cropping pattern and technology. These elements need to be organised into a cycle. Otherwise, it will be too late and future generations will not forgive the current one for doing nothing despite knowing everything.

The author is Principal Agronomist & Incharge, Centre for Water Technology & Management, Dept of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University

Telangana Today 12-July-2021

Reservoirs brimming as rains pound Telangana



A security guard buys umbrella from a roadside vendor in Habsiguda. As rains make a comeback in the State, many low-lying areas across Hyderabad were inundated. —Photo: G Bhaskar

STATE BUREAU

Hyderabad

Heavy rains continued to lash Telangana on Sunday, disrupting normal life in some places. Majority of the water bodies including reservoirs and tanks, which have been receiving huge inflows following incessant rains in their respective catchment areas for the past few days, are brimming at

full capacity with some even overflowing.

In a lone casualty, a 38-year-old vegetable vendor, Gaddam Anil of Gurijala village in Narsampet, was washed away in Peddonivagu stream after his two-wheeler skid while crossing a bridge on the swollen stream. He was returning home after selling vegetables in Narsampet when the incident occurred.

Parts of Hyderabad and surrounding districts witnessed downpour since morning. Hyderabad traffic police cautioned motorists to drive carefully and advised pedestrians not to stand under trees or near electric poles. Many low-lying areas were inundated and officials were put on alert to ensure that residents are moved to safe locations.

(SEE PAGES 2, 6)

Telangana Today 12-July-2021

Monsoon revives, red alert in several districts

CITY BUREAU
Hyderabad

After a brief break, the southwest monsoon has revived in the city. Several parts of the city as well as the State experience moderate to heavy rains on Sunday. With continuous rains, the temperature in the city also dropped by at least two degree Celsius. The maximum temperature recorded in the city on Saturday was 29.8 degree Celsius, whereas the minimum temperature was 24.4 degree Celsius.

On Sunday, several localities in the city, including Khairatabad, Uppal, Ameerpet and Secunderabad, received heavy rains.

Srinagar Colony received the maximum rainfall of 18 mm, followed by area surrounding the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, which witnessed 16.3 mm rain. Quthbullapur, Serilingampally, Saroornagar and Malkajgiri also experienced moderate rains.

According to the forecast by Telangana State Development Planning Society, Hyderabad will witness light to moderate rain at iso-



Motorists make their way through a stretch as rains lash city on Sunday . — Photo: Anand Dharmana

lated places for the next couple of days. The maximum temperature in the city is expected to be around 33 degree Celsius to 35 degree Celsius, while the minimum temperature will range between 24 degree Celsius and 26 degree Celsius.

On Sunday, the maximum rainfall of 140 mm in the State was recorded at Chen-

naraopet. Several other districts of Telangana, including Rajanna Sircilla, Warangal Urban, Karimnagar and Jangaon also received heavy rainfall.

The officials at IMD, Hyderabad, have issued a red warning for July 12 and orange warning for July 13, for several districts. According to IMD, heavy to very heavy

rain, accompanied with lightning and gusty winds of 30-40 kmph is likely to occur at isolated places in Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal (Rural), Warangal (Urban) Mahabubabad, Janagaon, Siddipet, Rangareddy, Medchal Malkajigiri, Yadadri Bhuvangiri, Sangareddy and Ka-

mareddy. Very heavy rains are also expected at isolated places in Adilabad, Kumaram Bheem Asifabad, Karimnagar, Peddapally, Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mulugu, Suryapet, Hyderabad, Vikarabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nagarkurnool, Wanaparathi, Narayanpet and Joguloamba Gadwal districts.

Telangana Today 12-July-2021

Rain lashes several parts of Telangana

Following incessant spell over the last few days, tanks, streams brimming in several districts

STATE BUREAU

Adilabad

Several parts of the district registered moderate rains, resulting in swollen hill streams and spurring agriculture activities in the district on Sunday.

Adilabad district's average rainfall was 34.2 mm. Sirikonda mandal received the highest rainfall of 100 mm, followed by Bheempur which saw 69.5 mm of rainfall. Gudihathnoor, Adilabad Rura, Jainad, Bhela, Gadiguda, Indervelli, Gudihatnoor and Adilabad Urban mandals recorded somewhere between 30 mm and 45 mm of rainfall.

In total, the district witnessed 459 mm of rainfall as against the normal of 304 mm from June 1 to July 11, indicating an excess rainfall of 51 per cent. Following incessant rains, farmers intensified cultivation activities across the district. Hill streams were in spate affecting connectivity to a few remote villages. The average rainfall of Nirmal and Kumram Bheem Asifabad districts was 26.7 mm and 23 mm respectively. While Nirmal saw excess rainfall by 45 per cent, the latter experienced 45 percent of more rainfall than normal registered so far.



The Gollapuloddi tank in Rudrangi mandal overflowing as heavy rains lash Karimnagar district on Sunday.

The Statesman 12-July-2021

IMD's faulty monsoon forecasts spell no relief for N. India

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI, 11 JULY

Wrong signals by models, difficulty in predicting the outcomes of the interactions between the easterly and westerly winds were some of the major reasons behind the India Meteorological Department's monsoon forecast for parts of north India going haywire, experts pointed out as any relief from the oppressive heat eludes the region.

The Southwest Monsoon has reached almost all parts of the country but has stayed away from parts of north India. It is yet to reach Delhi, Haryana, parts of west Uttar Pradesh and west Rajasthan.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) had predicted that monsoon is expected to cover these parts by June - a little less than a month



Wrong signals by models, difficulty in predicting wind patterns some of the major reasons behind the Indian Meteorological Department's monsoon forecast for parts of north India going haywire as any relief from the oppressive heat eludes the region

The Southwest Monsoon has reached almost all parts of the country but has stayed away from parts of north India. It is yet to reach Delhi, Haryana, parts of west Uttar Pradesh and west Rajasthan

back, but its predictions are yet to come true.

In its forecast on 13 June, the IMD had predicted that the Southwest Monsoon will reach Delhi by 15 June. However, a day later it said conditions are not favourable for its further advancement in this region. Then began a long 'break-spell' during which

the Southwest Monsoon was weak over several parts of the country.

On 1 July, the IMD said the moist easterly winds in the lower level from the Bay of Bengal are likely to establish gradually over parts of eastern India from 8 July, it had said.

On 5 July, the IMD again said the monsoon is likely to

spread into northwest India covering Punjab and north Haryana by 10 July. However, there were no signs of any relief even on 10 July.

We could have told (the delayed onset) in the morning itself. However, we are monitoring all the defined parameters/ criteria for onset of monsoon over Kerala. At present the criteria are not fully satisfied, IMD Director General Mrutunjay Mohapatra had said on May 30.

Mohapatra said the forecast models did not show consistency in the interactions of the easterlies and the westerlies - the two dominant wind patterns.

Mohapatra added that the accuracy of the models is reasonably good when it comes to forecasts up to two weeks but not as good for forecasts for four weeks.

M Rajeevan, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, who has spent over 35 years studying the Southwest Monsoon, said the forecast models gave wrong signals.

The models have picked up very well some of the broader events like a break in the monsoon and its revival a week ago. But when it comes to local forecasts, there is an issue, Rajeevan said.

With regards to the forecast of advancement of monsoon over parts of north India, including Delhi, it was too early. The IMD should not have issued the forecast. They could have waited for some more time, he said.

Tracking the interactions of the westerlies and the easterlies is the most difficult part in monsoon forecast, Mohapatra's predecessor K J Ramesh said.

Millennium Post 12-July-2021

CHADHA SAID HARYANA IS WITHHOLDING 120 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY

DJB moves SC seeking water from Hry

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Delhi Jal Board (DJB) vice chairman Raghav Chadha on Sunday said the water utility board had now moved the Supreme Court, seeking directions to the Haryana government to release the Capital's legitimate share of water. While announcing that the petition had been filed in the top court, Chadha said on Twitter, "Tough times in Delhi because Haryana has withheld Delhi's water in an outright contempt of SC's existing order."

He claimed that Haryana has been withholding 120 million gallons of water a day (MGD) meant for Delhi and that the raw water being discharged into the Yamuna by the neighbouring state is at an "all-time low".

"Delhi does not have a source of water of its own. It gets water from neighbouring states under legally-binding treaties. Some unprecedented incidents have happened this year... Haryana has withheld Delhi's share of water," Chadha said.

The DJB has been supplying 945 MGD of water to city residents this summer against the

demand of 1,150 MGD.

At present, Delhi has been receiving 479 MGD against 609 MGD from Haryana. Besides, Delhi draws 90 MGD ground-water and receives 250 MGD from the Upper Ganga Canal.

With Haryana withholding 120 MGD of water, the river has completely dried up and the operational capacity at various treatment plants has reduced by 40 to 50 per cent, Chadha said.

He said the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant (WTP) has been operating at 55 MGD capacity against the normal of 90 MGD. Similarly, the Wazirabad WTP and Okhla WTP have been operating at 80 MGD and 12 MGD capacity against their normal of 135 MGD and 20 MGD, respectively.

Water supply has been hit in central Delhi, south Delhi, west Delhi and the NDMC area where important institutions, including Rashtrapati Bhavan, Supreme Court, Prime Minister's Residence, embassies are located, Chadha said.

Delhi is not begging before Haryana or asking any favour from it. The capital demands whatever it has been given under



legally-binding treaties. We will move the Supreme Court if the neighbouring state fails to comply with the MoUs (memorandums of understanding), Chadha had said earlier in the day.

"We are witnessing all-time low water levels in Yamuna river as Delhi's water share withheld by Haryana. @DelhiJalBoard has decided to move Hon'ble Supreme Court against Haryana Govt seeking due supply of Delhi's legitimate share as already determined by the Hon'ble SC

in 1995," he had tweeted.

"Raw water discharge through Yamuna by Haryana is at an all-time low. Even 1 ft decline can cause havoc in the city but currently pond level has fallen from 674.5 ft to 667 ft. Delhi's legitimate share is withheld by Haryana government," the DJB vice chairman said, attaching pictures of reduced water levels at the Wazirabad pond.

"There is zero cusec release of raw water in Yamuna from Haryana," he said.

Millennium Post 12-July-2021

IMD's faulty forecast for N India: Wrong signals by models, difficulty in predicting wind patterns

Monsoon has reached almost all parts of country but has stayed away from parts of north India

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Wrong signals by models, difficulty in predicting the outcomes of the interactions between the easterly and westerly winds were some of the major reasons behind the India Meteorological Department's monsoon forecast for parts of north India going haywire, experts pointed out as any relief from the oppressive heat eludes the region.

The Southwest Monsoon has reached almost all parts of the country but has stayed away from parts of north India. It is yet to reach Delhi, Haryana, parts of west Uttar Pradesh and west Rajasthan. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) had predicted that monsoon is expected to cover these parts by June -- a little less than a month back, but its predictions are yet to come true.

In its forecast on June 13, the IMD had predicted that the Southwest Monsoon will reach Delhi by June 15. However, a day later it said conditions are not favourable for its further

advancement in this region.

Then began a long 'break-spell' during which the Southwest Monsoon was weak over several parts of the country.

On July 1, the IMD said conditions could be favourable for further advancement of the monsoon by July 7. The moist easterly winds in the lower level from the Bay of Bengal are likely to establish gradually over parts of eastern India from July 8, it had said.

On July 5, the IMD again said the monsoon is likely to spread into northwest India covering Punjab and north Haryana by July 10. However, there were no signs of any relief even on July 10.

On forecasting the onset of Southwest Monsoon over Kerala, the IMD said it would hit the southern state by May 31. Till May 30, the IMD, in its daily bulletin, said the onset of the monsoon over Kerala was expected to be around May 31. However, by afternoon of that day, it revised it saying the onset is expected to be by June 3.



We could have told (the delayed onset) in the morning itself. However, we are monitoring all the defined parameters/ criteria for onset of monsoon over Kerala. At present the criteria are not fully satisfied, IMD Director General Mrutunjay Mohapatra had said on May 30.

Mohapatra said the country's forecasting agency did issue a forecast that monsoon will cover parts of north India including Delhi by June 15 as indicated by the models. But we changed it the next day (June 14) when we realised that conditions are not favourable for its advancement.

He said the forecast mod-

els did not show consistency in the interactions of the easterlies and the westerlies -- the two dominant wind patterns.

Mohapatra added that the accuracy of the models is reasonably good when it comes to forecasts up to two weeks but not as good for forecasts for four weeks.

M. Rajeevan, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, who has spent over 35 years studying the Southwest Monsoon, said the forecast models gave wrong signals.

The models have picked up very well some of the broader events like a break in the monsoon and its revival a week ago. But when it comes to local forecasts like its advancement over Kerala or rain over parts of north, there is an issue, Rajeevan said.

With regards to the forecast of advancement of monsoon over parts of north India, including Delhi, it was too early. The IMD should not have issued the forecast. They could have waited for some more time, he said. The IMD is an

institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Tracking the interactions of the westerlies and the easterlies is the most difficult part in monsoon forecast, Mohapatra's predecessor K J Ramesh said.

In a normal scenario, the Southwest Monsoon covers West Bengal and many parts of central India by June 15, just 14 days after it makes an onset over Kerala, making the official commencement of the four-month rainfall season over the country. It, however, takes nearly three weeks to cover parts of north India, Ramesh said.

This is also because of the interactions of easterlies and westerlies. Between the westerlies and the easterlies, the former is a big brother, he said. The easterlies only gain strength when there is a low pressure area that can help it advance further. This usually creates a sea-saw like situation. This is also one of the reasons when north India sees a break in the monsoon, he explained.

The Hans 12-July-2021

Telangana soaks in activated southwest monsoon showers

RAINFALL RECORDED

- 13 cm in Khanapur of Nirmal district
- **12 cm in Nagarkurnool**
- 10 cm in Burgampadu and Aswapuram of Bhadradi Kothagudem district

**HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD**

MANY parts of Telangana, including the capital city Hyderabad received moderate to heavy rains since Sunday morning.

According to the weather office, the rains occurred due to a low-pressure area formed in the Bay of Bengal which activated the southwest monsoon.

Vehicular traffic was thrown out of gear in some parts of Telangana like Warangal where heavy water logging took place. All roads were flooded with rainwater. In Hyderabad, the Traffic police cautioned motorists to drive carefully. The police also advised pedestrians not to stand under trees or near electric poles. Very heavy rainfall occurred at isolated



Heavy rains lash several parts of Telangana, including Hyderabad, on Sunday. Photo: Adula Krishna

places in Nirmal and Nagarkurnool districts and heavy rainfall occurred at a few places in Bhadradi Kothagudem and Karimnagar districts and at isolated places in Siddipet, Wanaparthi, Mahabubabad and Jogulamba Gadwal districts of Telangana.

The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has warned that heavy to very heavy rains are likely to occur at isolated places in Nirmal, Nizamabad, Rajanna Sircilla, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Jangaon and Siddipet

on Sunday and Monday. The IMD has forecast heavy rains in Adilabad, Kumaram Bheem, Asifabad, Mancherial, Jagtial, Karimnagar, Peddapally, Jayashankar, Bhupalpally, Mulugu, Warangal (rural), Warangal (urban), Vikarabad and Mahbubnagar districts. Thunderstorms accompanied with lightning are likely to occur at isolated places in many districts of Telangana.

It issued a red alert for some districts between 8:30 am on July 12 and 8:30 pm on July 13. **Continued on Page 7**

Rashtriya Sahara 12-July-2021

हरियाणा सरकार के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाएगा दिजबो

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने कहा कि हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली की पानी आपूर्ति रोकने पर दिल्ली सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजा खटखटाएगी। दिल्ली सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट से मामले की जल्द से जल्द सुनवाई करने का आग्रह करेगी। दिल्ली में वजीराबाद पॉन्ड पर यमुना नदी का स्तर 674.5 फीट होना चाहिए। जबकि अब यमुना का जल स्तर घटकर 667 फीट पर आ गया है, यानि की पूरी नदी सूख गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद दिल्ली का पानी हरियाणा ने रोका है, जबकि पानी को लेकर कई दशक पहले संधि पर हस्ताक्षर भी हो चुके हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि यमुना नदी में पानी का स्तर हमेशा कम रहता है क्योंकि दिल्ली को मिलने वाले पानी का बड़ा हिस्सा हरियाणा ने रोक लिया है। पानी कम मिलने की वजह से

दिल्ली में जल संकट

दिल्ली सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामले की जल्द से जल्द सुनवाई करने का आग्रह करेगी : राघव चड्ढा

दिल्ली में वजीराबाद पॉन्ड पर यमुना नदी का स्तर 674.5 फीट होना चाहिए, जबकि अब यमुना का जल स्तर घटकर 667 फीट पर आ गया है, यानि की पूरी नदी सूख गई है

चंद्रवाल उपचार जल संयंत्र की क्षमता 90 एमजीडी से घटकर 55 एमजीडी, वजीराबाद प्लांट की 135 एमजीडी के घटकर 80

एमजीडी और ओखला प्लांट की 20 एमजीडी से घटकर 12 एमजीडी रह गई है।

हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा पानी आपूर्ति रोकने पर दिल्ली जल बोर्ड की तरफ से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिका दायर की जाएगी। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने कहा कि दिल्ली हमेशा से पानी की आपूर्ति के लिए पड़ोसी राज्यों पर निर्भर रहा है। दिल्ली ने कई दशक पहले पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ संधियां साइन की हैं। इसके अलावा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है, जिसके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गंगा नदी के जरिए, हरियाणा सरकार यमुना नदी के माध्यम से और पंजाब की सरकार भाखड़ा नागल से दिल्ली वालों को निर्धारित पानी देगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के माध्यम से तय की गई संधियों पर औपचारिक तौर पर राज्यों की सरकारों ने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं जिसके तहत आज तक दिल्ली में पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है।

Haribhoomi 12-July-2021

डीजेबी के उपाध्यक्ष ने लगाया राजधानी को हिस्से का जल नहीं देने का आरोप पानी की कमी, हरियाणा के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाएगा जलबोर्ड : चड्ढा

हरिभूमि न्यूज ॥ नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड (डीजेबी) के उपाध्यक्ष राधव चड्ढा ने रविवार को कहा कि बोर्ड ने हरियाणा द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को उसके वैध हिस्से का जल नहीं देने के मामले में निर्देश देने की अपील करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाने का निर्णय लिया है।

चड्ढा ने रविवार को दावा किया कि हरियाणा दिल्ली के पानी के वैध हिस्से को रोक रहा है और पड़ोसी राज्य द्वारा यमुना में छोड़ा जा रहा पानी 'अब तक के सबसे निचले स्तर' पर है। चड्ढा ने एक ट्वीट में कहा कि हरियाणा दिल्ली के हिस्से का पानी रोक रहा है, इसलिए हम यमुना नदी में अब तक सबसे कम जलस्तर देख रहे हैं। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने हरियाणा सरकार के खिलाफ माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाने का निर्णय लिया है और वह वहां

खास बात

■ हरियाणा द्वारा यमुना में छोड़ा जा रहा पानी अब तक के सबसे निचले स्तर पर पहुंचा



अपील करेगा कि माननीय न्यायालय ने 1995 में जो तय किया था, वह वैध हिस्सा दिल्ली को मिले। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा द्वारा दिल्ली के पानी के हिस्से को कथित तौर पर रोके जाने की वजह से वजीराबाद जलाशय के जलस्तर में गिरावट आई है और चंद्रावल, वजीराबाद, ओखला जल शोधन संयंत्रों की परिचालन क्षमता घटी है। वजीराबाद जलाशय में घटे हुए जलस्तर की तस्वीरों को साझा

करते हुए चड्ढा ने ट्वीट में कहा कि हरियाणा द्वारा यमुना में छोड़ा जा रहा पानी अब तक के सबसे निचले स्तर पर है। एक फुट की गिरावट से भी शहर पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ सकता है लेकिन इस समय तालाब का जलस्तर 674.5 फुट से नीचे गिरकर 667 फुट हो गया। हरियाणा सरकार दिल्ली के वैध हिस्से को रोक रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा से यमुना में शून्य क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है।

दिल्ली भाजपा अध्यक्ष के घर की जलापूर्ति रोकने पहुंचे आप युवा इकाई के सदस्य हिरासत में, छोड़ा



आप की युवा इकाई के सदस्यों को रविवार को उस समय हिरासत में लिया गया, जब वे दिल्ली प्रदेश भाजपा अध्यक्ष आदेश गुप्ता के घर के पानी का कनेक्शन काटने पहुंचे थे। आप कार्यकर्ता हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली के हिस्से का पानी नहीं देने का विरोध कर रहे हैं। आप विधायक सौरभ मारवाड़ा ने शनिवार को भाजपा नेता हरियाणा सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर 24 घंटे में दिल्ली को 'उसके अधिकार के' पानी की आपूर्ति नहीं की जाती है, तो गुप्ता के घर की जलापूर्ति भी रोक दी जाएगी। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि हरियाणा सरकार रोजाना दिल्ली के हिस्से के पानी में 10 करोड़ गैलन (एमजीडी) की कटौती कर रही है। वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि आप की युवा इकाई के सदस्य रविवार को गुप्ता के वेस्ट पटेल नगर आवास पर पहुंचे। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्हें हिरासत में लेकर राजेंद्र नगर पुलिस थाने ले जाया गया है। जहां से थोड़ी देर बाद सभी सदस्यों को छोड़ दिया गया।

Jansatta 12-July-2021

विशेषज्ञों ने गर्मी से राहत न मिलने के गिनाए कारण

मौसम का मिजाज

पूर्वी व पश्चिमी हवाओं के संपर्क में नहीं दिखी एकरूपता

हवा प्रणालियों के पूर्वानुमान में दिक्कत से गलत हो रही भविष्यवाणियां

जनसत्ता संवाददाता/भाषा
नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आइएमडी) के उत्तर भारत के लिए मानसून के पूर्वानुमान के सही न होने के पीछे 'मॉडल्स' द्वारा भेजे गए गलत सिग्नल, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हवाओं के बीच संपर्क के नतीजों का अनुमान लगाने में मुश्किल आदि कुछ प्रमुख कारण हैं। विशेषज्ञों ने इस क्षेत्र को गर्मी से राहत न मिलने पर इन वजहों की ओर इशारा किया है।

आइएमडी ने एक महीने पहले पूर्वानुमान जताया था कि मानसून जून तक इन हिस्सों में पहुंच जाएगा लेकिन उसकी भविष्यवाणी अभी तक सही साबित नहीं हुई है। आइएमडी ने 13 जून को अपने पूर्वानुमान में कहा था कि दक्षिणपश्चिम मानसून 15 जून तक दिल्ली पहुंच जाएगा। हालांकि इसके

दिल्ली सहित उत्तर भारत में कई जगहों पर आज बारिश की संभावना

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई (भाषा)। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आइएमडी) ने रविवार को बताया कि दिल्ली सहित उत्तर भारत के कई स्थानों पर सोमवार सुबह तक मूसलाधार बारिश होने की संभावना है। आइएमडी के महानिदेशक मृत्युंजय महापात्र ने यह जानकारी दी।

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एक दिन बाद उसने कहा कि इस क्षेत्र में मानसून के आने के लिए परिस्थितियां अनुकूल नहीं हैं। आइएमडी ने एक जुलाई को कहा कि सात जुलाई तक मानसून के पहुंचने के लिए परिस्थितियां अनुकूल हो सकती हैं। बंगाल की खाड़ी से निचले स्तर पर नम पूर्वी हवाओं के आठ जुलाई से पूर्वी

भारत के कई हिस्सों तक धीरे-धीरे आने की संभावना है।

पांच जुलाई को आइएमडी ने फिर से कहा कि मानसून 10 जुलाई तक पंजाब और उत्तर हरियाणा के साथ उत्तरपश्चिमी भारत में आ सकता है। हालांकि 10 जुलाई तक भी कोई राहत मिलने के संकेत नहीं मिले। केरल में

दक्षिणपश्चिम मानसून के पहुंचने के पूर्वानुमान पर आइएमडी ने कहा था कि यह 31 मई तक दक्षिणी राज्य में पहुंचेगा। 30 मई तक आइएमडी ने अपने दैनिक बुलेटिन में कहा कि केरल में 31 मई के आसपास मानसून के पहुंचने की संभावना है। हालांकि उसी दिन दोपहर को उसने अपने बुलेटिन को संशोधित करते हुए कहा कि तीन जून तक मानसून के पहुंचने की उम्मीद है।

आइएमडी के महानिदेशक मृत्युंजय महापात्र ने कहा कि पूर्वानुमान मॉडल्स ने पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हवाओं के संपर्क में एकरूपता नहीं दिखाई। ये दोनों हवा प्रणालियां मानसून के लिए जिम्मेदार होती हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जब दो हफ्तों तक के लिए पूर्वानुमान की बात आती है तो मॉडल्स की सटीकता अच्छी होती है लेकिन जब चार हफ्तों की बात हो तो यह इतनी अच्छी नहीं होती।