

Telangana Today- 01- October-2021

KRMB urged to stop AP from modifying GNSS

TS says project being expanded sans appraisal from Board

STATE BUREAU

Hyderabad

Telangana has urged Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) to restrain Andhra Pradesh from proceeding ahead with the expansion of Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi (GNSS) project and the same may be intimated to the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).

In a letter to the board chairman, Telangana Irrigation and Command Area Development Engineer-in-Chief (General) C Muralidhar requested to restrain AP from taking up expansions to GNSS project and modifying the scope of project without any appraisal by KRMB and approval of Apex Council.

AP has accorded administrative approval for "improvements, widening and providing lining to GNSS main canal from Km .000 to Km 56.000 to increase discharge to meet the requirement of lift scheme" for an amount of Rs.305.70 crore.

Andhra Pradesh accorded administrative approval for construction of Rs.56.83 crore scheme to lift 150 cusecs of water from GNSS

NGT can take action against AP

HYDERABAD: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has powers to take action against violations committed by Andhra Pradesh at Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme (RLIS) site in the name of preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR). This was brought to the notice of NGT by the advocates who argued on behalf of the petitioner G Srinivas and Telangana government. The duo also referred to the previous judgments during hearing of the case that came up on Thursday. "It's up to NGT's understanding to take action for violations committed at RLIS site," they argued.

Advocate K Sharvan Kumar, representing Srinivas, said the argument of Andhra Pradesh that a small error occurred while preparing DPR was baseless. AP has irrigation projects before independence. Moreover, there are guidelines for preparing DPRs. But violations were still committed in preparing DPR, he argued. Referring to a few judgments of High Court and Supreme Court, Shraavan Kumar said the NGT has powers to take action against AP for committing violations. Responding to arguments, the NGT reportedly said it would consider all aspects in the matter before delivering the verdict. It later adjourned the case to October 4.

main canal. According to Muralidhar, GNSS draws water from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator (PRP HR), Srisailem Right Main Canal (SRMC) and cross regulator at Banakacherla. However, PRP HR was approved for drawl of only 34 TMC and maximum capacity through PRP HR and SRMC was

only 11,150 cusecs during flood flows through old four gates. Importantly, Andhra Pradesh did not plead for allocation of water out of dependable flows to GNSS project under Section 89 proceedings before KWDT-II and TS is contesting the GNSS project before KWDT-II.

Deccan Chronicle- 01- October-2021

TS targets one more AP irrigation project

AP accorded approval for Galeru-Nagari, TS tells KRMB

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 30

The Telangana state government wrote one more letter to the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) on Thursday. This time, the government wants the board to restrain the Andhra Pradesh government from expanding the Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi.

In a letter to the KRMB chairman, Telangana state Engineer-in-Chief (irrigation), C. Muralidhar stated that AP government had accorded administrative approval for "improvements, widening and providing lining to GNSS main canal from 0 to 56 kms to increase discharge to meet the requirement of lift

● **IN A LETTER** to the KRMB chairman, Telangana state Engineer-in-Chief (irrigation), C. Muralidhar stated that AP government had accorded administrative approval for "improvements, widening and providing lining to GNSS main canal from 0 to 56 kms to increase discharge to meet the requirement of lift scheme"

● **THE WORK** costs ₹305 crore, the TS official told the board chairman.

scheme".

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Engineer-in-Chief Muralidhar told the board that the Andhra Pradesh government had accorded administrative approval for the construction of a lift irrigation scheme to lift 150 cusecs of water from the GNSS main canal to fill the tanks. The cost of this work was ₹56 crore, he said, adding that the

work had been approved in April 2021.

"It is to note that, GNSS draws water from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator (PRPHR), SRMC (Srisailem right main canal) and cross regulator at Banakacherla. However, PRPHR is approved for drawl of only 34 tmc ft and maximum capacity through PRPHR and SRMC is only 11,150 cusecs during flood flows through old four gates,"

Muralidhar told the Krishna board.

"Importantly, the Andhra Pradesh government did not plead for allocation of water out of dependable flows to the GNSS project under Section 89 proceedings before KWDT-2 (Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal) and Telangana is contesting the GNSS project before KWDT-2," he said.

Hence, as any expansion or new scheme taken up after June 2014 attracts the provisions of Section 85(8) of AP Reorganisation Act, Muralidhar told the river board.

"It is requested to restrain AP from proceeding ahead with expansion of the project," he urged the board.

Deccan Chronicle- 01- October-2021

Remnants of Gulab to form another cyclone

V. KAMALAKARA RAO |
DC
VISAKHAPATNAM, SEPT. 30

The remnants of Cyclone Gulab that originated in the Bay of Bengal and travelled across south India, causing heavy rains, have now regained their strength to emerge as another cyclone in the Arabian Sea, as previously reported by *Deccan Chronicle* as a rare weather phenomenon.

The new cyclone, to be named Shaheen, a name suggested by Qatar, is going to hit the Pakistan coast. Interestingly, Pakistan had suggested the name 'Gulab.'

The Arabian Sea system was located 190 km away from Gujarat coast and 200 km near the Karachi coast in Pakistan on Thursday evening. "By October 1, Cyclone Shaheen will be formed and chances are high for increasing its strength as a severe cyclone. It is a rare phenomenon that a cyclone that travelled more than 3,000 km from one coast to another," a senior IMD official told this newspaper.

When contacted, the Delhi-based IMD director-general Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, who is affectionately

TS received 39% excess rains: IMD

T.S.S. SIDDHARTH | DC
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 30

The state has received 39 per cent excess rainfall this monsoon season, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has said. It received 1,044.7 mm of rainfall as against the long period average of 751.9 mm, based on data of 50 years from 1961 to 2000.

The highest rainfall was received in Adilabad (1,600.4 mm), Nirmal (1,564mm), Komaram Bheem-Asifabad (1,486.4mm), Mahbubabad (1,418.7 mm) and Rajanna Sircilla (1,386.2mm), the IMD said. An important fea-

ture of the monsoon was the month to month variation: It was 50 per cent of the LPA in June, 57 per cent in July, minus-15 per cent in August and 78 per cent of LPA in September.

Of the 33 districts, 10 received large excess rainfall (60 per cent), 15 received excess rainfall (20 to 59 per cent) and the rest received normal rainfall.

There were 10 low pressure systems formed over the Bay of Bengal in the season of which four consecutively formed in September and one of them, Cyclone Gulab, caused heavy rainfall.

known as Cyclone Man of India, said, Shaheen will be moving away from India towards the Pakistan-Makran coast.

IMD Hyderabad Centre director K. Nagaratna recalled that cyclone Gaja had similarities with Gulab.

The Gaja developed in the Bay of Bengal in November 2018, moved over south India through Tamil Nadu before regaining energy in the Arabian Sea along the Kerala coast. But the storm was not as big as the Gulab, she added.

Millennium Post- 01- October-2021

‘Country received normal rainfall during June–Sept’

‘Rainfall from October to December is likely to be normal’

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: The country received “normal” rainfall during the four-month Southwest Monsoon season from June to September, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Thursday, even as there is an extended period of rainfall.

The IMD said the Northeast Monsoon which brings rainfall to southern states from October to December is likely to be normal.

IMD Director General Mrutunjay Mohapatra said conditions are very likely to be favourable for the commencement of withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon from some parts of northwest India from around October 6.

Southwest Monsoon withdrawal from northwest India normally begins from September 17.

“Quantitatively, 2021 all India monsoon seasonal rainfall during June 1 to September 30 has been 87 cm against the Long Period Average of 88 cm of 1961–2010 (99 per cent of its LPA),” Mohapatra said.

“Southwest Monsoon seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole during June–September has been normal (96–106 per cent of the LPA),” he added.

Monsoon Last Seven Years				
Rainfall during June–September in number of meteorological subdivisions				
	Excess (+20% or more)	Normal (-19% to +19%)	Deficient (-20% to -59%)	Departure from Normal
2021	10	20	6	-1%
2020	15	16	5	+9%
2019	12	19	5	+10%
2018	1	26	9	-9%
2017	5	25	6	-5%
2016	4	22	10	-3%
2015	1	19	16	-14%
Total subdivisions: 36 Source: IMD				



KBK Infographics

This is for the third consecutive year that the country has recorded rainfall in the normal or above normal category. Rainfall was above normal in 2019 and 2020.

Southwest Monsoon is critical for the Indian economy whose GDP is still heavily dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. It is crucial for filling the reservoirs which are used to supply drinking water and irrigate vast swathes of land.

The rainfall over the country as a whole was 110 per cent in June, 93 and 76 per cent in

July and August respectively -- the months that bring the maximum rains. However, the shortfall of July and August was compensated in September which recorded rainfall 135 per cent of the LPA.

In its four divisions, the IMD said, the Southwest Monsoon rainfall was normal over northwest India (96 per cent) and central India (104 per cent), below normal over east and northeast India (88 per cent), and above normal over South Peninsula India (111 per cent).

Nagaland, Manipur,

Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh in the Northeast, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, west Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep received deficient rainfall.

West Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, north interior Karnataka, Gangetic West Bengal, Konkan and Goa, Marathwada and Andaman and Nicobar recorded excess rainfall during the monsoon season.

The Southwest Monsoon made onset over Kerala on June 3, after a delay of two days. It rapidly covered central, west, east, northeast and south India by June 15.

It also covered many parts of north India, even Barmer and Jaisalmer — its last outposts — but the monsoon winds failed to reach Delhi, parts of Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh.

It then witnessed a lull. It finally covered Delhi, parts of Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh, on July 13, five days after its normal onset date, belying IMD's forecasts.

Mohapatra said it again witnessed a lull from August 3 and entered the active phase of August 18. The month recorded large deficiency. It again entered an active phase.

Economics Times- 01- October-2021

UP Aims to Provide Piped Drinking Water to a Third of Homes by Dec

Vatsala Gaur
@timesgroup.com

Lucknow: Uttar Pradesh is aiming at providing more than a third of the population of the dry and backward Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions with piped drinking water under the Centre's Jal Jeevan Mission by the end of December this year, as the state braces for assembly polls in early 2022.

Water scarcity is one of the biggest issues plaguing these regions, and almost no household has yet received supply of water under the programme in these regions.

Separately, the state government is targeting to more than double the number of households covered under the scheme across the state to 7.5 million by the end of the current financial year in March 2022.

While UP boasts of being the top performing state in 44 central schemes — a campaign point for the ruling BJP — it is the

Jal Jeevan Mission in UP

Need for Speed

Total households: **26.4 m**

Households with taps: **3.34 m (12.66%)**

VINDHYA AND BUNDELKHAND REGIONS

Total Beneficiaries: **10.5 m across 1.88 m households**

Current house connection: **0**

CENTRAL PRIORITY

4-fold increase in Central allocation in a year to UP to **₹10,870 cr**

4-fold increase in Central allocation in a year to UP to **₹10,870 cr**



Work on laying infrastructure for piped-water supply is progressing fast, with the state completing **43.5% of the work, ahead of the 34% target, by September end**

Anurag Shrivastav, principal secretary Namami Gange and rural water-supply dept

least performing in the Jal Jeevan Mission that envisions providing safe and adequate drinking water through tap connections to all households in rural India by 2024. According to data, 3.34 million, or less than 13% of the households in the state, have tap-water supply. While it

is true that UP has the highest number of houses considering the size of the state, even in the absolute number of households connected, the state is far behind those like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

With the absence of surface

water in the nine districts of Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions, the process has been particularly challenging but work on laying infrastructure for piped-water supply is now progressing fast, with the state having completed 43.5% of the work required, ahead of the 34% progress it had targeted for end of September, Anurag Shrivastav, principal secretary at the Namami Gange and rural water-supply department, told ET.

By the end of the current financial year, work related to the project will be completed or begun in more than 50,000 villages, Shrivastav said. There are about 98,000 villages in UP and currently work has either started or completed in 38,000 villages, he added.

All the seats in the legislative assembly from the nine districts in the two regions are held by the BJP or ally Apna Dal (S), which has a seat each in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra in the Vindhya region.

New Indian Express- 01- October-2021

'COORDINATED STEPS ON TO PROTECT WATERBODIES'

PWD Secy Sandeep Saxena says multiple depts involved in removing encroachments

T MURUGANANDHAM @ Chennai

PUBLIC Works Secretary Sandeep Saxena has said that the State government is taking coordinated steps involving key departments to remove encroachments on waterbodies. He added the focus is also on preventing discharge of pollutants into rivers and conserving waterbodies.

The PWD Secretary said very soon, the government would be putting in place an Integrated Management System, an IT solution to get on a single dashboard, information like storage in waterbodies, places experiencing rainfall, inflow and outflow, quantum of flow in canals, breaches etc. "This integrated IT application is being developed. Through this, effective management of available water will be ensured," he said.

Appreciative of the articles appearing in *TNIE* about the issues plaguing rivers, Saxena, in an interview to *TNIE*, answered many questions related to the topic. Excerpts:

What are the steps being taken to end the menace of encroachment on waterbodies?

Encroachment is the principal problem with rivers and waterbodies. A recent meeting chaired by Chief Secretary V Irai Anbu decided on a set of



View of a clean Cooum river in Tiruvallur | FILE PHOTO

coordinated measures to be implemented by departments of the Water Resources, Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Highways, Revenue, Environment, and Forest. On a priority basis, highly objectionable encroachments — i.e., those on watercourse blocking the inlet or outlet or stability of the banks or bunds, would be identified and removed before the monsoon.

Further, seasonal encroachments too would be identified and removed in a phased manner. At the division level, multi-department committees will be constituted to monitor this initiative. For the first time, youth committees will be formed at the grassroot level to prevent encroachments of waterbodies and to prevent discharge of pollutants. They will be involved in identifying buried water courses and restoring them too.

Any progress on removal

of encroachments?

Across the State, as on August 31, we had evicted encroachers from 1,521 hectares of land around tanks and around waterbodies such as river canals, 945.5 hectares have been cleared. The PWD maintains 14,138 tanks. In most of them, encroachments have been removed completely while in 5,298 tanks, there are some encroachments and the process is on to remove them too. The number would come down very soon.

What are steps being taken for upkeep of waterbodies?

These measures are going on on a regular basis. Desilting and capacity increase have been completed in a few hundred PWD tanks and other waterbodies. Also, native species of trees will be grown along waterbodies to prevent re-encroachment. The Chennai Corporation is planning to rejuvenate 100 waterbodies out of 210 under its control.

The Municipal Administration Department is planning to identify small ponds in urban limits and restore them so as to recharge groundwater.

Any plans to revise the State water policy?

We are working on a State Water Use Policy. The focus areas will be to maximise surface water utilisation, to utilise groundwater judiciously and encourage reuse of water.

Another huge problem is illegal sand mining

The Madras High Court in March had given certain directions on how sand should be removed. Government will take action in this direction very soon. To check illegal mining, the mines department as well as district collectors are keeping a strict vigil.

Why is the Cooum river restoration project delayed?

It is not getting delayed. The Chief Secretary is reviewing the progress made on the project every month. It is a long-drawn, continuous process because we have to resettle all project-affected families. Already, the process of clearing encroachments in Adyar, Cooum, Buckingham canal & Kosasthalaiyar has started and families living there are being given alternative houses.

For full interview, log on to www.newindianexpress.com



EFFORTS ON TO SAVE TN RIVERS, SAYS PWD SECY

T MURUGANANDHAM @ Chennai

THE Tamil Nadu government is taking coordinated steps involving key departments to remove encroachments along and on waterbodies, preventing discharge of pollutants, said Sandeep Saxena, secretary of Public Works Department.

Speaking to *TNIE* as its Down By The River series draws to a close, Saxena said the government would soon put in place the TN Water Resources Integrated Manage-



DEBADATTA MALLICK

ment System, an IT solution to ensure effective management of available water. A State Water Use Policy is in the pipeline, too, he added.

Outlining the steps, Saxena said highly objectionable encroachments, that is, the ones

on the watercourse blocking the inlet/outlet or the stability of banks or bunds, would be identified on a priority basis and removed ahead of the onset of the northeast monsoon.

Besides, TANGEDCO will not provide power supply to the encroachers. Reclaimed land will be fenced to protect it from re-encroachment, he said.

Saxena also appreciated the articles that appeared in these columns over the past few days highlighting the state of Tamil Nadu's rivers.

The Tribune- 01- October-2021

Country received normal rainfall: IMD

Monsoon withdrawal expected from Oct 6 | Prolonged spell reduces rain deficit

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 30

The four-month rainfall season from June to September officially ended today with the country receiving "normal" rainfall this year, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said today.

"Quantitatively, the 2021 all-India monsoon seasonal rainfall has been 87 cm against the Long Period Average (LPA) of 88 cm of 1961-2010 (99 per cent of its LPA)," said IMD Director General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra.

"The southwest monsoon seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole during June-September has been normal (96-106 per cent of the LPA)," he added.

This is for the third consecutive year that the country has recorded rainfall in



RAIN CHECK

88% rainfall in East and Northeast India

96% Northwest

104% Central India

111% South Peninsula

IN NORTHWEST REGION

■ **EXCESS RAINFALL:** Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi

■ **NORMAL:** Punjab

■ **DEFICIT:** Western UP, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

the normal and above category. It was above normal in 2019 and 2020.

Meanwhile, monsoon withdrawal from some parts of Northwest is likely to begin from October 6.

The prolonged active spell has helped reduce the rain deficit. After deficient rains in August, Mohapatra had predicted "above normal" in September barring "large parts of the Northwest and

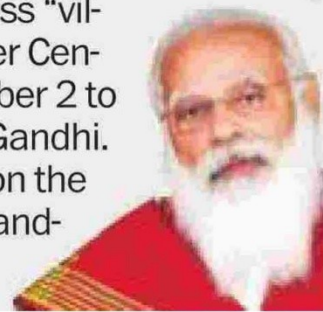
Northeast", which, he said, would get "below normal rains" in the last leg.

As the situation stands today, the Central India is four per cent in excess and South Peninsula 11 per cent.

The Tribune- 01- October-2021

PM TO ADDRESS VILLAGE WATER PANELS

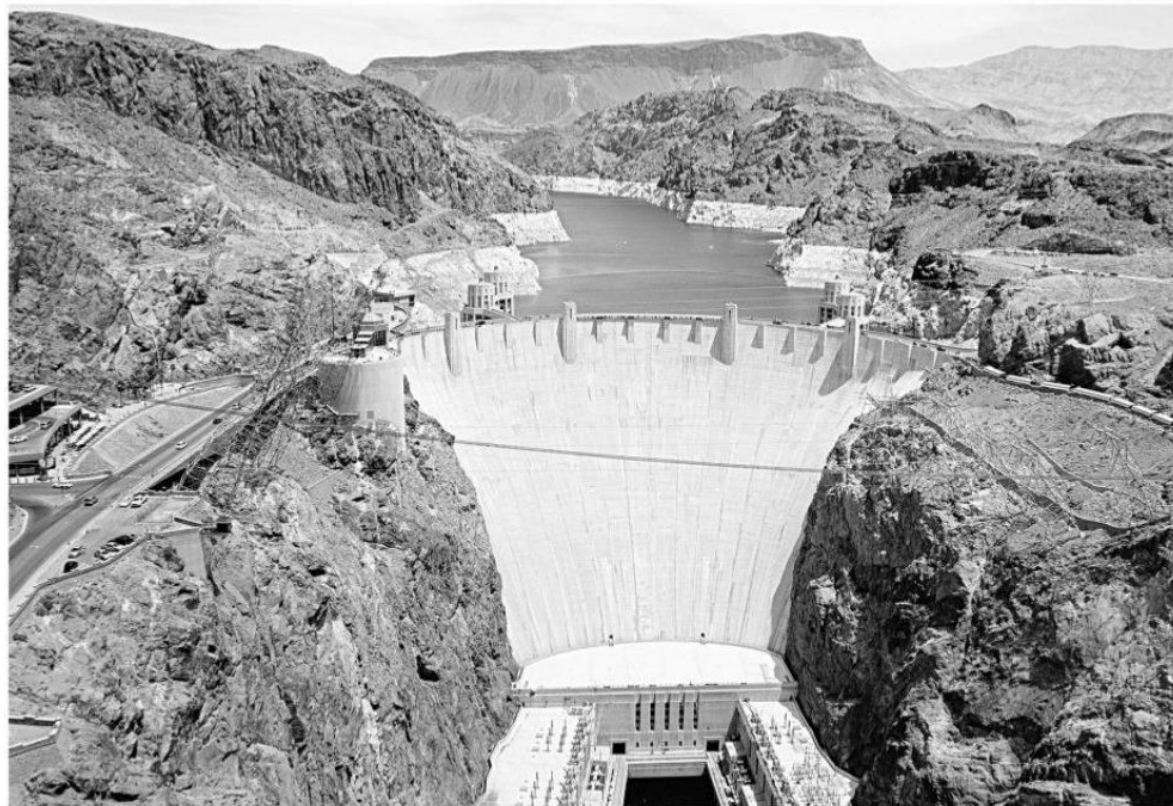
New Delhi: PM Narendra Modi will address "village water committees" constituted under Centre's flagship Jal Jeevan Mission, on October 2 to mark the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides, gram sabhas will be organised on the day across the country in keeping with Gandhi's vision of "Gram Swaraj". TNS



The Statesman- 01- October-2021

**SHUBDA MOOND AND
SNEHA KRISHNAN**

Dams have an impact on environmental health



Industrialisation is polluting India's limited drinking water supply. To make matters worse, major river systems are obstructed by hydroelectric projects that disturb the aquatic ecology and the health of nearby communities.

India's development trajectory continues to be centred on the construction of large dams. India had fewer than 300 major dams at independence in 1947. By the year 2000, there were approximately 4,000 hydroelectric dams. Half of these were constructed between 1971 and 1989. Hydroelectric power is ubiquitous even in the eco-sensitive north-eastern region, for example the Subansiri Lower HE Project in Assam and the Dibang Multipurpose Dam in Arunachal Pradesh. These projects have impacted local ecosystems at an alarming rate.

Apparently, environmental health impacts are largely ignored when mega-dam construction projects are undertaken. In the Sardar Sarovar Dam, a hydropower project on the River Narmada in Gujarat, India, community health impacts were not considered in the project's planning, construction, or execution. The reservoir's perimeter raised humidity across the locality, extending the life and range of the area's mosquitoes and allowing for a prolonged malaria transmission cycle. Health impact studies have linked the construction of dams with the rise of malaria and schistosomiasis.

Water diversion construction projects have also had negative consequences. Studies have linked the reduction process in aquifers and oxidation in the unsaturated zones to be the likely source of arsenic pollution in the delta's groundwater. The groundwater in the lower Gangetic Basin was impacted by dam and reservoir developments along its tributaries. As a result, water pollution is a major negative impact of the Farakka Barrage, affecting communities downstream.

Dam-induced displacement and forced relocation had a strong impact on the dietary patterns of the tribal population. As grazing lands fell under the dam, livestock levels declined due to the difficulty of getting fodder.

The Tehri dam displaced the indigenous Garhwali population. The Garhwalis have a deep understand-

ing of nature and traditional ecological knowledge. At the relocation site, though, such resources were not available. The resettled villagers experienced limited availability and poor quality of land. Since the Rajaji forest close to the relocation area is a national park, the government strictly limits the use of its supplies. The former abundance of fruits and vegetables harvested from the forest is no longer available. The resettlers were obliged to find alternatives for their

daily needs because they no longer had access to forest sources.

It is evident that major hydroelectric power construction has undermined the health of local people. The construction of dams disrupts the natural flow of water. The Farakka Barrage on the Ganges is thought to be responsible for the increase in saltwater intrusion from sea due to reduced fresh-water flow. This indirectly impacts the aquatic ecosystem, fishing and farming.

Recent EIA guidelines undermine ethnic and tribal groups. Their voices are barely heard in designing and implementing these projects. Village councils should be granted greater control in resolving grievances and combating environmental health impacts.

To avert such health impacts, we argue for participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for mega-dam construction projects. Development policies should be assessed using HIA tech-

niques during the scoping stage. HIA is used to analyse the health effects of a project, policy, or programme where health is not its primary goal. HIA can help policymakers analyse and seek to minimise them. Implementing participatory HIA can ensure that health does not suffer in the pursuit of short-term economic gain.

The writers are, respectively, a student of environmental studies and an Associate Professor at the Jindal School of Environment and Sustainability, Sonapat.

The Pioneer- 01- October-2021

Landslides in Himachal linked to power projects

Heavy construction in the eco-fragile Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti regions is destabilising slopes, making them more susceptible to slippage

The recent devastating flash floods and landslides in Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh have once again compelled the locals to agitate against the high-handed policies of the Union and State Governments of constructing dozens of power projects on river basins to generate electricity.

Kinnaur has some of the biggest hydel projects including the 1,000 MW Karcham Wangtoo and 300 MW Baspa project which has disturbed the ecology of the region. Protesting villagers holding banners, "Save Kinnaur: No means No" have made it clear that they would not allow the construction of the proposed 804 MW Jangi Thopan hydel project. Social and cultural



BRIJENDER SINGH PANWAR

(The writer is a senior journalist and Chairman, Panwar Group of Institutions, Solan, Himachal Pradesh. The views expressed are personal.)

organisations, panchayati raj institutions and mahilaman-dals have come forward to register protest environmental degradation, especially through hydel power generation.

According to experts, India accounts for about 18 per cent of the total global fatalities due to landslides in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. This region has witnessed over 65 per cent of the landslides in the country followed by the North-eastern Himalayas and the Western Ghats.

Traditionally, rain and earthquakes are known to cause a large movement of rock, soil and debris, but the construction of roads and buildings, mining and



hydropower projects are now increasingly destabilising slopes, making them more susceptible to slippage. Experts have cautioned that the tribal districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti are eco-fragile and setting up of power projects there may prove disastrous for the entire region. They pointed out that Uttarakhand too has experienced the adverse effects of power projects where landslides and flash floods are a

normal occurrence now. More than 16 mega and 30 micro power projects have been proposed in Lahaul Spiti on the banks of Chenab and other rivers. These power projects will also result in the melting of glaciers at a faster pace.

Till now, the toll in rain-related incidents since June 13 climbed to 381, and more than 55 persons have lost their lives in 39 landslides during this monsoon season. The maximum casualties were reported in Kinnaur (38) followed by Kangra (10), Solan (two) and Shimla (three) and Lahaul and Spiti (one each). As per the data shared by the Disaster Management Cell of the Revenue Department, 16 slides occurred in Lahaul and Spiti district, five each took

place in Mandi and Shimla, three each in Solan, Kinnaur and Chamba while two landslides occurred in Sirmour and Kangra districts. The major slides included one at Nugalsari in Kinnaur district on August 11 in which 28 persons lost their lives while 13 sustained injuries. Massive boulders triggered by landslide hit a Tempo Traveller killing nine persons and injuring three near Batseri village on Sangla-Chitkul road in Kinnaur on July 25.

Another reason for environmental degradation in the hills is due to the construction of roads and highways which, ironically, are necessary. According to KK Kapila, President Emeritus, International Road Federation, "While planning

the repair of affected areas in the hills, it needs to be remembered that the outer and lesser Himalayas comprised unstable strata owing to the young folded mountains and these sections have very weak to poorly cemented sedimentary rocks that lack inherent strength". The construction of roads, dams, and other infrastructure in such ranges and strata, regardless of extreme precautions and environment-friendly techniques that are least invasive, does not guarantee adequate protection to the foundation or the slopes; blasting, which is used as a faster and economical method of infrastructure construction, and should be avoided, he added.

Unfortunately, India is still short of a robust mecha-

nism to respond in advance to natural disasters such as landslides and flash floods. It explains so many casualties due to these disasters. India Meteorological Department (IMD), DG, Dr Mrutyunjay Mohapatra says "There has been some progress in providing flash flood data since last year after the department inked a collaboration with the US based Hydrological Research Centre and World Meteorological Organisation". Some baby steps have been also been taken on landslide forecasting.

The Government need to invest more on the research projects in universities which may lead to making the forecasting of landslides and flood floods possible and prevent the loss of life and property.

Rajasthan Patrika- 01- October-2021

मौसम: गुजरात से टकराए बिना पाकिस्तान की ओर बढ़ेगा 'शाहीन' 27 साल बाद सितंबर में रेकॉर्ड बारिश

6 अक्टूबर से होगी
मानसून की विदाई

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. 'गुलाब' के कमजोर होने के साथ ही एक और चक्रवात 'शाहीन' अरब सागर में बन रहा है, लेकिन यह शुक्रवार को गुजरात के तट से टकराए बगैर पाकिस्तान की ओर बढ़ जाएगा। इसके असर से गुजरात के तटीय इलाकों में तेज हवाओं के साथ भारी बारिश हो सकती है। चक्रवात के कारण समुद्री गतिविधियां बढ़ गई हैं। समुद्र में ऊंची लहरें उठ रही हैं। मौसम विभाग ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में 3 दिन तक भारी बारिश का अनुमान जताया है। इस बार सितंबर में मानसून की

देश में बारिश का
सिर्फ 1 फीसदी घाटा

इस बार सितंबर पिछले 27 साल में अधिक बारिश वाला दूसरा सितंबर बन गया है। देश में 31 अगस्त को बारिश का घाटा 9 फीसदी था, जो मात्र एक फीसदी रह गया है। अब तक पांच राज्यों में औसत से अधिक वहीं 22 राज्यों में सामान्य बारिश हो चुकी है। इस बार पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कम बरसात हुई है।

बारिश ने रेकॉर्ड बनाया है। यह 27 साल में अधिक बारिश वाला दूसरा सितंबर बन गया है। सितंबर की बारिश के बाद देश में बारिश का औसत कोटा सिर्फ एक प्रतिशत रह गया है। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार इस बार मानसून के 6 अक्टूबर से उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र से विदाई का अनुमान है।

गुजरात में बचाव टीमों तैनात



गुजरात के जाम रावल गांव में बचाव कार्य करती एनडीआरएफ टीम।

'शाहीन' के मद्देनजर गुजरात के सभी जिलों में प्रशासन को सतर्क रखा गया है। एनडीआरएफ एवं एसडीआरएफ की 18 टीमों को 17 जिलों में तैनात किया गया है। मछुआरों को समुद्र में नहीं उतरने

की चेतावनी दी गई। गुजरात, उत्तरी कोंकण, उत्तर-मध्य महाराष्ट्र व मराठवाड़ा में तेज बारिश की संभावना है। महाराष्ट्र के कई इलाकों में मौसम विभाग ने 'यलो अलर्ट' जारी किया है।

तेलंगाना: 39%
अधिक पानी बरसा

भारी बारिश के कारण तेलंगाना के उस्मानसागर और हिमायतसागर जलाशयों से पानी छोड़ने से मूसी नदी में उफान आ गया है, इससे बाढ़ जैसे हालात बन गए हैं। तेलंगाना में अब तक 39 फीसदी अधिक बारिश हो चुकी है। महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ में भी लगातार बारिश से बाढ़ के हालात बने हुए हैं। गुजरात के कुछ हिस्सों में भारी बारिश से जनजीवन पर असर पड़ा है। बंगाल की खाड़ी में बने कम दबाव के क्षेत्र से राजस्थान के पूर्वी और दक्षिणी हिस्सों में अगले चार दिन में मध्यम व तेज बारिश हो सकती है। इसके प्रभाव में प्रदेश के 15 से 20 जिले रहेंगे।

Rashtriya Sahara- 01- October-2021

अरब सागर में उठे तूफान से बारिश और आंधी की संभावना

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 30 सितंबर।

अरब सागर में उठा तूफान गुजरात तट से दूर स्थित है। इसके उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर बढ़ने और अगले 12 घंटों के दौरान उत्तर-पूर्व अरब सागर के ऊपर एक गहरे अवसाद में बदलने की संभावना है। इसके बाद इसके आगे उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर बढ़ने और अगले 24 घंटों के दौरान एक चक्रवाती तूफान में बदलने की संभावना है। इसके पश्चिम-उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर पाकिस्तान-मकरान तटों की ओर बढ़ते हुए भारतीय तट से दूर जाने की संभावना है। राहत की बात यह है कि यह सिस्टम भारतीय तट से नहीं टकराएगा। लेकिन इसके प्रभाव से तेज बारिश व आंधी आ सकती है।

सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ में छिटपुट स्थानों पर

भारी से बहुत भारी वर्षा के साथ अधिकांश स्थानों पर हल्की से मध्यम वर्षा होने की संभावना है। हवा की चेतावनी भी दी गई है। उत्तर-पूर्व अरब सागर और दक्षिण गुजरात तट पर और उसके आसपास और उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र तट पर आज रात 45-55 किमी प्रति घंटे से 65 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से हवा चल रही है और देर रात पूर्व-मध्य अरब सागर में 40-50 किमी प्रति घंटे से 60 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से हवा चलने की संभावना है।

यह पूर्वोत्तर और आसपास के उत्तर-पश्चिम अरब सागर और पाकिस्तान के साथ-साथ मकरान तटों, 70-80 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से 90 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से गुजरात तट के साथ-साथ 90 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से चलने वाली हवा की गति को बढ़ाकर 110 किमी प्रति घंटे तक ले जाएगा। एक अक्टूबर की शाम से मध्य अरब सागर के

ऊपर 40-50 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से 60 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से और उत्तरी अरब सागर में 90-100 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से 110 किमी प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार अधिक हो जाएगा।

उत्तर-पूर्व अरब सागर और उससे सटे पूर्व-मध्य अरब सागर, गुजरात-उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र के तटों पर 30 सितंबर की शाम तक समुद्र की स्थिति खराब से बहुत खराब रही। एक अक्टूबर को उत्तर-पूर्वी अरब सागर और गुजरात तट के साथ-साथ और उससे सटे पूर्व-मध्य अरब सागर और पाकिस्तान तट के साथ-साथ और उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र तट के साथ-साथ तेज लहरे उठेंगीं। मौसम विभाग ने मछुआरों को सलाह दी है कि वे 30 सितंबर से दो अक्टूबर तक उत्तर और आसपास के मध्य अरब सागर और गुजरात और उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र के तटों के आस पास न जाएं।