

I/20551/2020

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-06-जून-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> पर देखें

I/20551/2020

The Pioneer 06-Jun-2020



Remote Arunachal district near China border cut-off

PNS ■ ITANAGAR

Road connectivity to the remote Shi-Yomi district in Arunachal Pradesh snapped after a bridge was washed away in the floods triggered by incessant rains over the last couple of days, officials said on Friday.

Shi-Yomi district, bordering China, was cut-off from the rest of the country after the RCC bridge (reinforced cement concrete) near Yapik village on the Aalo-Mechuka Road was washed away on Wednesday night, they said.

Transportation of people and essential commodities to the remote district would be badly affected as it is likely to take days to restore the bridge, the officials said, adding that

people travelling between Mechuka and Aalo were also left stranded.

Expressing serious concern over the incident, state Assembly Speaker Pasang D Sona, who represents the district, has urged the Border Roads Organization (BRO) to restore the bridge on war footing.

In a letter to the chief engineer of Project Brahmanak of the BRO based at Pasighat in East Siang district, the speaker said the Aalo-Mechuka Road "is the key and strategic road for movement of people, transportation of essential commodities, life-saving drugs, construction material, and movement of defence personnel in the entire Shi-Yomi district".

Hindustan 06-Jun-2020

मई 2020 में गर्मी ने तोड़ दिए सारे पुराने रिकॉर्ड

पेरिस | एजेंसियां

साल 2020 का मई महीना ज्ञात मौसम इतिहास का सबसे गर्म महीना बनकर उभरा है। इसका औसत तापमान साल 1981 से 2010 के बीच पड़े किसी भी मई महीने से 0.63 डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक दर्ज किया गया। कॉपरनिकस क्लाइमेट चेंज सर्विस (सीसीसीएस) ने शुक्रवार को यह घोषणा की।

सीसीसीएस के मुताबिक यूरोप से

लेकर उत्तर अमेरिका, दक्षिण अमेरिका, अफ्रीका और एंटार्कटिका तक में मई माह में सामान्य से अधिक तापमान रिकॉर्ड किया गया। साइबेरिया में औसत तापमान सामान्य से 10 डिग्री ऊपर पहुंच गया।

संस्था से जुड़ी फ्रेजा वेमबॉर्ग ने बताया कि 2020 ज्ञात मौसम इतिहास के पांच सबसे गर्म वर्षों में से एक बनने के करीब है। बीते 12 महीने (जून 2019 से मई 2020) को सबसे गर्म 12 महीने की अवधि बताया जा रहा है।

I/20551/2020

The Telangana Today 06-Jun-2020

No new projects on Godavari: TS

Says lifting surplus water can't be considered as new project

STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

Telangana State on Friday asserted that it had not taken up any new irrigation projects on River Godavari as alleged by Andhra Pradesh, but had only re-engineered certain projects that were approved and designed by the erstwhile government in undivided AP.

Explaining the State's stand at the 9th meeting of the Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) here, Irrigation Principal Secretary Rajat Kumar pointed out that the re-engineering had to be taken up since the earlier designs were biased against Telangana and not in its interest.

The meeting was necessitated following a complaint lodged by the AP government that Telangana had taken up nine new projects on the river without approvals. The meeting was chaired by GRMB chairman J Chandrashekhar Iyer, and was attended by Engineers in Chief (Telangana) C Muralidhar, E-in-C of Andhra Pradesh C Narayana Reddy, Rajat Kumar and AP Special Chief Secretary Adityanath.

"All projects have been approved by the authorities

GRMB SEEKS DPRs BY JUNE 10

HYDERABAD: The chairman of Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) J Chandrashekhar Iyer on Friday directed both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of all the projects they have taken up on River Godavari by June 10. The Board sought the reports of nine projects taken up by Telangana in-

cluding enhancement of Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme (KLIS) as alleged by the AP government. The Board also wanted the sibling States to submit agenda points for the forthcoming Apex Council meeting to be chaired by Jal Shakthi Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat in which the CMs of the two States will also participate. (SEE PAGE 2)

concerned before the State was bifurcated. In Telangana, water can't flow with the help of gravity due to its hilly terrain. Hence, lifts are being used to take surplus water from one place to the other. A lift can't be counted as a project. There is a huge cost involved in lifting water, but considering the terrain, the State is spending huge amounts to lift the water to great height to irrigate land and to provide drinking water," Rajat Kumar told the media after the GRMB meeting.

He said AP had complained that Telangana had enhanced utilization under Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation

Scheme (KLIS) from 225 tmcft to 450 tmcft, and from 70 tmcft to 100 tmcft under Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme. "We countered their contention by pointing out that the Bachawat Award had allocated 967 TMC of Godavari water to Telangana and we have the right to use it as per our requirement. Our present utilizations are much lower than what we are entitled for," he said. He also said even as Telangana had a right over 58 TMC in Nizamsagar and 185 TMC in SRSP, it hardly ever received the full quantity as upper riparian States utilize most of it. (SEE PAGE 2)

I/20551/2020

The Telengana Today 06-Jun-2020

No new projects on Godavari: TS

“AP has been diverting 80 TMC of Godavari water to Krishna basin via Pattiseema lift. We informed the GRMB that Telangana has a share in the 45 TMC of Godavari water as per allocations in united AP. I am sure the Board will consider our submission,” he said.

Centre cleared KLIS, Tummadihatti

Quoting a letter written by the Secretary to Government of India to Telangana government in 2017, the Irrigation Secretary said the Centre had agreed

that both KLIS and Tummidihatti projects can't be considered as new projects and they were only redesigned components of the Pranahita-Chevella project. He further objected to the demand for submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of all the projects completed and ongoing on Godavari.

“We have informed the Board that we will have to take the issue of submitting DPRs to the State government and will follow the government's decision on it. However, in principle, we said that we will

not submit any DPR of projects that are taken up before June 02, 2014,” he said. He said the issue has several intricacies as the fight for Statehood began because of the lopsided allocations of waters. The State also nominated Chief Engineer (Hydrology) as a member to the committee to be appointed by GRMB to decide on installation of telemetry machines on Godavari projects in both the States. Telangana has been demanding installation of telemetry equipment at Polavaram and Pattiseema, he said.

Navbharat Times 06-Jun-2020

पानी की न हो किल्लत, जोहड़ बचाने में लगे



संस्था के अनुसार राजधानी में हैं 1,009 जोहड़, 180 पर अतिक्रमण है

Poonam.Gaur
@timesgroup.com

■ **नई दिल्ली:** जोहड़ों को बचाया जाए तो राजधानी में पानी की समस्या का हल हो सकता है। दिल्ली के जोहड़ों को बचाने की इसी मुहिम को लेकर एक संस्था ने राजधानी के इन जोहड़ों को स्कोर कार्ड जारी किए हैं। ताकि यह साफ हो सके कि दिल्ली के जोहड़ों की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है। एनजीओ के मुताबिक डीजेबी आर्टिफिशियल झीलें बना रही हैं, लेकिन उससे कहीं अधिक जरूरी पारंपरिक जोहड़ों को बचाना है।

सेक्टर फॉर यूथ कल्चर लॉ एंड एनवायरमेंट (साइकल इंडिया) संस्था के फाउंडर पारस त्यागी ने बताया कि पिछले साल एक जुलाई से भारत सरकार ने जल शक्ति अभियान शुरू किया था। जिसका मकसद बारिश के पानी को बचाकर उसके माध्यम से भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाना था। उन्होंने बताया कि राजधानी में 1009 जोहड़ या झीलें हैं। इनमें से 40 को अब तक बूझ नहीं जा सका है। 180 अतिक्रमण का शिकार है और 106 जोहड़ों का इस्तेमाल गंदे पानी के निस्तारण में किया जा रहा है। पारस के अनुसार झीलों को उनमें अतिक्रमण,

दिल्ली के जोहड़ों की मौजूदा हालात पर 'साइकल इंडिया' ने जारी किए स्कोर कार्ड

उनकी मौजूदा स्थिति, सिवरेज, पानी है या नहीं आदि के आधार पर यह स्कोर जारी किए गए हैं। साइकल के साथ झुलझुली गांव की आरडब्ल्यूए ने मिलकर यह काम किया है। इसमें बड़ी झीलों जैसे संजय लेक, भलस्वा लेक, नैनी झील आदि को 4 स्कोर जारी किया गया है जो अच्छा है, जबकि ज्यादातर झीलों और जोहड़ों को 2.5 या इससे कम के स्कोर मिले हैं।

जोहड़ों को जीपीएस कार्डिनेट के माध्यम से एक मैप पर प्रदर्शित किया गया है। इस मैप पर कोई भी अपने आसपास के सभी जोहड़ों की स्थिति, उनका स्कोर कार्ड, उनका क्षेत्रफल आदि देख सकता है। पर्यावरण दिवस के मौके पर 11 युवाओं ने दिवटर और फेसबुक पर अधिकारियों को लगभग 20 गांव के 30 से 35 जोहड़ों, तलाबों की वर्तमान स्थिति से अवगत कराया और उन्हें रिवाइव करने की अपील की।

इन युवाओं में शिकारपुर के गुलशन, चंद्रशेखर त्यागी, झुलझुली से जितेंद्र और दीपक, रावता से रजनीश और संदीप, मलिकपुर से सुमित डागर, उजवा से निखिल और सुनील, मुंडेला से आनंद कुमार और कैर गांव से नितिन शामिल हुए। इस मुहिम के माध्यम से इन झीलों को बचाने की कोशिश अब जारी रहेगी।

I/20551/2020

Deccan Chronicle 06-Jun-2020

June 10 final date to file Godavari report

N. VAMSI SRINIVAS | DC
VIJAYAWADA. JUNE 5

The Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) on Friday set June 10 as the deadline for Telangana state and Andhra Pradesh to furnish the detailed project reports of new projects on the Godavari.

The AP government has submitted the DPRs for Pattiseema and Purushottapatnam lift irrigation schemes but the GRMB sought additional information. Adityanath Das, special chief secretary of irrigation, assured the GRMB that the state would provide supplements with the remaining DPRs.

Telangana irrigation principal secretary Rajat Kumar said the DPRs for projects conceived by the state would be submitted to GRMB/CWC for clearance and appraisal by the Apex Council after obtaining clearance and permission from higher authorities, read CM K. Chandrashekar Rao.

The GRMB meeting witnessed diametrically opposite views of both states on water sharing and usage. Rajat Kumar argued that TS was allocated 967 tmc ft and this was admitted by then Chief Minister N. Kiran

Kumar Reddy on the floor of the Assembly of the combined state. AP officials did not agree and took a stand that the Bachawat Tribunal did not make any specified allocation to Telangana state.

Rajat Kumar reiterated that it was up to the state to relocate projects as long as the drawal of water is within the allocated share. Das is said to have countered the argument stating that the AP should have the same leverage to readjust its projects within allocated shares as was the case with the Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme on the Krishna river. AP did not budge on its stand that Purushottapatnam was not a new project.

The two states agreed to the GRMB proposal for setting up a joint committee for installing telemetry at all border points to assess the water drawal.

● **ADITYANATH DAS** is said to have countered the argument stating that the AP should have the same leverage to readjust its projects within allocated shares as was the case with the Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation Scheme on the Krishna river.



I/20551/2020

Huge pendency in green cases

WHILE THE NUMBER of environment-related offences in the country declined 17% to 35,196 in 2018 from 42,143 in 2017, the number of cases pending in courts went up by 7% to 48,238. So, at the current rate, according to Centre for Science and Environment's State of India's Environment 2020 report, courts will take nine to 33 years to clear the backlog of cases for violations under forest, wildlife, environment protection and air pollution laws.

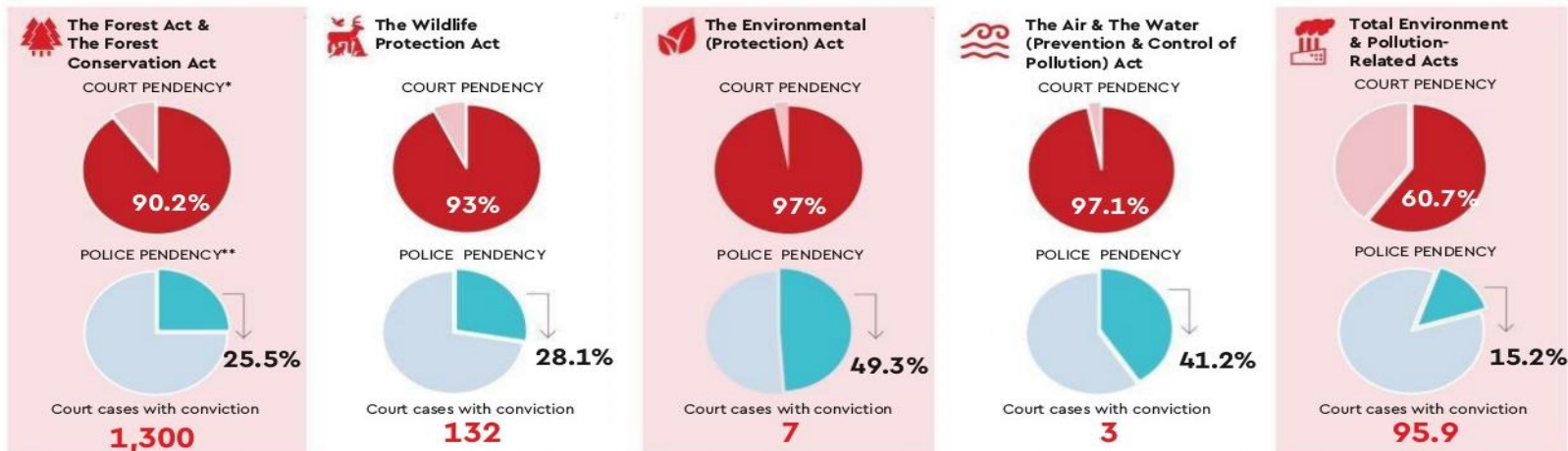
For instance, under The Forest Act and The Forest Conservation Act, the average number of cases courts disposed of every day in 2018 was 5.56. At that rate, courts will take 9.2 years to complete the backlog. States with most number of offences were Uttar Pradesh (1,436), Rajasthan (471) and Himachal Pradesh (240). Similarly, under The Wildlife Protection Act, the average number of cases courts disposed of every day in 2018 was less than one. At the current rate, it will take more than 13 years to clear the backlog of cases. The worst showing is for The

Environmental (Protection) Act and The Air & The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, where it will take over 32 and 33 years, respectively, to clear the huge backlog of pending cases. Over 90% court cases remain unresolved under five of the seven Acts related to forests, wildlife, environment protection and pollution. The most worrying trend is that 12 states, including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Uttarakhand, have registered an increase in environmental crimes between 2017 and 2018.



Major pile-up

Over 90 per cent court cases remain unresolved under five of the seven acts related to forests, wildlife, environment protection and pollution



* Percentage of the total cases pending trial at the end of the year divided by the total cases that came for trial during the year
Source: Centre for Science and Environment's State of India's Environment 2020 report

** Percentage of total cases disposed of by police divided by total cases for investigation during the year

Financial Express 06-Jun-2020

Environmental crimes in 2018
35,196 Environment-related crimes registered | **6,281** Cases pending police investigation | **48,238** Cases pending in court

A long way to go

Courts need to dispose of 132 cases a day to clear the backlog in a year

Average number of cases courts disposed of every day in 2018 *

Time courts will take to finish the backlog if it moves at its current pace**

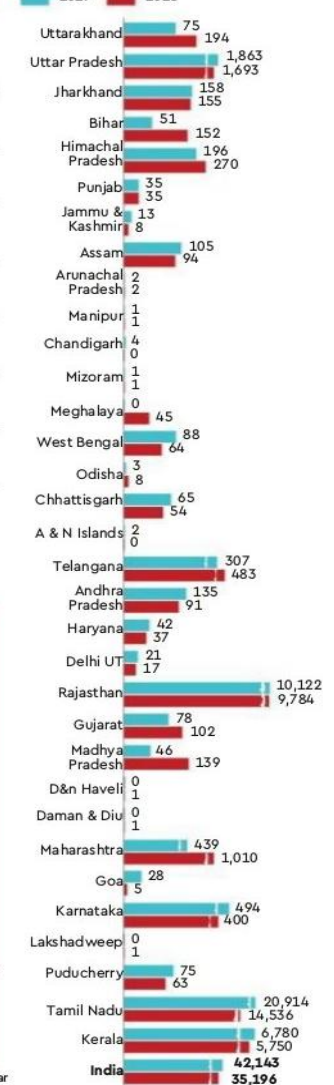
Average cases courts have to dispose of every day to finish the backlog in a year***

The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	5.56 cases	9 years 2 months	51.18 cases
States with most offences: Uttar Pradesh (1,436), Rajasthan (471), Himachal Pradesh (240)			
The Wildlife Protection Act	0.62 cases	13 years 3 months	8.22 cases
States with most offences: Uttar Pradesh (227), Rajasthan (220), Madhya Pradesh (240)			
The Environmental (Protection) Act	0.05 cases	32 years 3 months	1.77 cases
States with most offences: Maharashtra (45), Uttar Pradesh (13), Haryana (9)			
The Air & The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act	0.01 cases	33 years 3 months	0.27 cases
States with most offences: Madhya Pradesh (7), Kerala (3), Gujarat (2)			
The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	61.93 cases	9 months	54.75 cases
States with most offences: Tamil Nadu (14,462), Kerala (5,723), Rajasthan (1,378)			
Noise Pollution Act	17.51 cases	9 months	15.77 cases
States with most offences: Rajasthan (7,713), Tamil Nadu (72), Maharashtra (56)			
The National Green Tribunal Act	0 cases	Over 73 years	0.2 cases
States with most cases: Meghalaya (45), Maharashtra (34)			
Total environment & pollution-related acts	85.68 cases	1 year 5 months	132.16 cases

* Total cases disposed of in a year divided by 365 days ** Cases pending at the end of the year divided by average number of cases disposed of every day *** Cases pending at the end of the year divided by 365 days

Worrying trend

12 states have registered an increase in environmental crimes between 2017 & 2018



I/20551/2020

The Asian Age-06-Jun-2020

'India may suffer devastating climate impact in next 80 yrs'

New Delhi, June 5: India may face devastating climate change effects, including killer heat waves and severe flooding, in the next 80 years, says a study that calls for urgent steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to avert associated risks to the country's population, ecosystems and economy.

Annual mean temperatures across India are likely to increase by 4.2 degrees Celsius under a high emission scenario by the end of the 21st century, the researchers, led by Prof Mansour Almazroui from the King Abdulaziz

University in Saudi Arabia, said.

India is the most densely populated region in the world, with relatively high sensitivity and low resilience to changes in its climate, all of which makes it very exposed and vulnerable to any changes that may occur during the rest of the 21st century, Almazroui told PTI in an email on World Environment Day on Friday.

"A large part of India's population, ecosystems, and economy are all exposed to high risk in the face of future climate

INDIA MAY face killer heat waves and severe flooding in the next 80 years, says a study that calls for urgent steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

change, he said. The study, published in the journal *Earth Systems and Environment* last month, suggests that northwestern India is at particularly high risk to flooding from snow and glacier melt caused by temperatures projected to rise by the end of the 21st century.

The researchers also forecast killer heat waves over the plains, adding that severe flooding is likely to take place with annual rainfall over India projected to increase under all emission scenarios in the 21st century.

Using a supercomputer to analyse global climate models, the research team observed a potentially large increase of more than 6 degrees Celsius under a high emission scenario over northwestern India, comprising the complex Karakorum and Himalayan mountain ranges.

The enhanced warming is likely to further accelerate the snow and glacier melt over this region, with a consequent increase in flooding. This could have serious implications for crops, ecosystems, and populations living downstream, Almazroui said.

Moreover, the rise in temperature is likely to increase the frequency of killer heat waves over the country's plains, he added.

The study analysed the latest generation of models to project more warming — 1 to 3 degrees Celsius — over the irrigated plains of the Ganges,

which according to the researchers, may have serious repercussions for agriculture and livelihoods.

The models project higher warming over the Indian subcontinent in the winter season than in the summer, which may disrupt snow or ice accumulations and affect winter cropping patterns, the researchers said.

While the projected rise in the average temperature in winter is up to 4.7 degrees Celsius, the estimated warming for summers is up to 3.6 degrees Celsius, they said. — PTI

I/20551/2020

The Telegraph

5 crore trees for Sunderbans: CM

SUBHAJOY ROY

Calcutta: The state government will plant “five crore” trees in the Sunderbans to make up for the loss of mangroves because of Cyclone Amphan, chief minister Mamata Banerjee said on Friday.

Mamata said 1,600sq km of the 4,200sq km of the forests were ravaged by the storm. The mangroves are the protectors of the Sunderbans and by extension, even Calcutta. They have saved people from many natural disasters.

“A large section of the mangroves has been destroyed by the cyclone. Mangroves have saved the Sunder-

bans many times in the past, even during Aila (the cyclone that struck in May 2009). We will plant five crore mangrove trees in the Sunderbans,” the chief minister said.

The state forest department will launch the programme on July 14. Ravi Kant Sinha, the principal chief conservator of forests, said trees would be transported from nurseries of the forest department in the Sunderbans area.

“We have nurseries in Jharkhali and many other areas in the Sunderbans. One-year-old trees will be transported from these nurseries and planted along the coast,” said Sinha.

The plantation could be done by physically going down to the interface areas between the sea and the land, where the mangroves grow, or by throwing seeds on the soil.

Tuhin Ghosh, the director of Jadavpur University’s School of Oceanographic Studies, said in places that were difficult to access, boats are taken as close to the land as possible and seeds are thrown on the soil.

Specialists working on the Sunderbans’ ecology wondered whether it was possible to plant five crore saplings in the Sunderbans. Ghosh expressed doubt whether the state forest department has as

many seedlings of mangrove trees.

Since the roots of mangrove trees are well spread, they need considerable space between each other, a naturalist pointed out.

The university professor and the naturalist lauded the plan to go for a plantation drive. “Mangroves act as obstruction against fierce winds and save the Sunderbans from damage caused by violent storms. The dense foliage breaks the wind speed. Besides, the mangroves trap sediments when water recedes during low tide. The sediments help in land building. This is the reverse of land being

washed away by the sea. The trapped sediments raise the level of land,” said Ghosh.

He said the plan to plant mangrove saplings was laudable but the forest department must keep the salinity of a place in mind.

Different regions within the Sunderbans are fit for different kinds of mangrove trees because salinity varies from one place to another.

“A particular mangrove tree may survive in one place but not in another in the Sunderbans delta. This happens because a tree can adapt to a particular level of salinity and salinity can differ from one place to another,” Ghosh said.

I/20551/2020

The Hans India 06-Jun-2020

Godavari Board sets deadline

AP, TS told to submit DPRs on water projects by June 10

HANS NEWS SERVICE

Hyderabad: The Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) has set June 10 as the deadline for submission of the detailed project reports (DPRs) by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. They are also told to give agenda for Apex Council meeting to sort out water issues. While Andhra Pradesh government said that the GRMB should not ask for DPRs for the projects sanctioned before 2014, the Telangana government differed with them. Telangana officials said that they would first dis-



cuss the issue of submitting the DPRs to GRMB only after discussing it with the Chief Minister.

It may be mentioned here that both the Telugu states had lodged a com-

plaint against each other with the board opposing construction of new projects across Godavari and Krishna rivers. The officials of both the states presented their ar-

guments trying to find fault with each other at the meeting of the Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) held here on Friday.

Continued on Page 7

I/20551/2020

The Pioneer 06-Jun-2020

Good rainfall activity expected next week: IMD

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

Rainfall activity in central and south India is likely to pick up pace from next week due to a cyclonic circulation which is likely to form over the Bay of Bengal and aid in the progress of the monsoon, the India Meteorological Department said on Friday.

IMD director general Mrutunjay Mohapatra said a low pressure area is likely to form over the Bay of Bengal and move towards Odisha next week.

A low pressure is a cyclonic circulation and the first stage of any cyclone. However, it is not necessary that every low pressure intensifies into a cyclone.

"This will help advance monsoon and bring good rain-



fall during the next week," Mohapatra said.

Monsoon had hit Kerala on June 1 on its normal onset date. The IMD had earlier predicted that the monsoon would be delayed by four days, but Cyclone Nisarga helped push the monsoon to reach Kerala

on its normal onset date.

"Conditions are becoming favourable for further advancement of Southwest Monsoon into some more parts of central Arabian Sea, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal, southwest and east central Bay of Bengal, entire

"Conditions are becoming favourable for further advancement of Southwest Monsoon into some more parts of central Arabian Sea, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal, southwest and east central Bay of Bengal, entire southeast Bay of Bengal and some parts of west central Bay of Bengal during next 2 days," the IMD said

southeast Bay of Bengal and some parts of west central Bay of Bengal during next 2 days," the IMD said.

According to the IMD, the country as a whole has received 9 per cent more rainfall than the normal since June 1. The north Indian plains will also witness rainfall due to a western disturbance, the IMD said.

A western disturbance is a cyclonic circulation that originates in the Mediterranean Sea. It crosses central Asia and brings in rains to hills and north Indian plains after it comes in contact with the Himalayas.

East Uttar Pradesh and east Rajasthan are also likely to witness rainfall, the IMD added.

I/20551/2020

Jan Satta 06-Jun-2020

केंद्रीय दल ने किया तूफान प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा

कोलकाता, 5 जून (जनसत्ता)।

पश्चिम बंगाल के अम्फान तूफान से प्रभावित दक्षिण एवं उत्तर 24 परगना जिलों के विभिन्न इलाकों में क्षति का आकलन करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय दल ने दौरा किया। गृह मंत्रालय में साइबर एवं सूचना सचिव अनुज शर्मा के नेतृत्व में सात सदस्यीय केंद्रीय दल गुरुवार की शाम तीन दिवसीय दौरे पर यहां आया। यह दो-दो समूहों में बंट गया और एक दल दक्षिण 24 परगना जिले के पाथेरप्रतिमा के दौरे पर है जबकि दूसरा दल उत्तर 24 परगना के संदेशखली में है।

यह केंद्रीय दल संभवतः हवाई सर्वेक्षण के साथ ही जमीनी आकलन करेगा। एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि यह दल दोनों जिलों के नमखाना, हिंगालगंज एवं बशीरहाट का भी दौरा करेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि अंतर मंत्रालयी टीम मुख्य सचिव राजीव सिन्हा एवं प्रदेश सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ मुलाकात करेगी और उसके बाद यह टीम वापस राष्ट्रीय राजधानी लौट जाएगी।

केंद्रीय दल एक राजनीतिक पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर आया : ब्रात्या बसु

कोलकाता, 5 जून (जनसत्ता)।

राज्य में चक्रवाती तूफान अम्फान 15 दिन पहले आया था और अब केंद्रीय दल नुकसान का जायजा लेने के लिए पहुंचा है। इस पर तंज कसते हुए मंत्री ब्रात्या बसु ने कहा कि वे राजनीतिक दल के प्रतिनिधि हैं। जबकि राजीव बंदोपाध्याय ने कहा कि 15 दिन बाद आने की क्या जरूरत थी? राज्य में 20 मई को अम्फान ने तबाही मचाई थी, जिसमें 87 लोगों की मौत हो गई थी और राज्य की 60 फीसद

से ज्यादा आबादी (छह करोड़ लोग) प्रभावित हुए थे।

राजीव ने कहा कि अब केंद्रीय दल के आने की क्या जरूरत थी। इतने दिन बाद दल के आने का क्या कारण है। जबकि प्रधानमंत्री तुरंत आ गए थे। समूचे मामले में राजनीति साजिश छुपी हुई है। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या नुकसान को कम करके दिखाने के लिए इतनी देरी की गई। इसी तरह, बसु ने कहा कि केंद्रीय दल एक राजनीतिक दल के प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर आया है।

चक्रवात के कारण दक्षिण बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों में 98 लोगों की मौत हो गई थी जबकि बड़े पैमाने पर संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ

था। मुख्यमंत्री ममता बनर्जी ने कहा था कि तूफान के कारण राज्य को एक लाख करोड़ रुपए मूल्य की क्षति हुई है।

I/20551/2020

Deccan Herald 06-Jun-2020

Almatti gets first inflows of season, 12.7k cusecs flows into dam

VIJAYAPURA, DHNS

The Lal Bahadur Shastri dam (Almatti) on Friday received its first inflows of the season. The reservoir received 12,761 cusecs of water on the first day, thanks to copious rain in its catchment in Maharashtra for the last four to five days and outflows from Hipparagi reservoir.

About 10,000 cusecs was let out of Hipparagi barrage in Jamkhandi taluk. The water level in Rajapur barrage in Maharashtra is seeing a steady increase.

Normally, the dam gets its



Almatti dam in its first inflows of the season, received 12,761 cusecs of water on Friday. DH PHOTO

first inflows from upstream Krishna in the second or third

week of June. Last year, the dam had received the season's

first inflows on July 3.

Inflows into Almatti had stopped since Dec 1, 2019.

The reservoir had recorded a massive inflow last year, owing to the incessant showers in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. The inflow was such that, the reservoir was still left 27 tmcft even after releasing water to canals till April 10, 2020.

The water level in the dam rose to 509.30 metres on Friday. The full reservoir level (FRL) is 519.60 metres. The reservoir has 27.5 tmcft water as against its maximum storage capacity of 123.0891 tmcft.