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

सत्यमेव जयते

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-15-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

The Tribune15-Jun-2020

VDS scheme for water connections

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JUNE 14

The Punjab Government has notified a voluntary disclosure scheme (VDS) for consumers having unapproved water connections in the rural areas. Under this scheme, the Water Supply and Sanitation Department offers an opportunity to consumers for voluntary disclosure and free of cost regularisation of their unapproved connection.

As per the policy, no charges will be taken from the consumers for the previous usage of water, if any.

Razia Sultana, Water Supply and Sanitation Minister, said this scheme would be formally launched on Monday and the last date to apply under the voluntary disclosure scheme would be July 15.

She said new connections could also be applied during this period. The details of the scheme can be obtained from the department website, pbdwss.gov.in.

The consumers can also apply by calling on toll free no. 1800-103-6999 and the representative of the department shall get the form filled from the applicant.

The minister said the department had planned to conduct third-party comprehensive household survey of all rural households in Punjab from July onwards. During the survey, if any consumer was found with unapproved connection after the closure of the voluntary disclosure scheme, the connection would be snapped and charges would be collected from the guilty for unapproved usage of water.

The Pioneer15-Jun-2020

IMD used ISRO's satellites to keep eye on Amphan

RAJESH KUMAR ■ NEW DELHI

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) used ISRO's satellites –INSAT 3D, INSAT 3DR, polar orbiting satellites including SCATSAT, ASCAT, Oceansat-2 and Megha Tropiques kept a constant eye on the super cyclone Amphan along with available ships and buoy observations to study the intensity, locations and cloud cover around as it brewed into super cyclone. According to IMD report on super cyclone Amphan, the system has been monitored since April 23, a three week prior to the formation of a trough of low pressure over the southeast Bay of Bengal on May 13.

As it developed into a super cyclone, Indian satellites sent data every 15 minutes to the ground station helping track and forecast its movement and save hundreds of lives and helped the agencies to minimize the damages.

Amphan has intensified into a super cyclone on May 19-20 and made its landfall in West Bengal between Digha and Hatiya on the afternoon of May 20 that caused extensive damages in West Bengal and coastal Odisha. The West Bengal Government has pegged financial loss to the tune of Rs 1.02 lakh crore across the state due to Amphan.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) report on Super Cyclonic Storm "Amphan" that crossed West Bengal coast during May 16-21 , as a very severe cyclonic storm across Sundarbans, said that from May 18 midnight onwards till May 20, the system was tracked gradually by IMD Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) at Visakhapatnam, Gopalpur, Paradip, Kolkata and Agartala as it moved from south to north.

IMD also utilised DWR products from 'DRDO Integrated Test Range', Chandipur, Balasore for tracking the system. The cyclone was monitored through Indian satellite observations from INSAT 3D and 3DR, polar orbiting satellites including SCATSAT, ASCAT etc. and available ships & buoy observations in the region.

Amphan moved very slowly during initial two days with a speed of 4-5 kmph and very fast during last two days prior to landfall with windspeed of about 20-30 kmph. A Low Pressure Area formed over south Andaman Sea and adjoining southeast Bay of Bengal on May 1. It meandered over the region for next five days and became less marked on May 6. However, associated cyclonic circulation persisted over the region till May 12 . On 11th, it was indicated that cyclogenesis (formation of depression) would occur around 16th May (48 hours prior to formation of the Low Pressure Area and 120 hours prior to formation of depression) over the BoB. It again reappeared as an Low Pressure Area on May 13 over southeast Bay of Bengal. Under favourable environmental conditions, it concentrated into a depression over southeast BoB in the early morning on May 16 and further intensified into a deep depression (DD) in the same afternoon. It moved north- northwestwards and intensified into Cyclonic Storm "AMPHAN" (pronounced as UM-PUN) over southeast BoB in the evening on May 16. It further intensified into a Severe Cyclonic Storm (SCS) on May 17.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has lauded the IMD for its accurate prediction of Amphan.

This was the second time that WMO appreciated India Meteorological Department (IMD) for its accurate prediction.

Earlier, during Fani cyclone in Odisha, the world body has hailed IMD forecast.

महानदी में डूबा 500 साल पुराना मंदिर मिला

भाषा। भुवनेश्वर

ओडिशा स्थित महानदी में डूबा एक पांच सौ साल पुराना मंदिर मिला है। नदी घाटी में मौजूद ऐतिहासिक विरासत का दस्तावेजीकरण कर रहे विशेषज्ञों ने यह जानकारी दी। ओडिशा में इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्ट ऐंड कल्चर हेरिटेज (इनटैक) के परियोजना समन्वयक अनिल धीर ने बताया कि 60 फीट उंचा मंदिर माना जा रहा है कि करीब 500 साल पुराना है और हाल में परियोजना के तहत इसका पता लगाया गया। उन्होंने रविवार को बताया कि मंदिर कटक के पद्मावती इलाके के बैदेश्वर के नजदीक बीच नदी में मिला है।

धीर ने बताया कि मस्तक की निर्माण शैली और मंदिर को बनाने में इस्तेमाल सामग्री से प्रतीत होता है कि 15 वीं या 16वीं सदी के शुरुआत में इसका निर्माण किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इंटैक मंदिर को दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) से संपर्क करेगा। धीर ने कहा कि हम जल्द ही एएसआई को पत्र लिख कर मंदिर को उचित स्थान पर स्थानांतरित करने का अनुरोध करेंगे क्योंकि उनके पास इसकी तकनीक है। राज्य सरकार को भी इस मामले को एएसआई के समक्ष उठाना चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि अब तक इंटैक ने दस्तावेजीकरण परियोजना के तहत महानदी में मौजूद 65 प्राचीन मंदिरों का पता लगाया है। धीर ने बताया कि इनमें से कई मंदिर हीराकुंड जलाश्य में हैं जिन्हें वहां से हटा कर उनका पुर्निर्माण किया जा सकता है। इंटैक के परियोजना सहायक दीपक कुमार नायक ने स्थानीय विरासत जानकार रविंद्र राणा की मदद से मंदिर का पता लगाया। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें मंदिर की मौजूदगी की जानकारी है। यह मंदिर गोपीनाथ देव को समर्पित है।

नायक ने कहा, प्राचीन काल में इस इलाके को सप्तपाटन के नाम से जाना जाता था। हालांकि, प्रलयकारी बाढ़ के कारण नदी के रास्ता बदलने से पूरा गांव ही डूब गया। उन्होंने बताया कि 19वीं सदी में मंदिर में स्थापित अराध्य देवता की मूर्ति को स्थानांतरित कर ऊंचे स्थान पर स्थापित किया गया और मौजूदा समय में वह प्रतिमा पद्मावती गांव के गोपीनाथ देव मंदिर में स्थापित है।

धीर ने बताया कि इंटैक ओडिशा ने अपनी परियोजना के तहत महानदी घाटी स्थित विरासतों के दस्तावेजीकरण का काम पिछले साल शुरू किया था। उन्होंने बताया कि महानदी के उद्गम स्थल से लेकर समुद्र में मिलने तक के 1,700 किलोमीटर के रास्ते में मौजूद सभी स्पष्ट और गैर स्पष्ट विरासत का विधिवत सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और यह अंतिम चरण में है। धीर ने बताया कि अगले साल कई भागों में करीब 800 स्मारकों पर रिपोर्ट जारी की जाएगी। इंटैक की राज्य समन्वयक अमिया भूषण त्रिपाठी ने बताया कि भारत में किसी नदी का इस तरह का यह पहला अध्ययन है और न्यास ने पायलट परियोजना के तहत यह किया है।

hindustantimes

Extreme weather events on the rise

FIRST REVIEW Rapid changes will stress food, water security: MoES

Jayashree Nandi
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Cyclone Nisargra hit Mumbai earlier this month. VIJAYANAND GUPTA/HT

NEW DELHI: By the end of the 21st century, the number of warm days and warm nights in India is likely to be 55-70% higher compared to the average number between 1976 and 2005, according to the worst climate change scenario listed in the country's first national climate change assessment by the ministry of earth sciences. And the frequency of summer heat waves is likely to be three to four times higher and their duration, likely to double.

The report, to be released on Tuesday said that between 1986 to 2015, India has recorded several weather extremes --- such as an increase in warm days and nights and a rise in extremely severe cyclonic storms over the Arabian Sea --- that were a result of human-caused climate change.

Rapid changes in India's climate will put stress on ecosystems, agricultural output and freshwater resources, and also cause damage to infrastructure, the report, available on publishing platform Springer, added.

"These portend serious consequences for the country's biodiversity, food, water and energy security, and public health...higher temperatures, extreme weather events, and higher climate variability have been associated with an elevated risk of heat strokes, cardiovascular and neurological diseases, and stress-related disorders," it said.

Under all climate change scenarios, the extremes will only intensify. For example, temperatures of the warmest day and the coldest night of the year increased by 0.63 degree Celsius and 0.4 degree Celsius, respectively, in the 29-year period.

"India has witnessed a rise in average temperature; a decrease in monsoon precipitation; a rise in extreme temperature and rainfall events, droughts, and sea levels; and an increase in the intensity of severe cyclones, alongside other changes in the monsoon system. There is compelling scientific evidence that human activities have influenced these changes," the report, drafted by scientists from Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology said.

The number of warm days have increased by about 9.9 per decade and warm nights by 7.7 per decade, it said. Warm days or nights are those when maximum and minimum temperatures are over the 90th percentile.

"Heat action plans need to be developed. We need to track what kind of changes in health impacts we are seeing...In the long term, our infrastructure needs to be heat-resistant or mortality will increase," said Dr Dileep Mavalankar, director, Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

India's average temperature has risen by around 0.7 degree Celsius during 1901–2018, which may not reflect these extremes. The largest increase in the annual mean temperature of more than 0.2 degree Celsius per decade was observed in some areas of north India between 1986 and 2015. The warming is much weaker in the south.

With increase in air temperature, sea surface temperature over the Indian Ocean has already risen by 1 degree Celsius in the 64 years between 1951 and 2015 compared to the global average of 0.7 degree Celsius.

"It's a first for India. This report can help policymakers in different sectors. We plan to do this review every four to five years," said M Rajeevan, secretary, the ministry of earth sciences.

The report has also underlined that climate change has already skewed the monsoon patterns with rains decreasing by 6% between 1951 and 2015. The Indo-Gangetic Plains and Western Ghats have recorded the highest declines, but the frequency of extreme rainfall (over 150 mm) has increased by 75% between 1950 and 2015 in central India. There is a shift towards more frequent dry spells (27% higher than the 1951-1980 period) and more intense wet spells during the summer monsoon season. High elevations of the Tibetan Plateau recorded severe warming as high as 0.5 degree Celsius per decade, according to the report.

It has warned of a cascade of climate-related hazards, which will overlap. For instance, a region may experience an abnormally long or intense summer heat wave followed by intense monsoon floods that alternate with lengthening dry spells. "Low-lying coastal zones, especially on India's east coast, may witness rising sea levels damaging property and increasing groundwater salinity," the report added.

The India Meteorological Department released a detailed report Sunday on Super Cyclone Amphan, which made landfall on May 20. It said tidal waves as high as 15 feet inundated low-lying areas of the Sundarbans.

Business Standard 15-Jun-2020

Monsoon logs 31% excess rainfall in 1st 14 days

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 14 June

The southwest monsoon has made a strong start this year, with India receiving almost 31 per cent excess rainfall in the first fortnight (June 1-June 14) of the season that lasts from June to September.

While central India alone received 94 per cent more rainfall than normal during the period, southern peninsula received 20 per cent excess rainfall. This was followed by 19 per cent excess rainfall in northwest India.

The central India subdivision covers states of Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha, while the southern Peninsula subdivision consists of Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana.

However, rainfall in east and northeast India, comprising states like Bihar, West Bengal, and Odisha, received 4 per cent less rainfall during the period.

Overall, the country normally receives around 578 millimeters (mm) rainfall in the first 14 days of the monsoon season, however, this year it has so far received 75.8 mm rainfall.

Encouraged by the good progress of monsoon, farmers in several parts of Madhya Pradesh have started sowing of soybean — the main oilseed crop of the region.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in its daily forecast said the conditions are becoming favourable for further advance of

southwest monsoon into some more parts of the North Arabian Sea, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, remaining parts of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and some parts of East Uttar Pradesh during the next 48 hours.

On Sunday, it covered the whole of Maharashtra, advanced into more parts of Gujarat and reached Chhattisgarh. The IMD this month upgraded its forecast for 2020 to 102 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) from the 100 per cent in April.

The forecast is with a model error of plus or minus 4 per cent.

The forecast showed that barring northeast and eastern India, the rainfall in all the other regions will be towards the higher side of "normal".

Northwest India, comprising Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, is projected to get "above normal" rainfall at 107 per cent of the LPA.

The IMD said central India, most of which is rainfed, is expected to get rainfall equivalent to 103 per cent of its LPA. Southern India may get rainfall equal to 102 per cent of the LPA. East and northeast India are expected to get 96 per cent rainfall of the LPA.

The IMD classifies rainfall between 96 and 104 per cent of the LPA as "normal" and between 104 and 110 per cent as "above normal". Rainfall between 90 and 95 per cent is categorised as "below normal".

Though, the cumulative LPA for the four-month season is 88 cm, there can be regional variations. In July, the rains would be 103 per cent of the LPA, while in August it will be 97 per cent, said the meteorological department.

RAIN METER

Monsoon rainfall between June 1 and 14, 2020 (in mm)

Region	Actual rainfall	Normal rainfall	Departure from LPA in %
Country as a whole	75.8	57.8	31.0
North-West India	27.2	22.8	19.0
Central India	91.0	46.9	94.0
South peninsula	80.2	66.9	20.0
East & N-E India	131.8	137.4	-4.0

LPA: Long Period Average

Source: IMD

Nafed procures 25K tonnes of onion for stock

Nafed on Sunday said it had procured 25,000 tonnes of onion so far from farmer producer organisations (FPOs), cooperatives and direct purchase centres at the prevailing rates for creating a buffer stock on behalf of the government.

It plans to buy 100,000 tonnes of key kitchen staple from major states. It has purchased 25,000 tonnes at the prevailing rates. Onion is being bought from Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh from FPOs. PTI

Deccan Herald 15-Jun-2020

IMD: Monsoon progress likely to slow this week

NEW DELHI, PTI: Monsoon has covered a significant part of west and central India but its progress will be slower this week, IMD said on Sunday.

The monsoon has advanced into the remaining parts of central Arabian Sea, some parts of northeast Arabian Sea, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, remaining parts of Maharashtra (including Mumbai), some parts of Madhya Pradesh, most parts of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and some more parts of Bihar, the IMD said in a statement.

"Conditions are becoming favourable for further advance of Southwest Monsoon into some more parts of north Arabian Sea, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, remaining parts of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar and some parts of east Uttar Pradesh during next 48 hours," the IMD said.

Thereafter, the progress will be slow for a week, IMD Director-General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra said. "The low-pressure area that helped in the progress of monsoon last week is weakening. So, the progress of the monsoon will be slow for a week," Mohapatra said.

Asian Age15-Jun-2020

Monsoon progress likely to slow this week, says IMD

New Delhi, June 14: Monsoon has covered a significant part of west and central India but its progress will be slower this week, the India Meteorological Department said on Sunday.

The monsoon has advanced into the remaining parts of central Arabian Sea, some parts of northeast Arabian Sea, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, remaining parts of Maharashtra (including Mumbai), some parts of Madhya Pradesh, most parts of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and some more parts of Bihar, the IMD said in a statement.

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Thereafter, the progress will be slow for a week, IMD Director-General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra said.

"The low pressure area that helped in the progress of monsoon last week is weakening. So, the progress of the monsoon will be slow for a week," Mr Mohapatra said. However, another low pressure area is likely to form over the Bay of Bengal next week which will help in the progress of monsoon, Mr Mohapatra added.

A low pressure area is a cyclonic circulation that helps in the progression of monsoon. Fairly widespread to widespread rainfall is very likely to continue over Maharashtra, Gujarat, most parts of central and east India during next 4-5 days with isolated heavy to very heavy falls over Konkan and Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Gujarat, the IMD said. Isolated heavy over south Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Chhattisgarh and Marathwada are likely during next 2-3 days, the statement added. — *PTI*

Navbharat Times 15-Jun-2020

पूरे महाराष्ट्र पर छाया मॉनसून

तटीय महाराष्ट्र से टकराने के चार दिनों बाद दक्षिण पश्चिम मॉनसून पूरे राज्य में पहुंच गया है। उत्तर महाराष्ट्र और मराठावाड़ा क्षेत्र के कई हिस्सों में बारिश हुई। हर साल इन इलाकों को पानी की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

Jansatta 15-Jun-2020

दो सूबों में मानसून की बारिश

महाराष्ट्र में दस दिन से हो रही वर्षा

मुंबई, 14 जून (भाषा)।

तटीय महाराष्ट्र से टकराने के चार दिनों बाद दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून ने लगातार प्रगति की है और अब यह पूरे राज्य में पहुंच गया है।

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आइएमडी) के एक अधिकारी ने रविवार को कहा कि अभी तक मानसून की प्रगति सामान्य और उम्मीदों के मुताबिक रही है। विभाग के मुंबई केंद्र के उप महानिदेशक केएस होसलीकर ने कहा कि पिछले 10 दिनों में मध्य और उत्तर महाराष्ट्र तथा विदर्भ में लगातार बारिश हुई है।

उन्होंने कहा, 'दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून रविवार को पूरे राज्य में पहुंच गया।' उन्होंने कहा, 'उत्तर महाराष्ट्र और मराठावाड़ा क्षेत्र के ज्यादातर हिस्सों को हर साल पानी की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह अच्छा संकेत है कि इन इलाकों में इस साल बारिश हुई है। इससे किसानों को बुवाई से पूर्व की गतिविधियों में मदद मिलेगी।' हालांकि नाशिक समेत कुछ शहरी इलाकों में भारी बारिश से लोगों को असुविधा हुई।

भारी बारिश के बाद शनिवार को नाशिक रोड पुलिस थाने में जलभराव हो गया। पुलिस थाने के एक अधिकारी ने कहा, 'हमारे इलाके में शाम करीब छह बजे बारिश शुरू हुई और कुछ घंटों के भीतर नाशिक रोड पुलिस थाना डूब गया। सभी कर्मचारियों को पानी की निकासी के लिए कोशिशें करनी पड़ी।' पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पानी की कमी का सामना करने वाले बीड जिले में पिछले एक हफ्ते में अच्छी बारिश हुई जिससे सूख चुकी कुछ नदियां भी भर गई।

राज्य कृषि विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि इस गर्मी में पूरी तरह सूख गई चौसाला

छत्तीसगढ़ में होगी झमाझम

रायपुर,14 जून (भाषा)।

छत्तीसगढ़ में मॉनसून सक्रिय हो गया है और राज्य के कई जिलों में अगले दो दिनों में भारी बारिश होने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने रविवार को यह जानकारी दी।

रायपुर मौसम विभाग के मौसम वैज्ञानिक एचपी चंद्रा ने बताया कि मॉनसून आमतौर पर अंबिकापुर (उत्तरी छत्तीसगढ़) में जून के तीसरे सप्ताह पहुंचता है, लेकिन इस बार यहां एक सप्ताह पहले पहुंच गया।

उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य की राजधानी रायपुर और कई अन्य इलाकों में पिछले दो दिनों में अच्छी बारिश हुई है।

उन्होंने बताया कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मॉनसून राज्य के कोरिया और बिलासपुर जैसे कुछ जिलों को छोड़ कर लगभग सभी हिस्से में सक्रिय हो गया है।

एक अन्य अधिकारी ने बताया कि राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग ने रायपुर में एक राज्य स्तरीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया है। सभी जिलाधिकारियों को बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक इंतजाम करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

Rajasthan Patrika 15-Jun-2020

मानसून पूर्व बारिश से बीसलपुर बांध में आया पानी

राजमहल. बीसलपुर बांध परियोजना व जल संसाधन विभाग की ओर से 15 जून से मानसून सत्र का आगाज माना जाता है, वहीं क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन दिनों से कभी तेज तो कभी रिमझिम बारिश के दौर के कारण बांध में बीसलपुर बांध क्षेत्र में बारिश ने अपना खाता खोल दिया है।