

भारत सरकार
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-01-जुलाई-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



Hindustan Times 01-July-2020

hindustantimes

Water bill waiver scheme extended by three months

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: In wake of the Covid-19 outbreak, the water bill waiver scheme of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has been extended by three months, the water utility's vice-chairman Raghav Chadha said on Tuesday.

People can now avail of the scheme up to September 30 this year. Earlier, the scheme was limited till June 30.

"The scheme will benefit large number of people, who could not avail of it due to lockdown restrictions," said Chadha.

Under the scheme, all households with a functional water meter will be entitled to receive a 100% rebate on the late payment surcharge (LPSC) that is applied at a rate of 5% on the pending bill amount every month. The 100% waiver on LPSC is also applicable to commercial consumers.

Besides, the extended deadline will also be applicable to slab-wise waiver of accumulated arrears for all domestic consumers (individual and bulk) depending on the category of neighbourhood. For instance, houses in category E, F, G and H receive a 100% waiver on the entire water bill arrear.

Deccan Chronicle 01-July -2020

KP Sagar canal breaches, village, fields get flooded

S.A. ISHAQUI | DC
HYDERABAD, JUNE 30

The right canal of Kondapochamma Sagar project suffered a breach on Tuesday morning at Shivar Venkatapur village in Markook mandal of Siddipet district. According to villagers, the breach occurred at around 7 am due to which their village got flooded with Godavari water.

The water also submerged fields adjoining the village, where paddy, vegetable and other crops had been

planted. The canal supplies water to irrigation tanks in Jagadevpur mandal of Siddipet as also Alair, Bommalararamam and M. Turkapally mandals in Yadadri-Bhongir district.

According to officials of the irrigation department, their staff reached the point of breach and filled it to arrest leakage of water. Engineers are looking into the cause for breach, which occurred when water was released during early hours of Tuesday to fill the tanks downstream in Siddipet and Yadadri-

Bhongir districts.

Villagers of Venkatapur said the breach occurred about three kilometres away from Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao's farmhouse in Erravelli village of the district.

Kondapochamma Sagar Reservoir is part of the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme, which was inaugurated by the CM on May 29. Earlier too on June 12, the left and right canals suffered breaches following which KCR made a surprise visit to the Kondapochamma Sagar reservoir.

Deccan Chronicle 01-July -2020



A family shifts to safer place from the flood-hit Baghmari village near Kaziranga in Nagaon district of Assam on Tuesday.

— PTI

4 killed in Assam floods; 70% of Kaziranga Park inundated

MANOJ ANAND | DC
GUWAHATI, JUNE 30

The flood situation in Assam has worsened with second wave of flood affecting over 13 lakh people and inundating more than 70 per cent of world famous Kaziranga National Park forcing the migration of a large number of wild animals towards highland in Upper Assam districts.

The flood on Monday also claimed the lives of four people — two in Dibrugarh district and one each in Barpeta and Goalpara, taking the overall death toll to 24 in this year flood.

The Assam State Disaster Management Authority said that altogether 25 districts — Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanth, Udalguri, Chirnag,

Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Kamrup (Metro), Morigaon, Hojai, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and West Karbi Anglong — were reeling under flood affecting 13,16,927 people and 83,168 hectares of cropland.

Over 27,000 affected people are taking shelter in 273 relief camps. According to ASDMA, with over three lakh affected people, Barpeta is the worst hit district in the current wave of floods, followed by South Salmara and Nalbari districts.

Divisional Forest Officer of Kaziranga Ramesh Kumar Gogoi said that more than 70 per cent park area of Kaziranga has gone under flood water inundat-

ing 146 forest camps. Gogoi said that 35 forest camps were badly affected by flood waters where the water level rose up to 5 feet.

Pointing out that since wild animals have started moving towards safer places and highlands crossing the national highway crossing through Kaziranga National Park, he said that the time cards have been issued to the vehicles plying on NH-37 for 24 hours to control the speed level of vehicles for the safety of wild animals. Three hog deer died due to the flood in Kaziranga and five were rescued. Patrolling on highway has also been intensified, Mr Gogoi said, adding that the forest guards increased their movement in the area to check any anti-social activity. The Orang National Park is also affected by

floods with 22 forest camps coming under water.

The Brahmaputra is flowing above the red mark in Jorhat, Sonitpur, Kamrup (Metro), Goalpara and Dhubri districts. The Burhidehing in Dibrugarh, Dhansiri in Golaghat, Jia Bharali in Sonitpur, Kopili in Nagaon, Puthimari in Kamrup, Beki in Barpeta and Kushiya in Karimganj districts are also flowing above the danger level.

In the past 24 hours, floods has also damaged a number of embankments in Lakhimpur, Biswanth, Dibrugarh, Barpeta, Darrang, Udalguri, Bongaigaon, South Salmara, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Hojai and Baksa districts. In Barpeta, Nalbari and Baksa, floods also damaged a number of bridges and culverts.

Is concrete the way forward in rebuilding the Sunderbans?

Shifting lives

MEGNA MEHTTA
DEBJANI BHATTACHARYYA

Since 2007, the Bay of Bengal basin has seen at least 15 major cyclones, including Sidr in 2007, Aila in 2009, Phailin in 2013, Hudhud in 2014, Bulbul in 2019 and Amphan this year. Amphan made landfall in the Sunderbans, home to five million people, on May 20. More than 13.2 billion dollars worth of property was destroyed and more than 500,000 people left homeless. An Unesco heritage site, the Sunderbans are known for their biodiversity and the conservation of the Bengal tiger. More recently, it has turned into a site for climate-resilience experiments funded by global agencies. After Cyclone Aila in 2009, the World Bank had allocated a colossal Rs 5,032 crore to the Sunderbans Embankment Reconstruction Project to build 'modern' cement and block embankments. These embankments were breached during Amphan, flooding homes, destroying crops and salinating agrarian fields. Before we start rebuilding those embankments, let us consider if more concrete is the best way forward.

Embankments are lifelines. The Sunderbans' villages — 'abad' cleared for human settlement — are located on low-lying islands in a brackish water delta with diurnal tides. This is a unique landscape where the forest is a river. In this shifting landscape, the forest cover swells and shrivels with the ebbs and flows of the twice-daily tides. Islands experience the daily erosion and accretion of soil. During high tide, these islands would be submerged under saline water if it were not for the embankments that allow habitations and agriculture to flourish. Embankments are as old as human habitation in this region.

However, concrete and cinder block embankments of the recent past are like imposed lines in a moving landscape. Sometimes they do more harm than good. In the past decade, a 3,500-kilometre periphery of the Sunderbans islands has seen the transformation from mud embankments (*bandhs*) to concrete dykes. Concrete embankments are 5 metres high and 30-40 metres wide. Covered by nonbiodegradable polypropylene sheets, the concrete embankments replaced the older mud *bandhs*. More importantly, several thriving mangrove forests on the riverbed had to be uprooted to transform the *bandhs* into dykes. Mangroves are natural shock absorbers during cyclones. Without these intricate mangrove root systems binding the soil, riverbeds begin to gradually weaken.

During Cyclone Amphan, these modern em-



bankments, with their whopping budgets and their supposed state-of-the-art material, developed cracks, broke and collapsed. Engineering shortcomings coupled with bureaucratic corruption result in shoddy embankment construction and negligent maintenance. Thus, Amphan's destruction was very much a disaster by design too.

Modern embankments are harder to repair quickly. Cracked cinder blocks and cement require machinery, such as earthmovers and cranes, to be lifted out, often causing further damage to the already fragile riverbeds. They also make the villagers dependent on the presence (and absence) of the irrigation department for repair work. Following Amphan, the work of repairing embankments has also been characterized by quick fixes. In some instances, several embankments were fixed during low tide only to be submerged during high tide. In various blocks of the Sunderbans, including Gosaba, Kakdwip, Hingalganj, Namkhana and Pathorpratima, the heavy material that replaced the mangroves have not only eroded the riverbed but, in several instances, also taken large chunks of the riverbed down with them, creating further mudslides and irredeemable loss of land. These supposedly stronger embankments could not withstand the strength of the cyclone. Concrete walls may not be the way forward.

For those who live on the river's edge, embankment repair and reconstruction entail a double dispossession. First, they lose land to the swelling rivers through erosion, and then they

are forced to give more chunks of land to the irrigation department for the construction of new ring embankments to fortify the existing ones. The poorest and the landless people, who belong to the lowest caste groups, mostly live on the threshold of disappearing lands on the river's edge. Since Aila, at least one member from each of these households has migrated to cities in search of work. The Covid-19 induced lockdown has brought them back to a devastated landscape, uncertain recovery and an unknown future. Some who have returned have lost parts of their land to the river; others might lose tracts to land acquisition. As the sociologist, Amites Mukhopadhyay, has shown, the market valuation and compensation for land in the low-lying islands cannot be considered sufficient or fair when the displaced will have to pay the premium of moving to higher ground in the inland areas where local politicians, school teachers and local government officials reside.

In response to endemic cyclones and rising sea levels, environmental economists, conservationists and writers propose a project to gradually depopulate parts of the coastal peripheries of the Sunderbans through a 'planned retreat'. They are speaking about the planned retreat of approximately 2.5 million 'vulnerable' people. Where would the government relocate them? Do we yet have a study of the many factors that create vulnerability? What kinds of lives and livelihoods can the government guarantee to a climate-displaced population? Let us put these well-known questions aside for a mo-

ment and, instead, ask why is it the case that policymakers think that the poorest are the most easily movable? A well-executed planned retreat to a higher ground which guarantees a flourishing life and livelihood can be the best option when it is built on consensus. Prior experience cautions us from championing this option. Yet, if we are to begin a planned retreat, why not begin by dismantling the Farraka barrage, which impedes sediment deposition, a critical part of land formation in the delta? Or, as the anthropologist, Ammu Jalais, asked, why not begin a planned retreat of Salt Lake, or Rajarhat, built on erstwhile marshes, affecting the downstream ecology of this mobile landscape? One may assume that large portions of the residents of Salt Lake and Rajarhat have the economic wherewithal to move and build new lives elsewhere. Yet, such a thought is utterly inconceivable, if not laughable, for our policymakers.

Sunderbans's ecology also demands that we reimagine relations among land, water and humans. Loss of land due to erosion (*bhangan*) in the Bengal delta is sometimes followed by new land deposition. A lightly-amended 1825 East India Company-era law decides the ownership of newly formed land or *char*. Within the ambit of this law, the landless people who move to the *chars* (*charuwas*) are deemed as encroachers. What if we discarded the property-thinking in this mobile space and liberated ourselves from the idea of encroachment? Indeed, the historical archive is replete with moving markets (*haats*) and settlements, like those of Shirajgunj or Bakergunj (in present day Bangladesh). Only from the late 1800s did the seasonal *haats* begin to frustrate the East India Company: fixing people in bureaucratically-imposed lots of lands and putting markets in a fixed place became a necessary step for regularizing tax and tolls in the lower Bengal delta. Surely, we can do better than continue to blindly emulate the colonial masters we denounce.

What if we started listening to the people who wanted to move to a newly formed *char*? After all, we imposed these property lines and we can undo them too. Perhaps we can then begin to accept that some of the residents of these disappearing villages, who know how best to work the land, should be able to choose how they want to move as the rivers move. Might it be that some might prefer to move with the shifting land and rivers than retreat to the polluted airs of the higher ground? We won't know the answer if we don't ask.

The Tribune 01-July -2020

No paddy on over 1 lakh ha this year

CHANDIGARH, JUNE 30

Responding to the government call for conservation of water, owners of over 1 lakh hectares have not grown paddy this time.

Sanjeev Kaushal, Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, said today that farmers on 1,02,237.07 hectares had diversified to other crops in response to the "Mera Pani, Meri Virasat" scheme.

"Farmers on 10,189 hectares have opted for maize, 25,382.1 hectares for bajra, 52,560.3

hectares for cotton, 1,299.6 hectares for pulses and 12,806.7 hectares for horticultural crops," he said.

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar had launched the scheme in May. Under the scheme, Rs 7,000 per acre will be paid to farmers in lieu of diversification. Free seeds, government procurement of alternative crops, 85 per cent subsidy for installation of drip irrigation and payment of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana premium are some other incentives. — TNS

The Pioneer 01-July -2020

वन विभाग बारिश के मौसम में लगाए डेढ़ लाख पौधे

नरेश कुमार। सोहना

वन विभाग ने इस वर्ष बरसात के मौसम में पौधारोपण के लिए डेढ़ लाख पौधे तैयार किए हैं। जिसमें औषधि, फलदार और खुशबू देने वाले 38 प्रजाति के पौधे शामिल हैं। 50 हजार पौधे वन विभाग पौधारोपण के लिए फ्री बाटिंगा। बारिश ने अपनी दस्तक दे दी है।

वन विभाग ने बारिश के मौसम में होने वाले पौधारोपण के लिए पहले से ही अपनी नर्सरी में डेढ़ लाख 38 प्रजाति के पौधे तैयार कर लिए हैं। जिससे 50 हजार पौधे राजकीय स्कूल, सरकारी विभाग, किसान और आम लोगों फ्री देने के लिए तैयार किए हैं। वन विभाग के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी विक्रम सिंह ने बताया कि एक लाख पौधे जलशक्ति अभियान के तहत लगाए जाएंगे। रेंज अधिकारी ने बताया कि मंगलवार से लोगों को पौधे वितरण करने का कार्य शुरू किया है।

साढ़े 12 पौधे विभाग स्वयं लगाएगा

वन विभाग सोहना ब्लॉक की नहरों के साथ रास्तों को हरा-भरा करने और विभाग की सेक्शन 4, 5 के तहत



सोहना में स्थित वन विभाग की नर्सरी में 38 प्रजाति के पौधे तैयार।

आने वाली खाली जमीन और अरावली पहाड़ी की खाली जमीन को हरा भरा करने के उद्देश्य से साढ़े 12 हजार पौधे लगाएगा।

फलदार, छायादार, खुशबूदार होंगे पौधे

वन विभाग के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी विक्रम सिंह ने बताया कि उनकी नर्सरी में इस बार 38 प्रजाति के पौधे तैयार किए हैं। जिसमें फलदार, छायादार, खुशबूदार, फूलदार पौधे शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा औषधि के पौधे भी शामिल किए हैं। ताकि हर व्यक्ति अपने घर के आंगन, खेत, फार्म हाउस आदि स्थान पर लगा सकते हैं। 38 प्रजाति के पौधों में नीम, बड़, पीपल, पिलखन, शीशम, अर्जुन, लैसूड़ा, जामून, अनार, शहतूत, नीबू, बेलपत्थर, सरीफा, आम्ला, गूलमोर, अमलताश, चांदनी, चम्पा, गुडहल, कनेहर आदि हैं।

बाढ़ से बिगड़ते हालात

अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि कोरोनावायरस महामारी ने पूरी दुनिया में खलबली मचा रखी है। परंतु इस बीच कई प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से भी लोगों को प्रभावित होना पड़ रहा है जिनमें से कुछ दिनों पहले हमने दिल्ली-एनसीआर और गुजरात के कुछ इलाकों में भूकंप के झटके महसूस करें परंतु दूसरी ओर मानसून के आने से असम में बाढ़ के जैसे हालात आ चुके हैं। इसका असर बिहार के भी कई जिलों में देखने को मिला है। बताते चलें कि असम में बाढ़ से लगभग 13 लाख लोग चपेट में आ चुके हैं और 25 लोगों की मौत भी हो चुकी है। यह एक बहुत ही बड़ी समस्या बनकर उभरा है। इससे वहां के लोगों को आर्थिक रूप से भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है इसको सुधारने के लिए वहां की सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को मुआवजा देने से लेकर उनके रहन-सहन और खान-पान की व्यवस्था भी सरकार कर रही है। वहीं दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई में भी रोडों में पानी भर गया है। यह यातायात में भी बहुत परेशानी खड़ा कर रहा है। आशा है कि यह समस्या जल्दी से सुधर जाए और वहां रहन सहन और दिनों की तरह हो जाए।

- सुदर्शन सोराड़ी, नैनीताल

The Pioneer 01-July -2020

Assam flood situation remains grim, 15L people hit, death toll at 27

Guwahati: The current phase of floods in Assam, triggered by heavy rains, remained grim on Tuesday claiming three more lives taking the death toll to 27 while affecting over 14.94 lakh people in 23 of the state's 33 districts, officials said.

According to Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) officials in the current wave of floods since early last week, 12 persons have so far died in Barpeta, Dhemaji, Udalguri, Goalpara and Dibrugarh districts taking the total death toll to 27 in the floods and 23 more people were killed in separate landslides since May 22.

The flood situation slightly improved in Kamrup (Metro) and Udalguri districts. An official of the ASDMA said that the flood-hit districts are — Dhemaji, Lakhimpur,

Biswanath, Chirang, Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Bongaigaon, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Morigaon, Hojai, West Karbi Anglong and Tinsukia.

The ASDMA officials said: "Over 14.94 lakh people in 2,236 villages were affected by the floods and over 75,700 hectares of crop areas were badly affected due to the floods. Around 25,461 people including women and children took shelter in 265 relief camps." "The National Disaster Response Force, Assam State Disaster Response Force personnel, along with local administration, are continuously working to rescue the affected people and rendering relief services, including distribution of relief material to the marooned villagers." **IANS**

Telangana Today 01-July -2020

[Initial Flows]

Kondapochamma canal breaches

Canals do sink in some places when water is released for first time, says Kaleshwaram Engineer-in-Chief

STATE BUREAU
HYDERABAD

A breach to Jagadevpur canal originating from Kondapochamma Sagar in Markook mandal of Siddipet on Tuesday morning that flooded Sivaruvencatapur village was opened wider by Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme (KLIS) engineers with the help of earth-movers, and the process of filling the gash began on a war-footing. Water was released into the canal in a simple ceremony on June 24.

After the breach was noticed, the engineers immediately shut down the regulator at Kondapochamma Sagar, and the water that entered the village and the remaining water in the canal was diverted to a local stream to take repair works. The engineers say that the release of water into the canal will resume after the repairs. However, they denied that there were quality issues with regard to the construction of the Jagadevpur canal.

"Water is flowing in the canal for the first time. It should be treated as a trial run. During these kinds of trial runs, we do come across weak or vulnerable zones. The breach is small, around five feet. Normally, breaches in canals occur in banking zones. This too occurred in the banking reach," a senior irrigation expert overseeing the KLIS construction told *Telangana Today*.

"While taking up earthwork, we ensure that 98 per cent Proctor density is attained after the consolidation of earth bund. Our quality control engineers will check the density, and if it is below 98 per cent, they will suggest going in for further consolidation. Generally,



Filling work being taken up to plug the breach to the Jagadevpur canal of Kondapochamma Sagar, in Markook mandal of Siddipet.

keying of earth bund with concrete wall is critical. The roller will not go near the concrete wall, and consolidation shall be done manually. In such cases, a breach can occur," he said and explained Proctor density determines the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of a given soil.

KLIS engineers say that these are commonly found weak zones in any canal in banking reaches. The present reach in the Jagadevpur canal occurred at a typical structure. "The canal was flowing above the road underpass. Earthwork (embankment) was to be laid on a concrete surface. Our quality engineers are studying the causes of breaches that occur at these typical structures," he said.

Speaking to news reporters at the incident site,

Sanjay blames government

HYDERABAD: BJP State president and Karimnagar MP Bandi Sanjay Kumar held the State government responsible for the canal breach. In a statement here, he demanded that the State government scrap the contract with the construction company and recover the complete amount paid to it so far. "The vigilance and quality control departments must also be held responsible for the breach," he added. In another statement, Congress MP A Revanth Reddy said that there were breaches in both the main canals in a short span of time and demanded a CBI inquiry into the quality of construction of the Kaleshwaram project.

Engineer-in-Chief, KLIS, B Hariram Nayak said canals do sink in some places when water is released for the first time. He urged people not to get into a panic mode with such incidents. Stating that water was released six days ago to test the strength of the canal, Hariram said that

they had expected some breaches. Pointing out that irrigation staff had put in a lot of effort to bring the Godavari water to the Kondapochamma Sagar project by lifting it to 618 metres height from the sea level, he said there was a need to appreciate and stand by the ir-

rigation staff since they worked day and night to get the water from 260 km away. "We have been regularly checking the canals to identify breaches and seepages," he said, adding that officials were looking into damages caused to houses by the flooding and that they would be compensated by the government.

The Jagadevpur canal is one of the 13 canal networks that carry water from Kondapochamma Sagar. The 24-km-long canal with a capacity to carry 695 cusecs can provide irrigation to 12,800 acres. After 3.5 km, it splits towards Alair. The Alair canal splits again after eight km with one branch going to Turkapally and the other towards the ayacut in Turkapally mandal. The 24-km long Turkapally canal has an ayacut of 18,800 acres.

Asian Age 01-July -2020

Assam floods kill at least 27, 1.5 mn people are affected

By **Hemanta Kumar Nath** in Guwahati

THE flood situation in Assam has deteriorated as it spread to 23 districts, affecting nearly 1.5 million people.

The Brahmaputra river and its tributaries are flowing above the danger level mark in many places of the state.

On Tuesday, three people drowned in floodwaters in Dibrugarh and Barpeta districts, taking the state death toll to 27 so far.

According to the Assam State Disaster Management Authority, two people drowned at the Sarupeta area in Barpeta district while one person drowned in the Dibrugarh district.

The second wave of flood-hit nearly 1.5 million people of 2235 villages in 23 districts - Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Chirang, Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Morigaon, Hojai, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and West Karbi Anglong.

Over 4.86 lakh people have been affected in Barpeta district alone while 1.95 lakh people affected in South Salmara, 1.04 lakh in Nalbari, 98,800 in Morigaon, 94,000 in Goalpara, 84,000 in Darrang, 71,000 in Dhemaji, 66,000 in Tinsukia, 64,000 in Golaghat district.

As many as 25,461 people affected by floods have taken shelter at 265 relief camps set up by the administration in 12 dis-

tricts. Thousands of others have taken shelter on roads, embankments and other safer places.

The floods have so far affected more than 12.29 lakh domestic animals as well.

On the other hand, many rivers of the state are still flowing above danger level mark at many places. The Brahmaputra river is flowing above danger level marks at Neamatighat in Jorhat district, Tezpur in Sonitpur district, Guwahati, Goalpara and Dhubri district. Burhidihing river is flowing above the danger level at Chenimari in Dibrugarh district. The Dhanisiri river is also above the danger level at Numaligarh in Golaghat district.

The forest personnel have rescued 25 other animals including 22 hog deer from the flood-affected areas

On the other hand, the floods have inundated nearly 70 percent areas of Kaziranga National Park as 143 camps out of 223 camps are now underwater.

The park authorities have vacated six camps following the deluge. 14 wild animals have lost their lives in the world heritage site because of the floods.

According to the park authorities, five hog deer have been killed after being hit by vehicles. The wild animals are trying to move to the nearby Karbi hills area by crossing the National Highway 37 which is passing through the national park.

The forest personnel has rescued 25 other animals including 22 hog deer from the flood-affected areas.

The floodwaters also submerged major portions of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, Orang National Park.

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NO HALF TRUTHS

Delhi Edition

1 July 2020

Assam floods claim 3 more lives, over 1.5 mn affected

Rains lash several parts of the country; lightning kills seven in Gujarat

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The flood situation in Assam improved marginally but remained serious with three more deaths on Tuesday taking the toll to 25, even as rains lashed several parts of the country and lightning killed seven in Gujarat.

The weather in north India was predominantly sultry, whereas monsoon rains occurred in several areas in the western, central, eastern and northeastern regions, including Gujarat's Saurashtra where seven persons were killed in separate incidents of lightning strike. According to an official bulletin in Assam, flood water receded from two districts – Udalguri and Kamrup (Metro) – out of a total 25 affected.

The flooding has submerged over 1.5 lakh people and claimed 25 lives, of whom three died on Tuesday -- two in Barpeta district and one in Dibrugarh.

The Assam State Disaster Management Authority said the flood situation remained



Villagers cross a flooded area on a boat, at Jhargoon in Morigaon district, Assam, on Tuesday

serious in Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Biswanath, Chirang, Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Kamrup, Morigaon, Hojai, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and West Karbi Anglong districts.

According to a forecast by the India Meteorological Department, there will be "fairly widespread to wide-

spread rainfall activity with isolated heavy falls very likely to continue over east Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim and northeastern states during next five days" due to a cyclonic circulation that lies over north Chhattisgarh and neighbourhood.

In Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi, Ballia and some others areas in the eastern region of the state received rains. State capital Lucknow recorded a

maximum temperature of 35.6 degrees Celsius. Agra was the hottest city in the state with a maximum of 37.7 degrees Celsius, followed by Jhansi 37.6 and Etawah 37.

The day temperature hovered close to normal in Haryana and Punjab. Chandigarh, the common capital of the two states, recorded a maximum temperature of 36.3 degrees Celsius. Hissar experienced a hot day recording a high of 40.4

degrees Celsius.

Most cities in Rajasthan recorded an increase in maximum temperature by two to three degrees Celsius as compared to Monday.

In Gujarat, seven persons, including two children, were killed in separate incidents of lightning strike in Saurashtra region that witnessed heavy rainfall on Tuesday, police said.

A 35-year-old woman and her 12-year-old son were struck by lightning at their farm in Rakka village at Lalpur in Jamnagar district, while two women were killed at Viramdad village in Devbhoomi Dwarka district, an official said.

In similar incidents, three persons died in lightning strike at two villages in Botad district, he said.

The deceased included a five-year-old boy, his 60-year-old grandfather and a 17-year-old girl, the official said.

Heavy rains lashed several parts of Saurashtra, especially Jamnagar, Gir Somnath, Junagadh, Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts.

The Hans 01-July -2020

Kondapochamma Sagar canal breaches, water floods village

HANS NEWS SERVICE

Hyderabad: A small village Venkatapuram was flooded on Tuesday after a breach in a canal connected with Kondapochamma Sagar reservoir in Siddipet district. However, no property and human loss was reported in the incident. The Irrigation officials said that water is flowing in the canal for the first time. It should be treated as trial run. During these kind of trial runs we can find out weak zones or vulnerable zones. A small breach occurred in Jagdevpur canal which takes off

from KP Sagar reservoir to serve water to ayacut in old Medak district. "

Normally breaches in canals occur in banking zones. This breach also occurred in banking reach at a structure. Officials said that Quality Control engineers are conducting study to ascertain the reason for the breach. These are commonly weak zones in any canal in banking reaches. The present breach in Jagdevpur canal occurred at a typical structure. Canal is flowing above the road underpass in full banking.

Rashtriya Sahara 01-July -2020

राजधानी में दो दिनों बाद बरस सकते हैं 'बदरा'

नई दिल्ली(एसएनबी)। उमस भरी भीषण गर्मी का दौर मंगलवार को भी जारी रहा। सोमवार शाम को दिल्लीएनसीआर में तेज आंधी और कुछ इलाकों में वारिश से थोड़ी राहत मिली थी, लेकिन मंगलवार सुबह उमस और गर्मी ने फिर दिक्कत बढ़ा दी। मंगलवार सुबह मॉर्निंग वॉक के लिए निकले लोग पसीने से तर नजर आए तो दफ्तर जा रहे लोग पसीना पोछते दिखे। गर्मी-उमस का यह दौर शुक्रवार तक जारी रहेगा और इसी रात को मौसम बदलेगा और अगले कुछ दिन तक झमाझम

वारिश के आसार हैं।

मंगलवार को दिनभर में कई बार ऐसा लगा कि दिल्ली में वारिश होगी लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। उल्टे आज दिनभर दिल्लीवासी उमस भरी भीषण गर्मी से परेशान रहे। सोमवार शाम के बाद हुई वारिश से लोगों को गर्मी से राहत मिलने के वजाय वातावरण में आर्द्रता के स्तर में इजाफा होने के कारण उमस और बढ़ गई। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार आज सुबह साढ़े आठ बजे तक 3.2 मिलीमीटर वारिश हुई थी। लोधी रोड इलाके में इस दौरान 1.7 मिलीमीटर

वारिश रिकार्ड की गई थी। अन्य इलाकों में वारिश नहीं हुई। मौसम विभाग के आंकड़े के अनुसार मंगलवार को दिल्ली का अधिकतम तापमान 37.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जो सामान्य से एक डिग्री अधिक था। यहा का न्यूनतम तापमान औसत से तीन डिग्री नीचे गिरकर 24.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। मौसम विभाग ने अपने पूर्वानुमान में कल का तापनाम 39 और 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस का आसपास बने रहने और कुछ एक इलाकों में वृंदावांदा होने की संभावना जताई है।

Rajasthan Patrika 01-July -2020

आज होगी शुरुआत

बुंदेलखंड के हर घर में पहुंचेगा नल से जल

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झांसी. मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ 30 जून को बुंदेलखंड से 'हर घर, नल से जल योजना' की शुरुआत करेंगे। 10,131 करोड़ की इस परियोजना से झांसी, ललितपुर और महोबा की 14 लाख आबादी तक नल का जल पहुंचेगा। केंद्र सरकार की जल जीवन मिशन अभियान के तहत बुंदेलखंड, विंध्याचल, इंसेफलाइटिस प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और आर्सेनिक व फ्लोराइड प्रभावित इलाकों में हर घर तक नल से जल पहुंचाने की योजना योजना है। केंद्र सरकार की इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना

को उत्तर प्रदेश में चार चरणों में लागू किया जाएगा। पहले चरण में बुंदेलखंड और विंध्य क्षेत्र के लिए 2185 करोड़ की परियोजना की शुरुआत होगी। जल जीवन मिशन अभियान के पहले चरण में बुंदेलखंड और विंध्याचल में अगले 2 साल के भीतर हर घर तक पीने का पानी पहुंचेगा। जल जीवन मिशन अभियान के तहत पहले उन क्षेत्रों को चुना गया है, जहां पीने के पानी का सबसे ज्यादा संकट है या जहां जलजनित बीमारियों का प्रकोप सबसे ज्यादा है। योजना के तहत सर्फेस वाटर और भूजल से पेयजल घरों तक पहुंचाया जाएगा।