

Telangana Today- 21- August-2021



As the Sri Ram Sagar Project has been receiving inflows from upstream, nearly 9,680 cusecs of water was released on Friday. The project has stored 88.112 TMCft water against its full capacity of 90.313 TMCft, according to officials.

Times of India- 21- August-2021

# Monitor glacier movement to save lives: Parl panel to govt

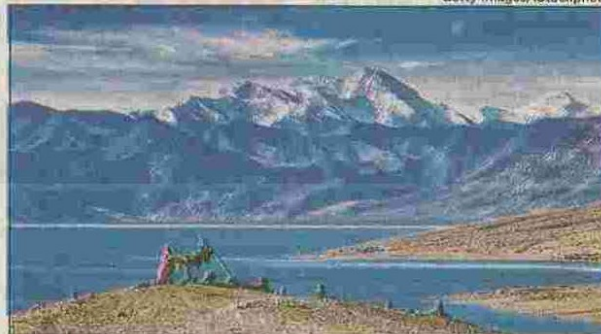
Vishwa.Mohan  
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Getty Images/iStockphoto

**New Delhi:** Noting the impact of climate change on glacier movement in the Indian Himalayan region, a parliamentary panel has asked the government to take suitable steps such as constant monitoring through setting up of early warning systems and various adaptation measures to save lives and properties from disastrous consequences of global warming in future.

The standing committee on water resources suggested that the government must make efforts to set up and widen network of high altitude meteorological and discharge stations equipped with modern technology including 'synthetic aperture radar' imagery to detect changes in waterbodies, including new lake formations, glaciers, glacial lakes and watersheds in the region.

The panel's report, tabled in the Parliament early this



SERENE TO DISASTROUS IN MOMENTS?

month, assumes significance in view of the recent report of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that projected how snow-covered areas and snow volumes will decrease in the Himalayan region during the 21st century due to rising global average temperature, leading to extreme weather events and disruption in water cycle.

"Rising temperature and precipitation can increase the occurrence of glacial

lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and landslides over moraine-dammed lakes," said the IPCC, in its report on August 9, predicting that the snow-line elevations will rise and glacier mass is likely to decline, causing disastrous events in the region.

The committee, headed by BJP Lok Sabha MP Sanjay Jaiswal, noted that disasters like flash floods and landslides are "expected to become more common in future due to climate change".

## Poor spell

FE BUREAU

## Monsoon rains lose pace in August

Seasonal showers have lost steam in August, having recorded a 28% deficit so far this month. While water reserves at the All-India level remained just shy of the normal 10-year average, four out of five regions (barring the southern belt) had lower reserves than the benchmark levels. However, thanks to good rainfall earlier in the season, crop sowing was down by only 2% y-o-y till August 13.

## Monsoon rainfall

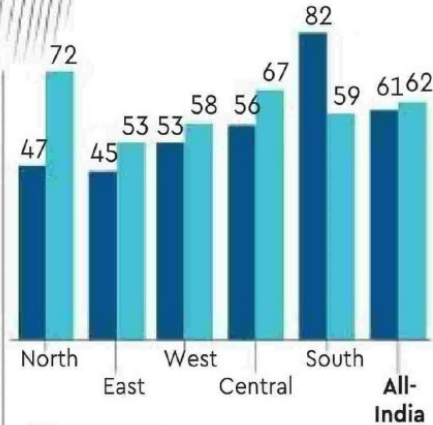
(June 1-Aug 20,  
% chg from LPA)



Source: IMD

## Reservoir level

■ Aug 19, 2021  
■ Normal level<sup>^</sup>  
(% of capacity)

<sup>^</sup>10-yr average;

Source: Central Water Commission

Deccan Chronicle- 21- August-2021

# Hyderabad gets 'Water Plus' city certification from Union ministry

MADDY DEEKSHITH | DC  
HYDERABAD, AUG. 20

Union ministry of housing and urban affairs on Friday certified Hyderabad as 'Water Plus' city, making it the first urban local body in Telangana to achieve this categorisation. This has happened after Hyderabad city got cent percent marks in all nine indicators stipulated by the centre.

The union ministry has given 50 marks for safe discharge of sewage or septage (faecal sludge) and septage from community and public toilets, apart from household latrines. It has given 20 marks for safe cleaning of sewer and septic tanks through mechanised equipment, availability of personal protective equipment and safety equipment in case manual intervention is

unavoidable; 10 marks for sufficient de-sludging vehicles and jetting machines for cleaning septic tanks, soak pits and sewers in the city; 50 marks for adequate treatment capacity of sewage treatment plants (STPs) and operational efficiency; 15 marks for re-use of treated water; 30 marks for length of well maintained municipal drains receiving sullage, linked with each other and leading to STPs, placing bar screens, and trash arresters at strategic locations; 40 marks for 100 percent operations and maintenance of sewer networks and STPs; 15 marks for complaint mechanism available for choked sewers, leakage of sewage, water logging, septic tank cleaning, uncovered manholes, drain cleaning, maintenance of logs,

complaint redressal status, and 20 marks for responsible sanitation authority and sanitation response unit, as per the ministry's guidelines. Based on these criteria, surveys had been carried out at 79 locations within Hyderabad city. Water plus certification comes as a credit for state capital after certification of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) as ODF++. The certification is all because of efforts made by Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWS&SB), which maintains 25 STPs. Additionally, there are three more STPs maintained by Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA). The water in all these STPs is maintained to a satisfactory level before discharging the

treated waste. Water plus certification is awarded after a corporation ensures minimum 25 percent reuse of treated water in existing STPs for various purposes.

The treated STP water in Hyderabad is being reused in parks, construction of roads, public toilets, agriculture, cleaning activities and utilisation for agriculture needs downstream of River Musi. Under Swachh Bharat Mission launched in 2014, certifications are awarded to cities based on different levels, ranging from Open Defecation Free (ODF), ODF+, ODF++ and Water Plus. ODF ensures 100 percent accessibility of toilet facilities to everyone. ODF+ is for proper maintenance of toilets by ensuring basic facilities like water and cleanliness by connecting them to sewer networks.



Business Line- 21- August-2021

# Netafim launches portable drip irrigation kit for small farmers

## OUR BUREAU

Bengaluru, August 20

Targeting small farmers, Netafim India, a smart irrigation solution provider, has unveiled a portable drip irrigation kit that's easy to install and comes at an affordable price.

The portable drip kit in a box is designed for small farmers with farmland up to one acre and it can be installed without additional labour. Priced ₹21,000-25,000, the kit is available across the country through Netafim's dealer network and is suitable for all types of crop varieties including vegetables, cucurbits, banana and papaya among others, officials said. Through this portable drip kit, Netafim aims to cover 10,000 hectares of land under irrigation and reach



25,000 farmers in the upcoming year. In Karnataka, the company intends to reach additional five per cent of the farmer community and cover around 1,500 hectares of the marginal farmland under drip irrigation.

### Unique features

The key component of the kit is FlexNet, a leak-proof flexible mainline and manifold piping solution that offers precise water delivery solution and in-

creases water savings as well as improves crop performance potential through enhanced system performance.

Netafim said the installation of drip kit reduces weeding and muddy spots, thanks to perfect sealing between the patented outlets and the pipe.

"We understand that most farmers in India hold fragmented land pieces smaller than one acre. Such conditions make crop cultivation a daunting and challenging task for them. The debut of Portable Drip Kit will help marginal farmers for improved yield potential and productivity, while reducing costs, labour and bring efficiency to water use," said Randhir Chauhan, Managing Director, Netafim India, in a statement.

The Hindu- 21- August-2021

# The rumbling hills of Himachal Pradesh

In a State where hydro power projects, dams and construction activities are increasing, landslides too are becoming common. **Vikas Vasudeva** reports on the concerns of the people in the fragile Himalayan region



The landslide in Batseri village in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh on July 25 destroyed a bridge on the Baspa river. (Below): Several youth from the district hold a meeting at Kalpa to voice their concerns to the authorities over the new hydel power projects coming up in and around the district. • V.V. KRISHNAN



## The Hindu- 21- August-2021



vernment to review its policy on hydro power projects. "These incidents are a wake-up call for us. The dams and hydro power projects have brought prosperity to the region, but they have also brought suffering. During the construction of these power projects and dams, the use of rock blasting and heavy machinery in construction sites, besides tree felling, have damaged the fragile hills," he says.

Om Prakash, who has been working at a tourist camping site in Batsari since the late 1990s, says landslides used to occur earlier as well but their number and intensity have increased in recent times. "For the tourism sector to flourish here, road connectivity is key, but I feel that converting single roads into double lanes and more is not a good idea. When roads are constructed, debris is thrown into the valley and falls into the rivers. The government should focus on the maintenance of existing roads instead of opting for unregulated development. Scientific disposal of debris is very important," he says.

These are not mere observations of residents. In its 2012 State Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change, Himachal Pradesh's Department of Environment, Science and Technology had pointed out that deforestation, landslides, land degradation, desertification and Glacier Lake Outbursts Floods are some of the common but critical environmental issues in the Himalayan region. The environment is facing major challenges given the escalation of such issues due to changes in the atmosphere and interferences by man, it said.

"Himachal Pradesh, though a small Himalayan State, is nevertheless playing a very crucial role in sustaining the livelihoods of downstream areas. The conservation, sustenance of these ecologically fragile regions is the biggest challenge being faced at the moment which can get further aggravated due to financial constraints and limited resources... Therefore, it can be safely stated that climate change will manifest most in Himachal Pradesh," it noted.

The report also stated that warming, erratic rainfall and rainfall changes, floods, and change in precipitation patterns are commonly observed events or

are likely to occur in the region.

### In a state of denial

Urni, a tiny village along National Highway 5 in Kinnaur district, witnessed a major landslide in 2014 which resulted in the erosion of several bighas of agricultural land and cracks in many houses. Ramanand Negi, 77, of Urni village, says the signs of ecology degradation are clearly visible, yet successive governments have been in a state of denial. "The key problem is that the government is quick to declare landslides as natural disasters. But these are man-made disasters. In July 2014, a big portion of our village was destroyed and so were several acres of agricultural and horticultural land including the orchards of over 20 families. The livelihoods of people are at stake," he says. People now live in fear, he adds.

The government gave relief to the affected families, but they have been demanding compensation, Negi says. "The administration maintains that flood irrigation could have triggered the landslide, but we don't have any natural water sources here, so how can we use the method of flood irrigation? Our village is situated right above the intersection of the flushing tunnel, head race tunnel and two Adit tunnels of the 1091 MW Karcham Wangtoo project built on the Sutlej River (commissioned in 2010). These tunnels were constructed using heavy machinery and rock blasting. We used to feel the vibrations when the blasting was done," Negi says. He drops his head in despair as he points to the damaged portion of the hill slope.

Sita Ram, another resident, says he was a sub-contractor on the Karcham Wangtoo project. "During construction, blasting was done for digging tunnels in the mountain. Cracks developed as a result, and the soil got eroded. Later, when heavy rain struck the region, there were landslips," he says.

Manshi Asher, an environmentalist associated with the Himdhara Environ-

ment Research and Action Collective, an advocacy and research group working on issues of environmental justice and forest rights in the Himalayan region, says the climate crisis has exacerbated the frequency and intensity of disasters over the past few decades. "But the most critical factor that gets hidden behind the label of 'natural calamities' is the kind of development model that we have adopted. It has led to deforestation, increased erosion and slope destabilisation which not just trigger more disasters but multiply the damage caused. The State Disaster Management Authority report on Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment 2015 stated that 90% of the State is in the high-risk zone. Areas like Kinnaur, Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti are particularly sensitive. Yet, the focus of policymakers and government departments is on management rather than prevention," she says.

The State's 2015 Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment report, which Asher refers to, reads, "Hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh are vulnerable to landslides due to geological, meteorological and anthropogenic factors. Several devastating landslides have occurred in Himachal Pradesh... The hydro-meteorological conditions and fragile structural fabric of geological strata of Himachal Pradesh increase the possibility of landslides. Anthropogenic factors such as removal of vegetation cover, overloading of slopes by debris also contribute to a great extent. Development activities like construction of roads, tunnels and excavation for hydro projects have further accentuated the problem." The report was prepared by the Disaster Management Cell of the Department of Revenue.

It adds: "Most of the area under... Himachal Pradesh is under threat of landslides. It is the topographical profile of the state and the extreme climatic conditions which makes it susceptible to landslides. Hazard risk map of the state depicts that the area of the state falling

under the three categories of hazard proneness viz. low, medium and high hazard. Most of the area under... Himachal Pradesh is under high hazard."

There are 932 hydropower projects in Himachal Pradesh, which include mini, small, large, and mega projects. Most of these projects are in Kinnaur, Chamba and Shimla districts. Asher says there is plenty of evidence on how these calamities are not natural but such evidence is not fed into policy decisions. This is why governments continue pushing for more hydro power projects and four-lane highways, she says.

### Protests against projects

Several residents of the tribal districts are now up in arms against the setting up of new power projects. Many assert that the projects severely impact the fragile mountain slopes and cause significant loss to life and property. As Kinnaur continues to bear the brunt of catastrophes, a group of youngsters at Kalpa gathered for a meeting on August 10 to craft a strategy to intensify their State-wide campaign of creating awareness against the setting up of new hydro power projects in the district.

"There should be a ban on such projects. Already substantial damage to the fragile ecology is visible, yet the government in the name of national interest is continuing to play with the lives and livelihood of locals. Today, we have gathered here to discuss the proposed construction of the Jangti Ponari hydroelectric project plant of 804 MW capacity near Jangti village. This project, to be built by SJVN, will impact people and natural resources of at least six panchayats – Spillow, Kanan, Moorang, Jangti, Akpa and Rangar. Our purpose is to create awareness in all the villages about this upcoming project and others as well. Any decision on the commissioning of a project should be based on discussions with the gram sabhas," says Sunder Negi, a member of the group.

Negi says the group got in touch with youth clubs of different villages. Through regular meetings, they are conveying the villages of the "ill-effects of power projects". He believes that people should be aware about the impacts of such projects on water, forest and land and should come forward to speak up their mind "before it's too late".

The Jangti Ponari hydroelectric project envisages the construction of a concrete gravity dam of 48-metres high from the level of the riverbed across the river Sutlej near Jangti village and an underground powerhouse on the right bank upstream of Tehsil boundary (Kashang Nallah). It proposes to excavate a circular-shaped head race tunnel of 9.40-m wide and 12-kilometres long using tunnel boring machine. The tentative land requirement for the project is 295.93 ha out of which 270.43 ha

is forest land and 25.5 ha private land. The construction of the dam will result in the submergence of about 156.2917 ha of land of which 143.2093 ha is forest land and 13.0824 ha private land.

Abhishek Wazir, 25, of Moorang village says this is a "fight to save 'Zangti' (golden water) of Sutlej River."

Dinesh Negi, 32, from Kanan village, remarks that this is more than that; it is a fight for survival. "The indigenous pine nuts (chilgoza) trees are under threat here. As transmission lines of hydro projects pass through forests, trees are cut. This impacts not only the environment but our livelihoods too," he says.

"We have to save Kinnaur at any cost, and so we are mobilising the youth. We will make it a mass movement," says Bharat Bhushan, 35, of Kalpa.

Jiya Negi, a Kinnaur-based environmentalist and activist, says the entire stretch of the Sutlej is filled with debris that is thrown into the river from construction sites of power projects, dams and roads. No one, he says, bothers to ensure the scientific disposal of debris.

Deputy Commissioner (Kinnaur) Abid Hussain Sadiq says the administration is always there to look into the concerns of people. "The decision to set up power projects is taken in national interest, but at the same time there's no doubt that the concerns of people are to be understood and addressed. A balance has to be struck between national interest and the concerns of the local people. We are always willing to work towards that," he says.

A power sector expert and head of the Jangti Ponari hydroelectric project, Roshan Negi, asserts that the construction of tunnels does not damage the ecology as the work is done in a scientific manner. "All the necessary precautions are taken while we construct tunnels. If the environment was at risk of damage, the Government of India would have not allowed the setting up of these projects. However, I believe that there should always be a consensus with the locals before setting up a project. The projects that have been set up and the allied activities have given a boost to the local economy and infrastructure. They have benefited the residents over the years," he says.

All these explanations don't make much sense to Devi. She doesn't know why, but she knows that landslides in the Sangla Valley have been increasing over the years. "For some 30 years it used to snow heavily in this area, but in recent years I have seen more rain than snow. At the same time, many dams and roads have come up and landslides have become common. Our rivers are turning muddy as they carry debris. The government must take steps to preserve our mountains. Development is welcome, but not at the cost of human lives," she says.

It was a relatively warm monsoon afternoon on July 25 when Arjun Devi, 65, was sitting outside her house, legs stretched out. Her house is located in the middle of an apple orchard in Batsari village in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. It was a picture of calm and quiet when suddenly, Devi sprang up in alarm hearing a rumbling noise. She hurried upstairs. From her rooftop she watched transfixed as boulders came rolling down from the steep hill-top at great speed, not too far from her house. They crashed into a mini-bus on Sangla-Chitkul road, killing nine people, all tourists, Devi learned later. The boulders severely damaged the Sangla-Chitkul and Sangla-Batsari link roads. They destroyed a bridge on Baspa river, on the banks of which Batsari is located. Several mature trees that got in their way fell like ninepins. All this happened in just a few minutes.

"I have never seen such a horrific scene in my life," says Devi. "The previous day too, some stones fell down the hill, but July 25 was different. When I heard the loud noise and went to the rooftop, I saw huge rocks come thundering down. They fell some distance away from my house. Only when they stopped falling did I have a sigh of relief."

This wasn't a one-time calamity. Nature unleashed its fury again on August 11 in Kinnaur, this time in Nigulsari village. Twenty-eight people lost their lives that day when a State transport bus, a truck, and three small vehicles were completely damaged after they were hit by boulders and mud on National Highway 5. Such was the force of the landslide that the bus rolled down several feet towards the Sutlej river, along with the debris.

The residents of Kinnaur are scared, angry and frustrated. Such incidents are becoming common, they say, thanks to the development model adopted by successive governments. Reports urging a rethink of the development model are frequently brought out but they lead to little change. The beautiful Himalayan region is only becoming more fragile and susceptible to disasters, they say.

### A double-edged sword

In the last two months alone, several landslides have been reported in Himachal Pradesh, especially in the tribal districts of Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur which have seen incessant rains. From June 13 to August 12, as many as 248 people lost their lives in various incidents relating to heavy rains. Chief Minister Jai Ram Thakur, who visited Nigulsari to oversee the rescue work after the incident, said the State government would conduct a geological survey of the area.

Jai Vijender Negi, 45, an orchardist at Batsari, says development has become a double-edged sword. He urges the go-



New Indian Express- 21- August-2021

# City has enough water for 8 months: PWD

Combined storage of five reservoirs stands at 8.5 TMC; Chennai to also receive full quota of Krishna water

KV NAVYA @ Chennai

WITH more than 1.75 TMC of Krishna water released from Andhra Pradesh into Tamil Nadu, and the city's reservoirs brimming, there is sufficient water to quench Chennai's thirst for at least eight months, confirmed public works department (PWD) officials.

On Friday, more than a couple of months since the heavy rains stopped, the five storage levels together had a water storage level of 8.5 TMC. The combined water level of these reservoirs at the same time last year was only 4.3 TMC. The adequate water supply has also ensured that very little water is procured from the desalination plants in the city. Apart from the reservoirs and desalination plants, 1.75 TMC of Krishna water was released and the



A view of the Poondi lake in Tiruvallur district | SHIBA PRASAD SAHU

number is expected to touch 3 TMC in a couple more months.

The Kandaleru reservoir in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, which augments the drinking water supply to Chen-

nai, had attained a record storage of 52.94 tmcft for the first time (in April 2020) since the launch of the Telugu Ganga Canal System in 1996. This effectively meant that the city will

## Easing water woes

Reservoirs	Current storage	Full capacity
Chembarambakkam	2491 Mcft	3645 Mcft
Red Hills	2613 Mcft	3300 Mcft
Cholavaram	612 Mcft	1081 Mcft
Poondi	2256 Mcft	3231 Mcft
Thervoy Kandigai	486 Mcft	500 Mcft

receive its full quota of water from the neighbouring state.

Also, the reservoirs in Chennai had received copious amount of water inflow following heavy rains due to cyclones late last year. The Thervoy Kandigai reservoir, which was built exclusively to store drinking water for the city and inaugurated in November last year, reached its full capacity for the first time in October. Its storage

now stands at 486 mcft as against the total capacity of 500 mcft.

However, the department did not comment on increasing the water supply as promised earlier. As water pipelines have been laid in most of the added areas, the Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Public Works Department were planning to increase water supply to the city.

While about 810 MLD of water is being supplied to the city daily for domestic use, the requirement stands at 1,200 MLD, per day.

But, when asked about this, a senior official said, "Only if the supply is in deficit, there will not be a wastage. If water runs in taps all day, public might end up wasting the resource. There should always be a 20 to 30 per cent deficit."



Amar Ujala- 21- August-2021

# झीलों का शहर बनेगी राजधानी

दिल्ली जलबोर्ड ने तेजी से शुरु की कवायद, संजय वन झील की साफ-सफाई कराई

अमर उजाला व्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली जलबोर्ड ने राजधानी को झीलों का शहर बनाने की कवायद तेज की। जलबोर्ड ने दक्षिण दिल्ली स्थित संजय वन झील की सफाई की है और पानी की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए फ्लोटिंग राफ्ट्स तैनात किए हैं। इससे न केवल झील का सौंदर्यकरण होगा, बल्कि भूजल स्तर में भी सुधार होगा। अभी इस झील को पुनर्जीवित करने का पहला चरण पूरा हुआ है।

यह झील दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है, लेकिन दिल्ली जलबोर्ड झीलों के शहर परियोजना के तहत इसका कार्याकल्प कर रहा है। दरअसल, जलबोर्ड का इस वर्ष के अंत तक 50 स्थलों पर पानी की गुणवत्ता को पुनर्जीवित करने और उसमें उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने का लक्ष्य है। यह अधिकतर स्थल उसके अधीन नहीं हैं।

जलबोर्ड ने संजय वन झील के पानी से अतिरिक्त प्रदूषकों को निकालने के लिए हार्मोनल रूप से



संजय वन झील को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए लगाई गए पौधे। - अमर उजाला

उपचारित पौधों को रखने वाले फ्लोटिंग राफ्ट्स का सहारा लिया है। ये ऐसे पौधे होते हैं जो पानी के प्रदूषण को सोख लेते हैं। यह आर्टिफिशियल फ्लोटिंग वेटलैंड हरे पैचेज के रूप में पानी की सतह पर तैरते रहते हैं। यह प्रदूषण को सोखने की क्षमता रखते हैं और जल व वायु प्रदूषण कम करते हैं। ये बड़े पेड़-

पौधे की तरह हवा में घुले प्रदूषक तत्वों को सोखते हैं।

फ्लोटिंग वेटलैंड के पौधे अपना पोषण झील से लेते हैं। इस कारण झील के पानी की गुणवत्ता सुधरती है। उसकी दुर्गंध कम हो जाती है। ये पौधे नाइट्रेट और फास्फेट को बायोमास में बदल देते हैं। इनकी जड़ें फिल्टर की काम करती हैं। फ्लोटिंग वेटलैंड

पक्षियों और मछलियों के लिए आशियाना भी साबित होते हैं, इनमें पक्षी अंडे देते हैं। जलबोर्ड के अनुसार, संजय वन झील की तरह जाफरपुर कलां, नांगलोई, रजोकरी और सोनिया विहार के जलाशयों के पानी को भी साफ किया जाएगा। रानी खेड़ा गांव में एक झील को विकसित किया जा रहा है।



Dainik Bhaskar- 21- August-2021

राजस्थान में जल संकट का डर... क्योंकि आधा मानसून बीता, पर कई बांध खाली

# हमारी 1 करोड़ आबादी का पेयजल जिन बांधों पर निर्भर, वे 30% ही भरे

रघुमराज शर्मा | जयपुर

राजस्थान में अटक-अटककर चल रहे मानसून की वजह से जल संकट का खतरा मंडरा रहा है। क्योंकि हमारी करीब 1 करोड़ आबादी का पेयजल जिन बांधों से मिलता है, उनमें अभी तक करीब 30% पानी ही आया है। जबकि आधा मानसून गुजर चुका है। अकेले बीसलपुर बांध पर ही करीब एक करोड़ आबादी निर्भर है। इसमें अब तक सिर्फ 34.10% पानी आया है। इसीतरह जवाई बांध 12.01% व जाखम बांध सिर्फ 39.57% ही भर पाया है। इन दोनों बांधों पर लगभग 10 लाख आबादी निर्भर करती है। इसके अलावा अन्य छोटे-बड़े बांध भी पूरे साल लगभग 20 से 30 लाख लोगों की प्यास बुझाते हैं। मगर चिंता की बात ये है कि इनमें भी औसत से कम पानी आया है। ऐसे में जलदाय विभाग की चिंताएं बढ़ गई हैं। अब 10 सितंबर तक बारिश का इंतजार किया जाएगा, इसके बाद सर्दियों के लिए भी कंटीजेंसी प्लान बनाना होगा। बांधों के कमांड एरिया में खेती फसल की बुआई कर रोजी रोटी कमाने वाले लाखों किसान परिवारों पर भी संकट के बाद मंडराने लगे हैं। बता दें कि प्रदेश में 15 सितंबर तक मानसून सक्रिय रहता है।

**पिछले साल के मुकाबले अच्छी बारिश हुई, पर पर्याप्त नहीं है...**

प्रदेश में 22 बड़े, 256 मध्यम व छोटे और 449 कम भराव क्षमता के बांध हैं। सभी बांधों में कुल भराव क्षमता के 56.54 प्रतिशत तक पानी है। हालांकि 19 अगस्त 2020 को केवल 46.22 प्रतिशत पानी था। प्रदेश में मानसून आने से पहले 15 जून को 34.17 फीसदी पानी था। प्रदेश के कम भराव क्षमता वाले ज्यादातर बांध खाली हैं। आधा मानसून बीत जाने के बाद भी केवल 26 प्रतिशत पानी ही आया है। प्रदेश में कुल 727 बांध हैं, जिनमें से 279 अभी खाली हैं। 306 आंशिक रूप से और 120 पूर्ण रूप से भर चुके हैं। जबकि 22 बांधों के बारे में अभी जानकारी नहीं मिल पाई है।



बीसलपुर बांध

इससे जयपुर, टोंक, अजमेर समेत चार जिलों में आपूर्ति

करीब 90 लाख आबादी बीसलपुर पर ही निर्भर

बांध	कुल क्षमता	भर चुके	निर्भर आबादी	किताबत भरा
बीसलपुर	315.50	310.78	90 लाख	34.10%
जवाई बांध	18.67	3.94	6-7 लाख	12.01%
जाखम	31.00	20.00	2 लाख	39.57%

नोट : बांध भराव के आंकड़े आरएल मीटर में। इनके अलावा कई अन्य छोटे-बड़े बांधों पर भी प्रदेश की 20 से 30 लाख तक आबादी निर्भर है।

कुल बांध	727
खाली	279
ओवरफ्लो	120
आवक जारी	306

22 बांधों की विभाग के पास जानकारी नहीं

बारिश	होनी थी (मिमी)	हुई	कम/ज्यादा
प्रदेश	384.76	361.36	-5.6%
जयपुर	375.50	398.79	+6.2%

**बारिश-गर्मी का कॉकटेल**

**14 जिलों में मानसून फिर सक्रिय; 8 जगह खूब बारिश, चूरू समेत 5 जिलों में पारा 40° के पार**

जयपुर/दो हफ्ते का ब्रेक लेने के बाद प्रदेश में मानसून फिर सक्रिय हुआ है। बंगाल की खाड़ी में कम दबाव का क्षेत्र बनने से राज्य के दक्षिणी पूर्वी जिलों में मानसून एक्टिव हुआ। बीते 24 घंटे में उदयपुर, कोटा व भरतपुर संभाग के कुल 14 में से 8 जिलों में अच्छी बारिश हुई। बांसवाड़ा, कोटा, चित्तौड़, डूंगरपुर, झालावाड़, स.माधोपुर, सिरोंही, टोंक व उदयपुर में कई स्थानों पर जमकर बारिश हुई। इसके अलावा अन्य जिलों में हल्के से मध्यम दर्जे की बरसात रिकॉर्ड की गई है।

**बारिश के बाद कई जिलों में पारा 30 डिग्री से नीचे आया**

मानसून एक्टिव होते ही पूर्वी राजस्थान के कई जिलों में गर्मी से राहत मिली। यहां अधिकतम तापमान में 2-3 डिग्री तक गिरावट दर्ज हुई। राजधानी में दिन का तापमान 2 डिग्री गिरकर शुक्रवार को 35.1 डिग्री रहा। जबकि डबोक, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़, स.माधोपुर, धौलपुर और बूंदी में तापमान 30 डिग्री से नीचे रहा। वहीं, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में अभी भी गर्मी हावी है। श्रीगंगानगर, फलीदी, बीकानेर, चूरू और बाड़मेर में तापमान 40 डिग्री से ऊपर रहा।



भरतपुर

**आगे क्या? आज और कल भी भारी बारिश की चेतावनी**

मौसम विभाग ने शनिवार व रविवार को भरतपुर, धौलपुर, करौली, स.माधोपुर, अलवर, दोसा, जयपुर, झुंझुनूं और सीकर जिले में एक दो स्थानों पर भारी बारिश की चेतावनी दी है। इसके अलावा प्रदेश में पूर्व इलाकों में डेढ़ दर्जन जिलों में हल्की से मध्यम दर्जे की बारिश का अनुमान है। 23 अगस्त से 2 सितंबर तक मानसून फिर से कमजोर पड़ने से बारिश की गतिविधियों में कमी होने की संभावना है। उसके बाद फिर बारिश होगी।



Hindustan- 21- August-2021

धारचूला में काली नदी चेतावनी निशान के करीब पहुंची, बोल्टर गिरने से ऋषिकेश-बदरीनाथ हाईवे बाधित

# उत्तराखंड में भारी बारिश और भूस्खलन से 30 सड़कें बंद



हल्द्वानी/ऋषिकेश/देहरादून | हि.टी.

कुमाऊं में गुरुवार रात से हो रही भारी बारिश से पहाड़ों का जन-जीवन पटरी से उतर गया है। एनएच समेत 30 सड़कें बंद होने से सीमांत में रह रही हजारों की आबादी की दिक्कतें बढ़ गईं। धारचूला में काली नदी चेतावनी निशान के करीब पहुंच गई। जबकि, बागेश्वर के कांडा में मूसलाधार बारिश से एक मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया। मैदानी जिलों में भी बारिश से सड़कें और नालियां उफाना गईं।

वहीं ऋषिकेश तोताघाटी के पास मलबा गिरने से बदरीनाथ हाईवे एक बार फिर बाधित हो गया है। बारिश के कारण हाईवे पर चट्टान नीचे आ गई है। इससे वाहनों की आवाजाही रुक गई है। एनएच प्रशासन रास्ता साफ करने में जुट गया है। मौसम विभाग ने 24 अगस्त तक पूरे राज्य में भारी से भारी बारिश का ऑरेंज अलर्ट जारी किया है। पिथौरागढ़ जनपद के कई हिस्सों में पिछले 24 घंटे से बारिश हो रही है। चम्पावत में धौन-स्वाला के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में तीन स्थानों में बारिश के चलते पहाड़ी से भारी मात्रा में मलबा आ गया। धौन-स्वाला के बीच में एनएच साढ़े चार घंटे बंद रहने से सैकड़ों यात्री फंसे रहे। अल्मोड़ा जिले में बारिश के चलते अल्मोड़ा-रानीखेत राष्ट्रीय



शुक्रवार को भारी बारिश के बाद श्रीनगर मार्ग तोताघाटी में मलबा गिरने से रास्ता बाधित हो गया। इससे बड़ी संख्या में लोग फंसे रहे।

राजमार्ग में लक्ष्मेश्वर बाईपास के समीप भूस्खलन होने से कुछ घंटों तक ठप रहा। जबकि, बागेश्वर में बारिश से आठ आंतरिक सड़कें यातायात के लिए बंद हैं। ऋषिकेश-बदरीनाथ हाईवे शुक्रवार सुबह 11.30 बजे तोताघाटी में भारी मलबा व बोल्टर आने से बाधित हो गया है। हाईवे बाधित होने से प्रशासन ने भद्रकाली-नरेन्द्रनगर होकर यातायात डायवर्ट किया है।

बारिश के चलते लगातार मलबा गिर रहा है। जिससे मार्ग खुलने में समय लग सकता है। तोताघाटी में फंसे वाहनों को वापस लौटा दिया गया। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार गढ़वाल व कुमाऊं के सभी जिलों में बारिश का अनुमान है।

**24** अगस्त तक पूरे उत्तराखंड में भारी से भारी बारिश का ऑरेंज अलर्ट जारी

**04** घंटे तक सैकड़ों यात्री फंसे रहे चम्पावत में धौन-स्वाला के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में

**09** लाख से भी ज्यादा आबादी प्रभावित है बिहार के भागलपुर में बाढ़ के चलते

उत्तर प्रदेश



## दो दिन भारी बारिश का अलर्ट

लखनऊ। मौसम विभाग ने अगले दो दिन प्रदेश के पूर्वी व पश्चिमी इलाकों में भारी बारिश होने का अलर्ट जारी किया है। पश्चिमी अंचल में कहीं-कहीं भारी से बहुत भारी बारिश भी हो सकती है। शनिवार 21 अगस्त को बिजनौर, पीलीभीत और आसपास के इलाकों में एक या दो स्थानों पर भारी बारिश का अनुमान है जबकि देवरिया, कुशीनगर, सीतापुर, हरदोई, रामपुर, बरेली और आसपास भारी बारिश का अनुमान है।