

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

दिनांक: 26.09.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना / अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

अंजना
26.09.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रो. सु. सिंह
26/09/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

In Meeting

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट www.cwc.gov.in पर देखें।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 26.09.2019 in the following newspaper

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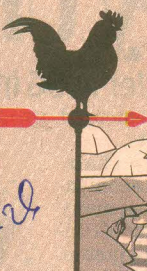
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Monsoon Watch

ET-28



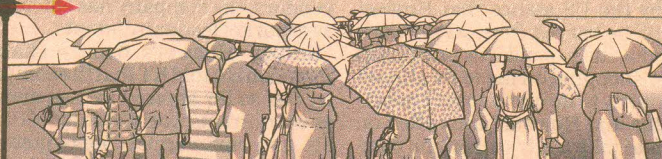
Monsoon has intensified in many parts of the country & delivered heavy showers

Total rainfall 24 hours up to Wednesday morning was **115% more than average**


Total seasonal rainfall since June 1 has been **5.8% above normal**

Rainfall in 81% of the country has been normal or higher this season

Global climatic conditions & ocean temperatures remain favourable for the monsoon



CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST





Rainfall activity is likely to intensify in Bihar, West Bengal and eastern UP for next few days

Most parts of Maharashtra and Konkan received double the normal rainfall in the past day

Heavy rain continues in Telangana and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh

Northern India, including Delhi, continues to get below-normal rainfall

Central India can expect heavy showers in the next couple of days

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Rain batters Hyderabad, sets 111-year record for 24 hours

Srinivasa Rao Apparasu

letters@hindustantimes.com

HYDERABAD: Record rains lashed the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Telangana for nearly 12 hours from Tuesday evening to Wednesday morning and disrupted normal life by inundating low-lying areas and causing traffic snarls.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) director (Hyderabad) Y K Reddy said Trimulgherry in Secunderabad Cantonment received the maximum 13.2 cm rainfall, which is the highest for a 24-hour period in September over the last 111 years. According to IMD data, 7.5 cm to 13.2 cm rainfall was recorded elsewhere in the twin cities.

According to the IMD, the previous highest rainfall in Hyderabad over a 24-hour period in September was 15.32 cm in 1908. "Usually, the rainfall in the month of September will be less as the monsoon season will conclude by the month-end. That



Auto-rickshaws are partially submerged in a flooded street after heavy rainfall in Hyderabad on Wednesday. AP

way, witnessing such a huge rainfall in this month is a rather unusual phenomenon," Reddy said.

Reddy said Hyderabad had received rainfall of this magnitude several times in the past. As per official records, the highest rainfall Hyderabad received in a span of 24 hours was 24 cm on August 25, 2000. It received 35.51 mm of rain in October 1916.

The heavy rains inundated

several roads and low-lying areas across the twin cities and caused traffic snarls including in upscale Banjara Hills, Jubilee Hills, and Madhapur.

The IMD has predicted more light to moderate thundershowers in the state. "There will... be moderate to heavy rainfall in many parts of Telangana," said IMD (Hyderabad) weather forecasting wing head Dr K Nagaratna.

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Monsoon leaves Haryana parched

Rohtak, with deficiency of 72%, is worst hit, followed by Panchkula

VIJAY MOHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, SEPTEMBER 25
As monsoon retreats for this year, it has left behind most parts of Haryana parched, with the overall rainfall in the state being 43 per cent below the long term average. The shortfall is 16 per cent and 11 per cent respectively for the neighbouring states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

From June 1 to September 25, Haryana received 251.4 mm rain against the normal of 440.7 mm for this period, according to data made available by the India Meteorological Department today. Himachal and Punjab received 638.2 mm and 411.5 mm respectively vis-à-vis the normal of 755.4 mm and 460.6 mm.

Rain has been below the long term average in all the 22 districts of Haryana. Rohtak, with a deficiency of 72 per cent is the worst hit followed by Panchkula (-66%), Fatehabad (-63%) and Panipat (-62%).



PUNJAB AND HIMACHAL ALSO BELOW AVERAGE

- From June 1 to September 25, Haryana received 251.4 mm rain against the normal of 440.7 mm for this period, according to data made available by IMD
- Himachal and Punjab received 638.2 mm and 411.5 mm respectively vis-à-vis the normal of 755.4 mm and 460.6 mm
- Rain has been below long term average in 22 Haryana districts

The shortfall ranged between -23 per cent to -57 per cent in 16 other districts. Sirsa, with a deficiency of -13 per cent and Yamunanagar with a deficiency of -19 per cent were two districts that were relatively better off than the rest.

The entire tribal belt in the

upper regions of Himachal Pradesh comprising the districts of Chamba, Kangra, Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur, that is the source of several rivers, as well as Solan and Sirmour in the southern part, witnessed deficient monsoon. Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur

remained the driest with a shortfall of -56 per cent and -55 per cent respectively. Only four districts, Kullu, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur received rains above the long term average, ranging from two to eight per cent.

While four districts in Punjab, Kapurthala, Bathinda, Patiala and Muktsar received excess rains ranging from 21 per cent to 119 per cent, with Kapurthala being the wettest, rains in Ludhiana and Rupnagar were above the average.

In eight districts, Moga, Barnala, Sangrur, Mansa, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Amritsar, the deficiency ranged between -26 per cent to -38 per cent while in five other districts, Gurdaspur, Faridkot, Tarn Taran, SAS Nagar and Fatehgarh Sahib it remained below the average.

Monsoon in the country as a whole is six per cent above the long term average.

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Intense showers pelt Pune

Downpours cause waterlogging, traffic snarls in city, suburbs

SHOUMAJIT BANERJEE

PUNE

The monsoon continued to bedevil commuters as intense showers lashed Pune city and district along with other parts of western Maharashtra in the past 48 hours.

Heavy downpours coupled with thunder from late on Monday and throughout Tuesday led to waterlogging and traffic snarls in a number of areas in the city and its suburbs.

According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), more rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms was expected in parts of the State on Thursday and the intensity was expected to reduce by the end of September 27.

The city's Shivajinagar area received more than 46 mm rainfall in a single hour during the intervening night between Monday and Tuesday. The area received another 87.3 mm rainfall between Tuesday and Wednesday, while the Pashan area received 71.8 mm rain-



Pedestrians waded through the waterlogged Bibvewadi-Kondhwa road on Wednesday after incessant rainfall in several parts of Pune. ■ MANDAR TANNU

fall during the same time.

"Despite the retreat of the monsoon at hand, there have been robust bouts of rain. The midnight showers of Monday and Tuesday are the result of a local instability generated by a rise in the daytime temperature," said Dr. Anupam Kashyapi, head, Weather & Air Pollution Monitoring Unit, IMD.

He said rising temperatures and high moisture levels during the day gave way for convective activities in the night, which led to heavy showers accompanied by

prolonged lightning.

People working in the Hinjewadi IT Park area had a nightmarish ride back home on Tuesday and Wednesday owing to tremendous waterlogging at the Sayaji pass, causing traffic to crawl.

Given the sheer intensity of rain, there were reports of trees toppling in some parts of the city.

Other parts of western Maharashtra, including some tehsils in Satara, Sangli and Ahmednagar districts, too, were hit by steady spells of rain.

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Rain-soaked Gujarat expects bumper peanut, cotton harvest

State has received over 125% of the season's rainfall till date

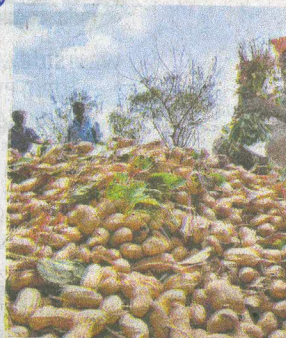
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
AHMEDABAD

Gujarat is expecting a bumper production of the cash crops groundnut and cotton, with the State having received more than 125% of the season's total rainfall. A total of 205 dams in the State are filled to 93.73% of their capacity.

According to the data provided by the State Emergency Operation Centre, the State has received 1,029.54 mm rainfall, almost 126.17 % of its average annual rainfall this season in a surplus monsoon after several years.

Kutch and South Gujarat received the maximum rainfall, 144.58% and 137.73% respectively. North Gujarat, however, received only 96.69% of the annual average rainfall, with the lowest rainfall recorded in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts at 89.1% and 89.28 % respectively.

Other districts like Patan,



Thanks to a favourable monsoon, a bumper groundnut harvest is likely.

Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad and Mahisagar have also received below-average rainfall this season, the data showed. Chhota Udepur in central Gujarat received the maximum rainfall for a district in the State, at 163.98 %, followed by Bharuch in the South at 161.08%.

The Narmada Water Resources and Water Supply Department said all 205 dams or reservoirs in the State are filled with 23,641.6

million cubic feet water as on September 25. Of these, nine dams have reached 100% of their capacity; 46 dams are 90% full, while 10 others are filled to 80% to 90% of their storage capacity.

The State's main water source, the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada, is 98.54 % full and is currently at a level of 138.25 m as against its full reservoir level of 138.68 m.

Meanwhile, the State government has decided to start online registration for the procurement of groundnut for 2019-20 under the Centre's Minimum Support Price scheme from October 1.

Civil Supply Minister Jayesh Radadiya said actual procurement would start after Diwali in 124 centers across the State under CCTV monitoring and foolproof arrangements for storage. This year, the MSP has been fixed at ₹5,090 per quintal.

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New IPCC report warns of dire threat to oceans

Increased temperatures, marine heatwaves, more frequent extreme El Niño and La Niña events likely

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

With representatives from nearly 200 countries at the United Nations Climate Summit underway in the United States, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the apex referee for scientific evidence on the impact of global warming – made public a special report on Wednesday that underlined the dire changes taking place in oceans, glaciers and ice-deposits on land and sea.

'Unprecedented'

"Over the 21st century, the ocean is projected to transition to unprecedented conditions with increased tem-

peratures, further ocean acidification, marine heatwaves and more frequent extreme El Niño and La Niña events," according to a summary of the report made available to policy-makers.

The report updates scientific literature available since 2015 – when the IPCC released its comprehensive 5th Assessment Report – and summarises the disastrous impacts of warming based on current projections of global greenhouse gas emissions.

"It is virtually certain that the global ocean has warmed unabated since 1970 and has taken up more than 90% of the excess heat



Disaster ahead: The report updates literature available since 2015 and summarises the impacts of warming. ■PTI

in the climate system (high confidence). Since 1993, the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled. Marine heatwaves have very likely

doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity," the report notes.

The Southern Ocean accounted for 35%-43% of the

total heat gain in the upper 2,000 m of global ocean between 1970 and 2017, and its share increased to 45%-62% between 2005 and 2017.

The 'Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate' was prepared following an IPCC Panel decision in 2016 to prepare three Special Reports and follows the Special Reports on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR1.5), and on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL).

Countries' commitment

The 1.5°C report was a key input used in negotiations at Katowice, Poland last year for countries to com-

mit themselves to capping global temperature rise to 1.5°C by the end of the century. "A major impact is in the Hindu Kush Himalayan Regions," said Anjal Prakash, a researcher at The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) School of Advanced Studies, and among those involved with the report.

"Floods will become more frequent and severe in the mountainous and downstream areas of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra river basins, because of an increase in extreme precipitation events. The severity of flood events is expected to more than double towards the end of the century," she added

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Oceans rising faster, ice melting more: Report

ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, 25 SEPTEMBER

Due to climate change, the world's oceans are getting warmer, rising higher, losing oxygen and becoming more acidic at an ever-faster pace and melting even more ice and snow, a grim international science assessment concludes.

But that's nothing compared to what Wednesday's special United Nations-affiliated oceans and ice report says is coming if global warming doesn't slow down: three feet of sea rise by the end of the century, many fewer fish, weakening ocean currents, even less snow and ice, stronger and wetter hurricanes and nastier El Nino weather systems.

"The oceans and the icy parts of the world are in big trouble and that means we're



International Panel for climate Change (IPCC) chairman Hoesung Lee with the special report on the ocean and cryosphere. AEP

all in big trouble too," said one of the report's lead authors, Michael Oppenheimer, professor of geosciences and international affairs at Princeton University. "The changes are accelerating."

These changes will not just hurt the 71 per cent of the

world covered by the oceans or the 10 per cent covered in ice and snow, but it will harm people, plants, animals, food, societies, infrastructure and the global economy, according to the special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

The oceans absorb more than 90% of the excess heat from carbon pollution in the air, as well as much of the carbon dioxide itself. The seas warm more slowly than the air but trap the heat longer with bigger side effects and the report links these waters with Earth's snow and ice, called the cryosphere, because their futures are interconnected.

"The world's oceans and cryosphere have been taking the heat for climate change for decades. The consequences for nature and humanity are sweeping and severe," said Ko Barrett, vice chair of the IPCC and a deputy assistant administrator for research at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

And for the first time, the international team of scientists is projecting that "some island nations are likely to

become uninhabitable due to climate-related ocean and cryosphere change."

"Climate change is already irreversible," French climate scientist Valrie Masson-Delmotte, a report lead author, said in a Wednesday news conference in Monaco.

"Due to the heat uptake in the ocean, we can't go back. But many of the worst-case projections in the report can still be avoided depending on how the world handles the emissions of heat-trapping gases, the report's authors said.

The IPCC increased its projected end-of-century sea level rise in the worst-case scenario by nearly four inches (10 centimeters) from its 2013 projections because of the increased recent melting of ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica.

The new report projects

that, under the business-as-usual scenario for carbon emissions, seas by the end of the century will rise between two feet (61 centimeters) and 43 inches (110 centimeters) with a most likely amount of 33 inches (84 centimeters). This is slightly less than the traditional 1 meter (39 inches) that scientists often use.

"Sea level continues to rise at an increasing rate," the report said. "Extreme sea level events that are historically rare (once per century in the recent past) are projected to occur frequently (at least once per year) at many locations by 2050."

And sea level will rise two to three times as much over the centuries to come if warming continues, so the world is looking at a "future that certainly looks completely different than what we currently have,"

said report co-author Hans-Otto Portner, a German climate scientist.

The Nobel Prize-winning IPCC requires nations meeting this week in Monaco to unanimously approve the report, and because of that the group's reports tend to show less sea level rise and smaller harms than other scientific studies, outside experts said.

"Like many of the past reports, this one is conservative in the projections, especially in how much ice can be lost in Greenland and Antarctica," said NASA oceanographer Josh Willis, who studies Greenland ice melt and wasn't part of the report.

"We're not done revising our sea level rise projections and we won't be for a while," Willis said people should be prepared for a rise in sea levels to be twice these IPCC projections.

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Sea levels rising faster, Indian cities at high flood risk: IPCC

Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Four Indian coastal cities — Kolkata, Mumbai, Surat and Chennai — will be severely threatened due to sea level rise while several others in the north India will be exposed to acute water crisis due to melting of Himalayan glaciers by the end of the century, a UN body on climate change hinted on Wednesday.

Sea levels, rising faster than ever before, are on course to rise one metre higher due to melting of ice in the business-as-usual scenario by 2100, severely affecting over 1.4 billion people globally, a special report on “oceans and

KOLKATA, MUMBAI, CHENNAI UNDER THREAT

➤ Sea levels are **rising faster** than previously thought

➤ **30-60cm** rise by 2100 nearly certain even if carbon emissions are sharply reduced, global warming limited to below 2°C

➤ **60-110cm** rise if emissions continue to increase

➤ If levels rise by **50cm**, **45 cities** with 5 lakh-plus residents will be flooded

➤ Kolkata, Mumbai, Surat, Chennai, New York under threat

➤ 1.4bn people will be hit by sea level rise, melting ice & glaciers



cryosphere” released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned on Wednesday.

Four Indian cities are among 45 such coastal port cities globally where even an increase of sea level by 50cm will lead to flooding. In fact,

the extreme sea level events that used to happen once a century in the past will occur every year by mid-century in many regions, increasing risks for many low-lying coastal cities and small islands.

► Continued on P 15

240m in Himalayan regions to be affected by changes

Vishwa.Mohan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Sounding alarm for urgent action to slow down the pace of global warming, an IPCC report released in Monaco on Wednesday said increasing warming of the oceans and accelerated sea level rise would lead to widespread death of marine life, leading to a seafood crisis and increasingly destructive cyclones.

Marine heatwaves have likely doubled in frequency between 1982 and 2016, the report said, warning that the pace of change was accelerating. The IPCC report warns that sea levels are rising faster than previously thought due to accelerating rates of ice melt. It said that sea levels would rise globally by around 30-60cm by the end of this century even if emissions of GHG are sharply reduced and global warming is limited to well below 2 degree Celsius.

NO ONE'S IMMUNE

HOW WARMING OCEANS, MELTING ICE MAY IMPACT YOU

- Flooding in coastal cities due to sea level rise
- Increase in tropical cyclone and rainfall due to warming of ocean
- Decrease in sea food due to acidification of ocean
- Reduced water availability due to melting glaciers, snow, ice and permafrost
- Coral bleaching due to increase in marine heatwaves, posing high risk to rocky shore ecosystems

WHAT CAN REDUCE RISK?

- Global effort to massively reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Adapting to change by building infrastructure that is climate resilient

JUST LIKE THAT AJIT NINAN



Climate change Arctic tourists

IPCC report co-author Anjal Prakash noted that around 240 million people of the entire Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) regions would be af-

ected due to changes in the cryosphere as it may affect the “world’s largest renewable supplies of fresh water.”

Full report on www.toi.in

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'No e-waste dismantling on riverbanks'

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal has directed the Uttar Pradesh government to ensure that there is no illegal dismantling of e-waste along the banks of the river Ramganga in Moradabad, while observing that it is an important tributary of the river Ganga.

A Bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel said that any dismantling or recycling had to be done in accordance with relevant hazardous waste management rules.

"Treatment, storage and disposal facilities must also be compliant with the rules. Such precautions of compliance of the rules are required by all handlers or recyclers of e-waste or hazardous waste throughout the country," the Bench said.

The green panel said that the directive has to be circulated to all authorities concerned by the Central Pollution Control Board.

During the hearing, the U.P. Chief Secretary also informed the tribunal that an action plan prepared will be executed in two stages. "In stage I, there will be temporary storage and in stage II permanent facility will be set up. Status report has been handed over during the hearing to the effect that temporary storage has been ensured and several steps taken for permanent disposal in TSDF at Amroha."

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'India should make two-bucket system compulsory'

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
NEW DELHI, 25 SEPTEMBER

Union minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Wednesday said India should consider making two-bucket system compulsory for garbage disposal, with one reserved for plastic waste.

Addressing a conclave on 'Circular Economy on Plastic Waste' organised by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Smriti Manch, the Union minister for Jal Shakti said proper segregation and recycling is

the only solution to the environmental risk posed by plastic waste. "The main challenge is segregation of plastic waste at source. Like Australia popularised the concept of the dual-flush system to conserve water, India should make the two-bucket system, with one bucket reserved for plastic waste, compulsory," Shekhawat said.

"In the US, each person uses 120 kg of plastic every year. It is 68 kg in Europe and around 40 kg in China. In India, only 11 kg of plastic is used

per person annually. Though our plastic 'consumption' is undoubtedly the lowest, our pollution (due to plastic) is the maximum," he said.

Shekhawat said the reasons were that "we have a huge population and until now, we lacked ways to recycle plastic properly."

The reason why India did not have a way of recycling plastic was the lack of awareness about pollution caused by plastic, he said, adding a massive awareness campaign has been started after the

clarion call given by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Plastic cannot be ignored completely, the Union Minister said while displaying a jacket made of recycled plastic and wool.

He said T-shirts of global sports brands, which are selling in the market for Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000, are made of recycled plastic. The minister also stressed on the importance of involving the intelligentsia, academia and youths to make such awareness campaigns successful.

'Drinking water quality in Delhi better than European standards'

PTI
NEW DELHI, 25 SEPTEMBER

Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on Wednesday said Delhi's water quality was better than European standards, a day after his Cabinet colleague Ram Vilas Paswan had raised questions about its potability.

"This must be his (Paswan's) personal opinion. A few months ago, we had checked water samples from 20 locations in Delhi. All were better than European standards," Shekhawat said at the sidelines of an event.

Shekhawat's reaction comes as boost to the AAP government in the national capital.

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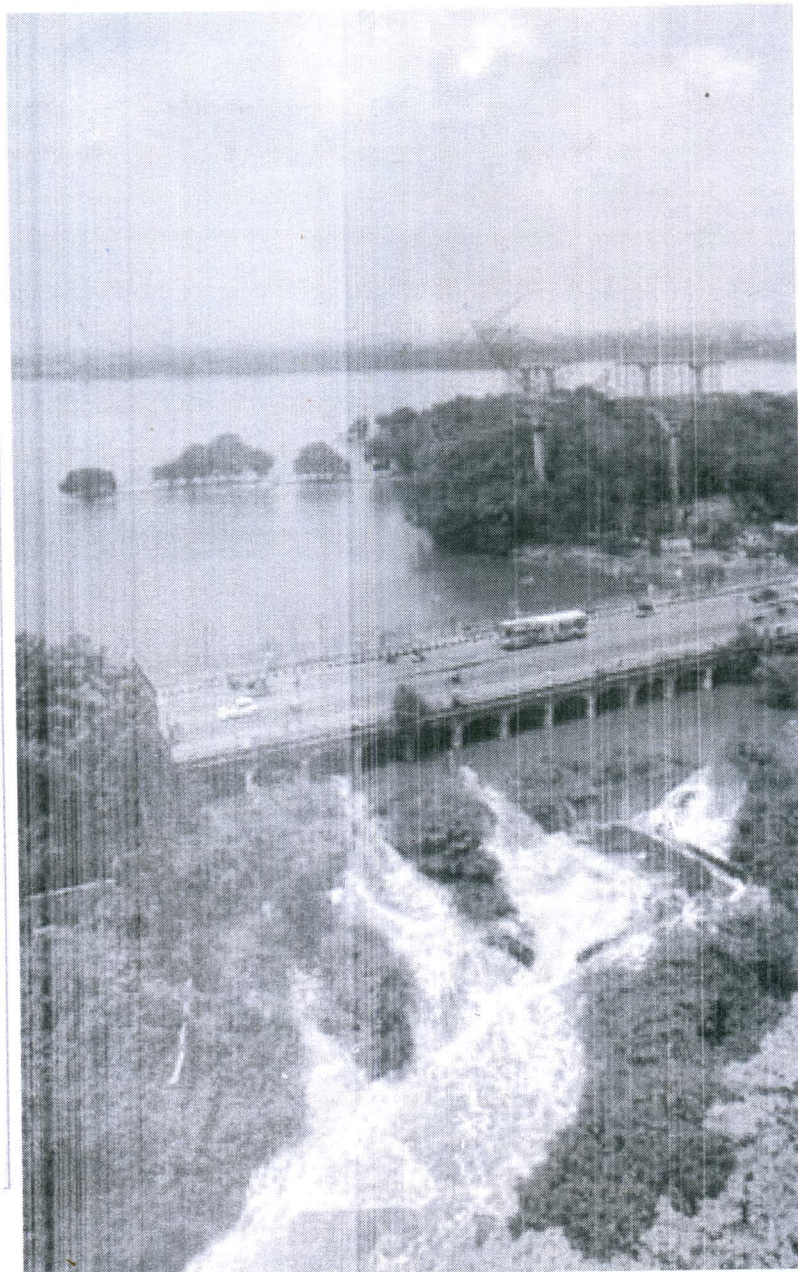
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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Pioneer, Delhi ✓



Water gushes out of the flood gates of historic Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad on Wednesday. Heavy downpour has thrown normal life out of gear in the city PTI

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Pioneer, Delhi ✓

Gujarat records 126% of season's rainfall, dams 94% full

Ahmedabad: Gujarat has received over 126 per cent of the average annual rainfall so far this monsoon, with the total 205 dams in the State filled to 93.73 per cent of their capacity, State officials said on Wednesday.

According to the data provided by the State Emergency Operation Centre, the state received 1,029.54 mm rainfall, almost 126.17 per cent of its average annual rainfall this season.

Kutch and south Gujarat regions received 144.58 per cent and 137.73 per cent rainfall respectively, the maximum in the state, the officials said.



North Gujarat districts, however, received only 96.69 per cent of annual average rainfall, with the lowest rainfall recorded in Banaskantha and

Mehsana districts at 89.10 and 89.28 percent respectively, it said.

Patan, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad and Mahisagar

are other districts that received below average rainfall this season, the data showed.

Chhota Udepur in central Gujarat received the maximum rainfall for a district in the state at 163.98 per cent, followed by Bharuch in south at 161.08 per cent.

The data showed that Saurashtra received 125.38 per cent of the average rainfall, with Jamnagar district in the region receiving the maximum 149.49 per cent rainfall, followed by Morbi at 139.54 per cent.

The Narmada Water Resources and Water Supply Department said that all the 205 dams or reservoirs in the

state are filled to 93.73 per cent of their capacity with 23,641.6 million cubic feet water. Of these, nine dams have reached 100 per cent of their capacity.

Forty six of these dams are 90 per cent full, while 10 others are filled around 80 to 90 per cent of their storage capacity. Fifteen dams in north Gujarat region are 61.23 per cent full.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is 98.54 per cent full at 9,321.52 million cubic feet water and is currently at a level of 138.25 metres as against its full reservoir level of 138.68 metres, the government said.

PTI

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Dainik Jagran,

बुंदेलखंड के परमार्थ को जल संरक्षण का पहला पुरस्कार

नई दिल्ली : बुंदेलखंड के परमार्थ समाजसेवी संस्थान को जल संरक्षण का पुरस्कार मिला है। विज्ञान भवन में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन (एनडब्ल्यूएमए) समारोह में यह पुरस्कार परमार्थ के सचिव संजय सिंह ने जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र शेखावत से ग्रहण किया। इसका चयन एनडब्ल्यूएमए के निदेशक जी अशोक कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी व जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के पूर्व सचिव शशि शेखर की अध्यक्षता वाली पांच सदस्यीय ज्यूरी ने किया था। (जासं)

CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURE

Wet Woes

DE-28

Too much of rains have spelt disaster for farmers in the country's soyabean bowl

MILIND GHATWAI

SEHORE (MP), SEPTEMBER 25

STANDING IN ankle-deep water engulfing his field, Kamal Singh Dhangar takes a wild shot at the likely yield from the soyabean crop that practically lies in ruins behind him.

"*Ek bora, do bora mushkil* (one bag, two bags with difficulty)," notes the 58-year old with a wry smile, minutes after a fresh spell of rains has lashed Guradiya Sirajuddin village in Ashta tehsil of Madhya Pradesh's (MP) Sehore district. While the same three-acre plot had given nearly 16 quintals of soyabean last year, Dhangar this time isn't sure he can even afford labourers to harvest the negligible produce staring in his face. He draws solace only from his not being alone. Most farmers in Guradiya Sirajuddin as well as neighbouring villages have reported widespread damage to their already matured standing crop.

Gulab Singh, who owns 10 acres not far from Dhangar's field, is ruing his decision to have taken an additional six acres of land on lease for cultivating soyabean and wheat this year. "I have paid the owner Rs 1.5 lakh. By now, this soyabean crop should have been ready for taking to Ashta *mandi* (agriculture produce market at the tehsil town, about 10 km away). But my *shauk* (expensive pursuit) has proved costly," remarks the 60-year-old, who, too, cannot enter his field without wading through water almost touching the knees.

Seated at the edge of his flooded field a few hundred meters away, Dev Singh, a sprightly octogenarian, cannot remember the year when the monsoon rains caused such late-stage havoc. "I may have been this big," he says, pointing to a man many decades younger to him.

Western MP, in which Sehore falls, has received 1,335.4 millimeters of average rainfall from June 1 to September 25, 58% more than the region's historical normal of 845.3 mm for this period. However, the real story lies in the month-wise figures. In June, the opening month of the southwest monsoon season, the rains were actually 25.6% below the long-period average. In July, they were 31.2% above average. That surplus rose to 63.6% in August, while a whopping 158% more so far this month, confirming Dev Singh's observation. Worse, there's little respite, with more rains predicted over the next few days.

The monsoon has taken its toll mainly on soyabean. According to the Union agriculture ministry's data, a total area of 113.449 lakh hectares (lh) has been planted under this leguminous oilseed in the current kharif season, with the bulk of it accounted for by MP (55.16 lh), Maharashtra (39.595 lh) and Rajasthan (10.608 lh). Within MP, the main soyabean-growing districts are Ujjain, Dewas, Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Sehore and Vidisha. The crop in low-lying areas is the one that has been worst affected.

"Farmers who had sown early-maturity (80-90 days duration) varieties such as JS 9560 and JS 2034 just after mid-June will take the biggest hit. Their crop would already have matured; the longer it remains in the field, the more the chances of the grain rotting. Also, these farmers will not be able to save this grain for using as seed next



(Below) Octogenarian farmer Dev Singh and (above) Kamal Singh Dhangar at his waterlogged soyabean field in Goradiya Sirajuddin village of Madhya Pradesh's Sehore district. Milind Ghatwai



year," admits V S Bhatia, director of the Indian Institute of Soyabean Research at Indore.

On the other hand, longer-duration varieties maturing in 95-105 days, like JS 20-69, NRC 86 and JS 97-52, are unlikely to suffer major yield loss, as their grain is not fully ripe yet for harvesting. Moreover, since the rains were poor in June, much of sowing anyway took place in July, thereby further reducing the likelihood of damage. "The vegetative growth and pod formation has been very good. As of now, the overall loss may be 10-15% and the areas where the crop is still good should compensate for those badly impacted," adds Bhatia.

The Soyabean Processors Association of India (SOPA), on August 30, reported that water-logging from continuous rains in MP had led to crop damage in "some low lying areas". But there was "no widespread and excessive damage" and any such reports were "either motivated or put forth without verification," the Indore-based association had said, based on its own quick crop survey assessment.

"Of course, there is damage to the crop in parts of MP, but I cannot at this moment tell how much. There is also too much unnecessary speculation in the market. At the same time, the Maharashtra crop is excellent," claims DN Pathak, executive director

of SOPA, which is planning to undertake a fresh survey whose report, though, will be ready only by October 10.

This relatively sanguine prognosis is countered by Kedar Sirohi, working president of the ruling Congress party's Kisan cell. According to him, almost 60% of the crop in the Malwa-Nimad-Bhopal belt that produces over three-fourths of MP's soyabean has been affected. Incessant rains and the black soils of Malwa-Nimad, which tend to hold water, have resulted in the plants not even growing to full height. The 90-day varieties have not merely matured, but the pods have even started to germinate.

Meanwhile, the average modal price of soyabean in the Ujjain *mandi* has risen from Rs 3,576 to Rs 3,970 per quintal since the start of this month. The current rates are above the minimum support price of Rs 3,710 declared by the Narendra Modi government for the 2019-20 kharif season.

But all this only cold comfort for Santosh Yadav, 38. He, like other farmers in Lachhrampura village in Ashta, is awaiting clear dry skies for a few days to salvage whatever is left of his crop. With the fields soggy and flooded, using combine harvesters is out of question. That could well mean harvesting labourers raising their rates from Rs 300 to Rs 500 per day. "I have borrowed money from a trader, which has to be repaid once my crop is harvested. Now, that it has nearly failed, he is likely to tell me to simply eat less," states Yadav half in jest.

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केंद्र पानी की खपत 20 फीसद घटाएगा

नई दिल्ली। केंद्र सरकार ने भावी जल संकट से निपटने के लिए जल संरक्षण की दिशा में काम करने के साथ-साथ पानी की खपत में 20 फीसद कटौती का लक्ष्य रखा है। केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने बुधवार को राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन पुरस्कार समारोह में कहा कि पानी का समझदारी से इस्तेमाल जरूरी है और इसके लिए इसे जनादोलन बनाना होगा।

शेखावत ने कहा कि जमीन पर मौजूद पानी हो या भूमिगत जल हो, दोनों का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग जरूरी है। मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन के तहत देश में जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने को आने वाले समय में पानी की खपत में 20 प्रतिशत की कमी लाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। उन्होंने जल संरक्षण एवं जल से जुड़े मुद्दों पर सराहनीय काम करने वाले 23 लोगों, संगठनों को पुरस्कृत किया।

(वि.सं.)

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अब बांधों पर खतरा

पिछले दिनों राजस्थान के कोटा और मध्यप्रदेश में आई बाढ़ के बाद बांधों से छोड़े गए पानी की आवक बढ़ने से अब प्रदेश में बांधों की सुरक्षा पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं। करीब 60 से 65 साल पुराने इन बांधों की मरम्मत और रखरखाव पर पिछले सालों में ठोस काम नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस बार हुई अतिवृष्टि ने बता दिया है कि मौसम के बदलाव को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। कोटा बैराज की ही बात करें तो इसके सभी गेट पहले 1996 में खोले गए थे। इसके तेरह साल बाद ऐसे भयावह हालात सामने आए हैं। बारिश का ट्रेंड लगातार बदल रहा है। पिछले दिनों जिस तरह के हालात का सामना किया, उसके बाद बांधों की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ इनकी भराव क्षमता बढ़ाने पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। चम्बल नदी पर बने चारों बांधों की सिक्योरिटी ऑडिट भी करानी चाहिए, ताकि भावी खतरों का पहले से ही आकलन कर उनसे निपटा जा सके। कोटा में चंबल में आए उफान के कारण हजारों लोगों को विस्थापित होना पड़ा।

चंबल नदी पर चार बांध मध्यप्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में गांधी सागर, राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ में राणाप्रताप सागर, बूंदी में जवाहर सागर और कोटा में कोटा बैराज हैं। इनमें सबसे बड़ा जलग्रहण क्षेत्र गांधी सागर बांध का है। गांधी सागर के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन दशकों में काफी अतिक्रमण भी हुए हैं, जिससे हर बार पानी का उतना प्रवाह नहीं हो पाता है। इसके अलावा जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में ही अनेक एनीकट बना दिए। इसके बावजूद इस साल गांधी सागर छलकता ही रहा। ऐसे हालात आने वाले वर्षों में कभी भी बन सकते हैं। ऐसे में बांधों की सुरक्षा दोनों ही राज्य सरकारों की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। कोटा बैराज की ही बात की जाए तो यहां नाममात्र का रखरखाव होता रहा है। सरकारों से बजट भी नहीं मिलता। बांधों की गहराई भी बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है। चंबल नदी दोनों ही राज्यों की संयुक्त जल परियोजना है। ऐसे में बांधों की सुरक्षा पर भी दोनों ही सरकारों को विचार करना चाहिए।

नर्मदा कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट सांचौर में जल संरक्षण के लिए पहला पुरस्कार

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जल संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए राजस्थान को तीन श्रेणियों में मिला सम्मान

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नई दिल्ली. जल संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए राजस्थान को तीन श्रेणियों में राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन सम्मान मिला है। इसमें जल संरक्षण के लिए नर्मदा कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट सांचौर के लिए प्रथम और इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना बीकानेर में जल उपयोग की क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए द्वितीय पुरस्कार मिला है। इसके अलावा पाली और नागौर जनपद में पानी की मांग और आपूर्ति अभियान के तहत अंबुजा सीमेंट फाउंडेशन को द्वितीय सम्मान मिला है। बुधवार को केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने

राजस्थान सहित, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना आदि राज्यों को जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे बेहतर कार्य के लिए अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में सम्मानित किया। इस अवसर पर शेखावत ने राज्य सरकारों और निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा जल संरक्षण को लेकर किए जा रहे कार्यों की सराहना की। उन्होंने कहा कि पानी का उपयोग विविध तरीकों से किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिल सके। उन्होंने कहा कि जल को सुरक्षित और संरक्षित करने का अभियान सरकार ने शुरू किया है और जब आज कई देश पानी की किल्लत से जूझ रहे हैं वहीं भारत के

इस अभियान की सराहना होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय जल सम्मान देने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह है कि लोगों में जल संरक्षण को लेकर चेतना बढ़े। राजस्थान जल संसाधन विभाग के मुख्य सचिव नवीन महाजन ने सम्मान लेने के बाद कहा कि पूरा राजस्थान गौरवान्वित है कि जल संरक्षण की दिशा में राज्य बेहतर काम कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि राजस्थान में जल संरक्षण की परंपरा पुरानी रही है। महाजन ने औद्योगिक इकाइयों से अपने सीएसआर (कॉरपोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी) फंड को जल संबंधी परियोजनाओं में खर्च करने की अपील भी की।

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)

The Statesman (New Delhi)

The Times of India (New Delhi)

The Indian Express (New Delhi)

The Hindu (Delhi)

Pioneer (Delhi)

राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)

☐ Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

☐ Deccan Chronicle

☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)

☐ Business Standard (New Delhi)

☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)

☐ Financial Express

☐ दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)

☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)

☐ नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)

☐ पंजाब केंसरी (दिल्ली)

☐ राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)

☐ दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)

☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)

☐ अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)

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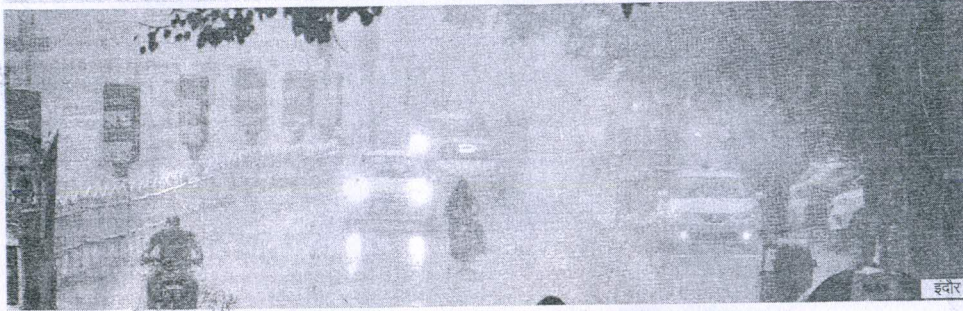
बेरहम मानसून: फिर उफने नदी नाले, जहां बाढ़ नहीं आई वहां भी लगातार बारिश से फसलें बर्बाद थमते-थमते फिर जम गए बादल, अभी कुछ दिन राहत नहीं

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भोपाल. प्रदेश के कई हिस्सों में कहर बरपाने के बाद पिछले कुछ दिनों से संकेत मिले थे कि मानसून अब कुछ राहत देगा, लेकिन बुधवार को बादल फिर बरस पड़े। मालवा-निमाड़ से लेकर मध्यक्षेत्र, चंबल और महाकौशल तक के कई जिलों में तेज बारिश के हालात बने।

प्रदेश में कोई भी मानसूनी सिस्टम सक्रिय नहीं है, लेकिन लोकल स्तर पर बन रहे सिस्टम से यह बारिश हो रही है। भोपाल में सुबह से शाम तक करीब 15 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गई। मौसम विभाग का कहना है कि मानसून की विदाई अक्टूबर के पहले सप्ताह के बाद हो सकती है। मौसम विज्ञानी योगेश श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि इस समय नमी अधिक है। इसके कारण लोकल सिस्टम से बारिश हो रही है। यह सिलसिला अभी जारी रहेगा। बुधवार को शहर का अधिकतम तापमान 29.3 और न्यूनतम 23 डिग्री से. रहा है। मानसून की अंतिम से प्रदेश के किसानों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। जिन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नहीं आई, वहां भी लगातार बारिश की वजह से खेतों में फसल खराब हो गई है। सोयाबीन को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है।

मालवा-निमाड़, चंबल, मध्यक्षेत्र, महाकौशल में कई जगह हुई झमाझम



इंदौर

मौसम विशेषज्ञ वर्षा योग पर किसने क्या कहा > ज्योतिष शास्त्र

बड़ी मात्रा में आ रही नमी, इसलिए हो रही बारिश

प्रदेश के कई हिस्सों में इन दिनों भी बारिश का क्रम चल रहा है। प्रदेश में फिलहाल कोई सिस्टम सक्रिय नहीं है, लेकिन आसपास बन रहे कुछ सिस्टम के कारण बड़ी मात्रा में नमी प्रवेश कर रही है, जिससे लोकल सिस्टम के कारण बारिश हो रही है, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर इन सिस्टमों के प्रभाव के कारण भी बारिश की गतिविधियां चल

रही हैं। मौसम विज्ञानी योगेश श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि इस समय साउथ वेस्ट राजस्थान में एक ऊपरी हवा का चक्रवात बना है। इसी प्रकार इंडियन कर्नाटक से तेलंगाना के बीच भी एक ऊपरी हवा का चक्रवात है। इन सिस्टमों के कारण बड़ी मात्रा में प्रदेश में नमी का प्रवेश हो रहा है और यही बारिश करा रही है।

नवरात्र में भी कष्टकारी नहीं, मनोहारी होगी बारिश

मौसम विज्ञानियों के साथ पत्रिका ने ज्योतिषाचार्यों से भी चर्चा की। उनके अनुसार बारिश के कुल आठ नक्षत्र होते हैं। इसमें अमी सातवें नक्षत्र में वर्षा चल रही है। बारिश का आखिरी नक्षत्र (हस्त) 28 सितम्बर से 11 अक्टूबर तक रहेगा। इस दौरान खंडवृष्टि की स्थिति बनेगी। ज्योतिष मठ संस्थान के प. विनोद गौतम ने बताया कि आर्द्रा से लेकर

हस्त तक कुल आठ नक्षत्र बारिश के माने गए हैं। हर नक्षत्र 15 दिन का होता है। इस तरह वर्षाकाल चार माह का माना गया है। अभी वर्षा उत्तरा फाल्गुनी नक्षत्र में चल रही है। 28 सितम्बर से वर्षा का प्रवेश हस्त नक्षत्र में होगा। इस नक्षत्र में खंडवृष्टि की स्थिति बनेगी और यह कष्टकारी न होकर मनोहारी रहेगी। नवरात्र में भी नवमी, दशमी पर वर्षा योग बनेंगे।

कहां कैसे हालात

छिंदवाड़ा

सुबह से आसमान में छाप बादल आखिर साढ़े नौ बजे के आसपास बरस पड़े। अचानक एक घंटे तक हुई तेज बारिश से शहर में आवागमन थम सा गया। पट्टिर्ना में सबसे ज्यादा 56 मिमी वर्षा हुई।

कटनी

कटनी, उमरियापान, लगातार बारिश से जिले के नदी, नाले उफान पर हैं कई गांवों का आवागमन बंद हो गया। बुधवार को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र उमरियापान में दोपहर से ही तेज बारिश शुरू हो गई। मेगई से सिलौडी मार्ग पर पड़ने वाली सुआ उफान पर आ गई। पुल के ऊपर से पानी बहा। पानी का तेज बहाव व ऊपर से बहने के कारण दो वर्जन से अधिक गांवों के लोगों का तीन घंटे तक आवागमन बंद रहा। लोगों को परेशान होना।



कटनी

जबलपुर एक घंटे की बारिश में तरबतर

शहर में बुधवार की शाम को गरज-वमक के साथ झमाझम बारिश हुई। एक घंटे की बारिश में नाले-नालियां ओवर फ्लो हो गए। जगह-जगह सड़कों में पानी भर गया। काले घने बादलों से बिजिलिलीटी कम हो गई। सुपताल में पेड़ पर आकाशीय बिजली गिरी। मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र के अनुसार बुधवार को सुबह 8.30 से शाम 5.30 बजे के बीच 11 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गई है।