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{ REVEALS NEW STUDY }

'El Nino causing record ocean, land heat'

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NEW DELHI: Ocean and land temperatures continued their record-breaking spree in October. Sea surface and land temperatures have been at record highs for seven and five months respectively, data maintained by University of Maine's Climate Reanalyzer shows.

Average sea surface temperatures were significantly high in October compared to the 1982-2011 mean and higher than any year since 1981 as per Climate Reanalyzer's data. The trend started in April, a result of an intensifying El Nino in addition to global warming. Copernicus Marine's data said that as of 20 October, sea surface temperature anomalies reached peaks of +3 to +5°C at various locations in the Mediterranean Sea.

This September was the warmest one in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA's) 174-year global climate record, NOAA said in a statement on October 13. September's temperature propelled 2023 into the lead as the warmest year-to-date on record, according to scientists at NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). There was no let up in



Sept's temperature propelled 2023 into the lead as warmest year-to-date on record. AP

October. Climate Reanalyzer's data indicated that air temperature was also higher than global average temperatures recorded since 1981. But, the ocean temperature anomalies were far higher than those recorded for air temperatures indicating that oceans are absorbing additional heat.

"Oceans absorb about 93% of the additional heat from global warming. This ocean heat emerges during warm water events like the El Nino, which has been active since spring this year. During an El Nino, the warm waters surface over the entire Pacific, hence the sea surface temperatures remain high. The water is exposed to the atmosphere above, thereby pumping up global temperatures and modifying weather everywhere.

This is also reflected as marine heatwaves in the Indian Ocean, affecting the local weather and climate of the region. We had La Nina conditions in last three years, and neutral conditions before that, due to which the warm ocean heat content didn't surface for a long time," said Roxy Mathew Koll, climate scientist at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

"Temperatures are abnormally high. This could be the combined effect of increasing greenhouse gases and presence of El Niño. These abnormal temps are however not unexpected... Consequences are heat waves over both land and ocean in the coming months and associated damages," said M Rajeevan, climate scientist and former secretary, ministry of earth sciences.

The year-to-date average global surface temperature was the warmest on record at 1.10 degrees C above the 20th-century average of 14.1 degrees C. South America and Europe had their record-warmest such year to date, with Africa seeing its second warmest. According to NCEI's Global Annual Temperature Outlook and data through September, there is now a greater than 99% probability that 2023 will rank as the warmest year on record. HT reported on October 11

that the world may breach the 1.5 degrees C warming threshold, or come close to it this year.

Experts have said record temperatures are mainly a result of ongoing El Nino conditions which are expected to intensify further.

"Models are indicating that El Nino conditions will continue to become stronger over the next three months—November, December and January. We can say it will remain stable in January and February and weaken by monsoon. So above normal temperatures are expected globally which also explains the record temperatures this year," said M Mohapatra, director general, IMD.

With the world set to breach the 1.5 degrees C threshold, stakes are high for a strong outcome at the upcoming UN Climate Conference (COP28) in Dubai.

"We already have seen a temporary breach, according to Copernicus data. September had an average surface temperature of 16.38°C. This was 0.5°C above the temperature of the previous warmest September, in 2020, and around 1.75°C warmer for the month of September compared to the pre-industrial reference 1850-1900 period," Christopher Hewitt, director of WMO Climate Services said on October 10.

Millennium Post- 02- November-2023

JAL JEEVAN MISSION

70% rural households provided tap water connection: Official data

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Seventy per cent rural households have been provided tap water connection till now under the Jal Jeevan Mission, according to official data. The government's flagship initiative -- launched in 2019 -- aims at providing safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections to all households in rural India by 2024.

Out of the 19,24,26,914 rural households in the country, as many as 13,47,50,894 households have been provided tap water connection till now, according to Jal Jeevan Mission data.

It stated that among the states and union territories, nine have 100 percent coverage, 10 more than 75 per cent coverage, 11 more than 50 per cent coverage and four have below 50 per cent coverage. The Union Terri-



tory of Lakshadweep has the lowest tap water connection coverage at 32.36 per cent. "The facility of tap water has reached 70 per cent of the families living in the villages of India. This is another unmatched achievement in the development of infrastructure in rural India," Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said on X.

In an initiative to digitise water supply infrastructure in rural India, Jal Jeevan

Mission has reached out to all States/ UTs for rolling out sensor-based IoT solutions to measure and monitor water supply in the hinterland. The initiative aims at ensuring water service delivery in rural homes by addressing issues that cause disruption in water supply on a regular basis.

The mission has asked States/ UTs to provide sensor-based IoT solutions in a move to measure and monitor water supply in rural areas. It will

Highlights

- » Out of the 19,24,26,914 rural households in the country, as many as 13,47,50,894 households have been provided tap water connection till now, according to Jal Jeevan Mission data
- » The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has the lowest tap water connection coverage at 32.36 per cent
- » Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India

address the water supply disruption faced in rural homes. This huge step of division of water supply will surely address many perennial problems and ensure service delivery in rural areas. India has one of the most vibrant IoT ecosystems in the world, with various supporting enablers making it conducive for companies seeking to serve the global demand beyond national boundaries. Government of India has introduced a number of initiatives to

utilise this expertise

Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.

Rashtriya Sahara- 02- November-2023

70 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण घरों तक नल से पानी की आपूर्ति नई दिल्ली । केंद्र सरकार के जल जीवन मिशन के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 70 प्रतिशत परिवारों को नल से पानी पहुंचाने के लिए कनेक्शन दे दिया गया है। यह जानकारी आधिकारिक आंकड़ों में दी गई। सरकार ने यह महत्वाकांक्षी योजना 2019 में नल के जरिये सभी घरों को सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त पेयजल पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की थी और 2024 तक लक्ष्य पूरा करने का संकल्प लिया गया है। जल जीवन मिशन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश के 19,24,26,914 ग्रामीण परिवारों में से अब तक 13,47,50,894 घरों को नल से पानी का कनेक्शन प्रदान किया गया है।