

The Times of India- 04- August-2023

New government in Karnataka opens old cauvery dispute

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There was a sense of relief after the constitution of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) in 2018 to resolve a contentious and festering inter-state river water dispute. But it was short-lived. Politics and parochial considerations have stirred the pot periodically, keeping the dispute boiling. More lately, the Congress victory in the just-concluded assembly election in Karnataka and the party's compulsion to revive the issue and assert that the Mokedatu dam would be built near the inter-state border to protect the interests of the state has raised a storm. Adding to TN's concerns is Karnataka's alleged disregard for the authority's request to take "necessary and timely measures" to release the stipulated flows at Biligundlu, the inter-state border, as specified in the tribunal's final award, later modified by the Supreme Court.

In June 2019, the Karnataka government applied to the Union ministry of environment, forests and climate change, seeking terms of reference for an environment study for the Mokedatu balancing reservoir. The objective was to provide drinking water to Bengaluru and its surroundings and generate 400MW hydro-electric power. Located within the Cauvery wildlife sanctuary, the proposed site lies 3.9km from Tamil Nadu border.

Karnataka's contention was that the project would regulate flow and ensure a downstream commitment of 177.25tmcft every water year. A month later, the expert appraisal committee of the River Valley and Hydroelectric projects said an amicable solution should be arrived at between the two states before putting it up for reconsideration, citing objections from the Tamil Nadu government. The ministry delisted the application from its portal last year.

Cut to 2023: Following a victory in the May assembly election, Karnataka deputy chief minister D K Shivakumar, who holds the portfolio of irrigation, intensified efforts for the Mokedatu dam. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Karnataka Congress conducted padayatra for the dam, and even made it an election promise. The recent reports of the Karnataka government marking the boundaries have caused concerns in TN. The state water resources minister Duraimurugan

dismissed the concerns, stating that the government was not bothered. "They do it out of aarva kolaru (excitement) after assuming office recently. Legally, they can't go ahead with the project," he said. The concern now is if Karnataka proceeds with the Mokedatu dam, it will impound the intermediate flows between Krishnarajasagar, Kabini dams and the inter-state border. Last month, Duraimurugan met Union Jal Shakti minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat twice to not only request that Karnataka refrain from constructing the dam but also to ensure TN gets its due share of water.

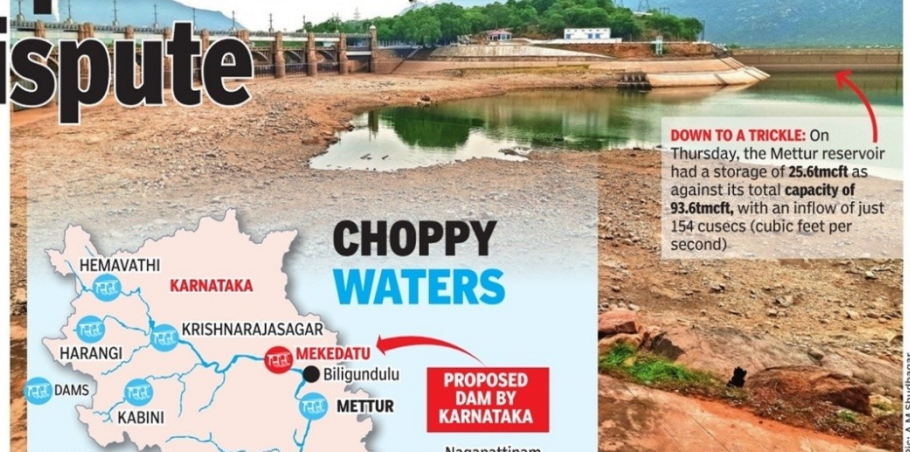
In June, TN received only 2.8tmcft of water out of the stipulated 9tmcft, while in July, it received 8.7tmcft out of the prescribed 31tmcft. The combined storage of four Cauvery reservoirs in Karnataka, as on August 2, is at 92.72tmcft, which accounts for 81% of their total capacity. Except for a few days of good inflows into the Kabini reservoir, Karnataka has been retaining water rather than releasing it to TN, resulting in a build-up of storage, water managers said. On Thursday, the Mettur reservoir, the lifeline of the delta region, only had a storage of 25.6tmcft as against its total capacity of 93.6tmcft, with an inflow of just 154 cusecs (cubic feet per second).

Farmers say the fact that the TN government had to raise a complaint with the Centre against Karnataka despite the intervention of the CWMA is a new low. Back in 2017, before the constitution of the CWMA, TN bureaucrats, including Shiv Das Meena (now chief secretary), visited Karnataka, and sought 3tmcft for drinking water supply, but their request was rejected. Duraimurugan said he had urged the Centre to direct Karnataka to adhere to the distress sharing mechanism.

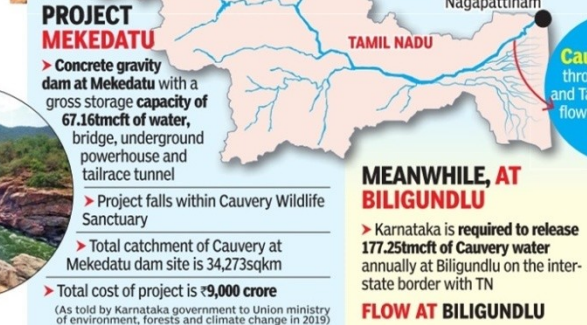
"There is no other way except moving the Supreme Court. The talks with Karnataka ended with the tribunal. We have to approach the court for everything now," the minister said, adding that Karnataka's attitude, regardless of the party in office, has remained unchanged over the past three decades.

The opposition remains unconvinced.

With The Cong Govt In Karnataka Intensifying Efforts To Build Mokedatu Reservoir And Fulfill Its Poll Pledge, TN Seeks Centre's Help To Ensure Fair Share Of Water



DOWN TO A TRICKLE: On Thursday, the Mettur reservoir had a storage of **25.6tmcft** as against its total capacity of **93.6tmcft**, with an inflow of just 154 cusecs (cubic feet per second).



WHAT'S HAPPENED SO FAR

AUG 2018: Karnataka government submitted project feasibility report to Central Water Commission (CWC) for 'in principle' clearance

OCT 2018: CWC accorded 'in-principle' clearance subject to conditions such as acceptance of Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA)

JAN 2019: Karnataka report referred to CWMA. Discussion included on agenda of meetings. TN objected to discussions

DEC 2022: It was decided CWMA will take uniform stand for taking up discussions on Mokedatu project till SC gives decision on petitions filed by TN govt

(As told by Union Jal Shakti ministry to Rajya Sabha on July 31)

AIADMK MP C Ve Shanmugam criticised the DMK for boasting about its alliance with the Congress but failing to exert pressure on the government in

Karnataka to secure Tamil Nadu's fair share. "The DMK talks differently while in and out of office, paying only lip service," the former Law minister said. The

River Cauvery courses through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu before flowing into the Bay of Bengal

DMK was afraid to initiate legal action against the Karnataka government, and sought help from Delhi to secure water, which was only to safeguard the interests of the Karnataka Congress. The DMK did not take any action even to notify in the Central gazette the tribunal's final award in 2007, even though the party was part of the Congress-led UPA at that time, he alleged. The previous AIADMK regime led by chief minister J Jayalalithaa resorted to legal interventions and got the gazette in 2013.

Farmers say the delay in getting the rightful share of Cauvery waters poses a significant risk to this year's paddy cultivation. The state may not be able to procure even 30 lakh tonnes of paddy. "Karnataka lacks rice to meet its needs, while TN faces water scarcity to produce paddy, and the Centre remains unresponsive to the issue," All Farmers Associations of Tamil Nadu coordination committee president P R Pandian said.

"Tamilians settled in Karnataka and Kannadigas settled in TN are dependent on Cauvery water," Shivakumar told reporters recently. "The Mokedatu project would benefit both states as it would provide enough water to farmers in the Cauvery basin for irrigation and potable water to the general public. Despite allocating ₹1,000 crore for the project, the previous government did not spend a rupee. We shall use the same amount now. We neither have any anger nor hatred towards our brothers in Tamil Nadu."

Email your feedback to southpole.toi@timesgroup.com

The Hindu- 04- August-2023

T.N. may raise shortfall issue and press for its share at Cauvery Authority meeting

As on July 31, the cumulative deficit was about 28.85 tmcft. Around 11.6 tmcft was realised against the State's share of 40.43 tmcft for June and July. Next week's meeting is being seen as crucial

T. Ramakrishnan
CHENNAI

With the shortfall in realisation of Cauvery water going up, Tamil Nadu is expected to urge Karnataka, at the meeting of the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) in New Delhi on August 11, to make good the deficit and adhere to the schedule of monthly release drawn up by the Authority.

As on July 31, the cumulative deficit was about 28.85 thousand million cubic feet (tmcft). Around 11.6 tmcft was realised against the State's share of 40.43 tmcft for June and July. The authorities had been continuing with the discharge of around 11,000 cubic feet per second (cusecs) from the Mettur dam, which recorded an inflow of a mere 154 cusecs on Thursday.

Previous meeting

The Authority last met on June 16, when Tamil Nadu, according to Water Resources Minister Duraimurugan, urged the CWMA to issue a direction to Karnataka regarding the water release. Subsequently, the Authority had "requested" the upper riparian State to "take suitable ne-

Dwindling inflow

A look at the realisation of Cauvery water in Tamil Nadu during the past two months



Month	Quantity due	Quantity realised	Shortfall
June	9.19	2.833	-6.357
July	31.24	8.7476	-22.4924
Total	40.43	11.5805	-28.8495

* All figures in thousand million cubic feet

cessary action". At its meeting on July 14, the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) noted that the cumulative observed inflow at Biligundlu between June 1 and July 12 was only 3.379 tmcft. A request was again made to Karnataka to wipe out the shortfall "in the forthcoming months".

Next week's meeting is seen as crucial, as Tamil Nadu wants its outcome to be fruitful. Otherwise, in the intervening period, nature should be kind to the State in terms of rainfall in the Cauvery catchment area and the consequent realisation. The current storage of 25.6 tmcft in Mettur may last

barely two weeks, after taking into account the allowance for drinking water requirements and dead storage of the dam.

Minister's response

Meanwhile, in the Lok Sabha on Thursday, Union Minister of State Bishweswar Tudu replied to questions raised on the Mekedatu issue as he did a few days ago in the Rajya Sabha.

According to the Union Minister, the Authority, during its meeting last December, decided that it would take a "uniform stand for taking up discussions" on the Mekedatu project as well as any other project in the Cauvery

Tamil Nadu is expected to urge Karnataka to make good the deficit and adhere to the schedule of monthly release drawn up by the Authority

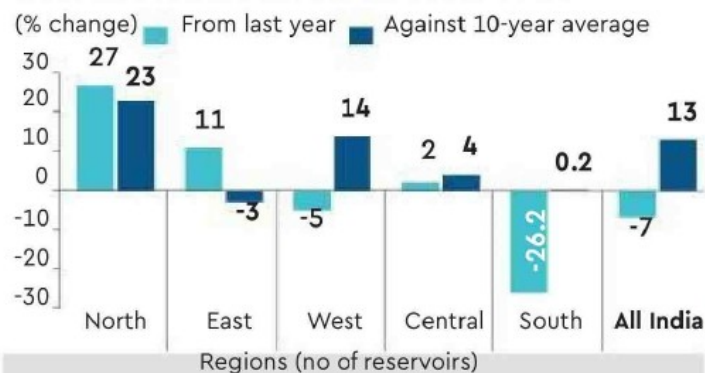
basin till the Supreme Court made a decision on a petition filed by Tamil Nadu in 2022. He added that the Tamil Nadu government had been apprised of the decision taken by the CWMA. The questions were posed by T.R. Paarivendhar, M. Selvaraj and Prajwal Revanna, all belonging to the Lower House, and P. Wilson, a member of the Upper House.

OPS flays DMK govt.

In a statement, the AIADMK's former coordinator, O. Panneerselvam, criticised the DMK regime for not being firm with Karnataka on the issues of Mekedatu and getting the shortfall cleared. He urged Chief Minister M.K. Stalin to use his good offices with the Congress to ensure that Karnataka released the share of water due to Tamil Nadu, as stipulated in the schedule.

Reservoir levels just 7% down

Current water levels at reservoirs



Source: CWC, as on Aug 3, 2023

SANDIP DAS
New Delhi, August 3

MONSOON RAINS IN the south peninsula in the last fortnight have bridged the overall gap in water levels in key reservoirs to only 7% below last year's record on Thursday from a deficiency of 15% a week ago.

Water levels at the 40 reservoirs in southern regions are 26% below last year's level, against 37% last week.

According to the Central Water Commission (CWC), the water level of the country's 146 reservoirs stood at 99.84 billion cubic metres (bcm) on Thursday—56% of their combined capacity. A week back, this was at 48%.

A year ago, the water available in these reservoirs was

107.34 bcm, and the average of the last 10 years was 88.66 bcm. "Current water level of reservoirs was 93% of the live storage of the corresponding period of last year and 113% of storage of the average of the last 10 years," the CWC said.

According to the India Meteorological Department, overall monsoon rains have been 'above normal' at 5% above the benchmark long period average (LPA) till Thursday.

After being deficient since last month, rainfall in the southern peninsula is 1% above LPA so far. Northwest and central India have received 26% and 15% more rainfall, respectively, than the benchmark. On August 1, overall rainfall in the country was 7% above the benchmark.

The Pioneer- 04- August-2023

Ganga water level rising again

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ VARANASI

The water level of river Ganga restarted rising again in the city here on Thursday. This rise is mainly due to recent flood in river Yamuna in Delhi, Haryana and adjoining areas because the level of Ganga at Phaphamau, prior to Sangam in Prayagraj was still recorded constant, as per the report of Middle Ganga Division-III of Central Water Commission (CWC). However, right from Prayagraj to Varanasi including Mirzapur it was recorded rising again. In Varanasi, it was rising at 10 mm per hour.

After crossing 65 metres mark, the water level receded slightly when the river was steady in the city during the last few days but now, it has restarted rising again and at 8 am on Thursday, it was at 64.89 metres. Though it was still flowing several metres below the warning level of 70.262 metres, the rise has affected life at Kashi's ghats. The venue of the famous Ganga aarti at Dashashwamedh Ghat has already shifted on some occasions and still the river was flowing at the feet of Sheetla Mata Mandir. In the downstream areas, though the river was steady at Ghazipur and Ballia, the same may start rising there within a day or two. In Ballia, the river was at 55.31 metres against the warning level of 56.615 metres.



Water level of river Ganga restarts rising in Varanasi on Thursday.

Meanwhile, the rain lashed the city in the afternoon after a good rain during the night hours when it had received 19.8 mm rain. Due to rain, the normal life was paralysed and many areas were waterlogged, exposing the tall claims of Nagar Nigam that the drains were already desilted.

However, the rains and recent efforts made by the government and administration has brought a good result as ground water level has improved in 2022 as compared to 2016 in all the development blocks and urban areas of the district, informed Chief Development Officer (CDO) Himanshu Nagpal. According

to him, in order to improve the water level in the rural and urban areas of the district, rainwater harvesting, constructions of Amrit Sarovars and renovation of ponds, tree plantation, construction of check dams and renovation of restored rivers etc have been done.

"Due to these efforts, at present the ground water level is improving and continuous efforts are being made to check the ground water level," he said, adding that the work of rooftop rainwater harvesting has been done in the area of 3,39,305 square metres in the urban area and the work is in progress in 4,8264 square

metres, which will be completed soon. Along with this, more and more rooftop rainwater harvesting work will be done by making more efforts.

The CDO said that for water conservation, rejuvenation of rivers, construction of ponds, rain water harvesting, tree plantation and construction of chak dams etc are being done in all the development blocks. "Under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme, the work of renovation of a 12 hectare pond is being done for water harvesting on a large scale in village panchayat Karkhiyaon of development block Pindra," he added.

The Economic Times- 04- August-2023

Swinging With the Rain



KumKum Dasgupta

The Bundelkhand region, which straddles Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, is one of the worst drought-prone areas of India. Come summer, people are stressed. They wait anxiously for weather bulletins because the rain—or lack of it—decides whether they should migrate to cities for work or stay back.

Labour contractors feed on their anxiety and misery, circling the region's water-starved villages for labourers before the harsh summer sets in. For the people, it's either destitution or distress migration. The latter means leaving their homes, children missing school, families missing state benefits such as ration, and, most tragically, leaving elders in the villages without much of a support system to sustain them.

Then there are villages in Bundelkhand that have learnt to deal with water scarcity. With the help of the government and NGOs, communities have restored old water-harvesting structures—baolis (stepwells), tanks and ponds—that were built by Chandelas and Bundelas, the Rajput clans who ruled these areas between the 10th and 16th centuries, and the catchment area around them. These water-harvesting structures harvest rainwater and run-offs from the catchments.

Officials warn that the per-capita water availability is reducing in India. The average annual per-capita water availability in 2001 and 2011 was assessed at 1,816 m³ and 1,545 m³, respectively. Anything less than 1,700 m³ annually is considered 'water-stressed'; below 1,000 m³ annually is a 'water-scarce' condition.

With climate change hammering India and rainfall patterns going awry, rainwater harvesting is the most commonsensical action. But that's not happening.

Delhi saw heavy rainfall this year. But it flooded the streets and went down the drain because the city doesn't have eno-

ugh water-harvesting structures. But that was not always the case. At the turn of the century, the city had 100 stepwells.

In the last couple of years, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) has been reviving old water-harvesting structures in Delhi and Hyderabad. Since 2007, AKTC has been working on the Humayun's Tomb-Sundar Nursery-Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Initiative. Among the 60 monuments conserved, there are two baolis, a lotus pond and a dozen 16th-century wells. Today, these structures collect rainwater and recharge the groundwater aquifers.

One of the baolis was built during the lifetime of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya in 1321-22 AD and is the only baoli in Delhi with underground springs. For the first time in centuries, the baoli was desilted to its original depth of 80 ft below ground level, removing 700 years of accumulated debris and dust. The manual lifting of sludge required over 8,000 person-days of work.

Across India, all states have traditional water-harvesting methods, but much of that heritage is lost because of government and community neglect and greed. Whenever a stepwell collapses or needs repairs, people tend to build over them. Encroachment of ponds and their catchment areas is also a rampant practice.

But saving these traditional water-harvesting structures is not just about conserving water and heritage. They make excellent economic sense.

In the 16th century, while the Mughals were building grand fortifications, mausoleums and mosques in north India, the Qutb Shahi dynasty also built majestic structures in their capital, present-day Hyderabad. They created their dynastic necropolis near the Golconda fortifications, their headquarters.

When AKTC started work on the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, which has 40 mausoleums, 23 mosques, six stepwells, a hammam, pavilions and garden structures, in 2013-14, they had to buy water for the restoration work at ₹2 a litre. However, buying water for such large-scale work turned the project expense sheet upside down.

So, AKTC turned its focus on the stepwells. Nearly 1,670 m³ of accumulated rubble and earth were removed from the stepwells to restore their original depth.

The conservation of stepwells coupled with earth-grading as part of landscape restoration since 2014 has ensured enough water for conservation work, planting trees and watering the gardens.

In 2021, six stepwells collected 20 million litres of rainwater; all used in 2021-22. The cost of conservation works will be recovered in lieu of the water collected in a few years, says AKTC CEO Ratish Nanda.

Recently, it was reported that GoI would launch a pilot project under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 to revive defunct borewells, neglected heritage stepwells and other shallow aquifers to recharge the groundwater and mitigate flooding. Jaipur, Gwalior, Dhanbad, Kolkata, Rajkot, Thane, Pune, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Chennai have been selected for the project.

This is an excellent move. More cities should be brought under the programme with a thrust on community participation—as was done in the Nizamuddin area—to revive the link between citizens and their water heritage. And don't forget to calculate the economic benefits of water conservation.



Future steps from the past

FILE PHOTO

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Dainik Bhaskar- 04- August-2023

छत्तीसगढ़ में झड़ी • पंडरिया में एनएच 130 बंद, सूरजपुर में दीवार टहने से 6 घायल रायगढ़ में बांध लीक, कई गांव लबालब केंवची-अमरकंटक रोड भूस्खलन से जाम

भास्कर न्यूज | रायपुर

सीजन में पहली बार...जशपुर के राजपुरी झरने की तूफानी रफ्तार

छत्तीसगढ़ में लगभग सभी जगह मंगलवार रात से लगी झड़ी गुरुवार को भी जारी रही और दिनभर ताबड़तोड़ बारिश हुई। लगातार दो दिन की बारिश से नदी-नाले उफन गए हैं तथा कई जगह बाढ़ के हालात पैदा हो गए हैं। रायगढ़ में खरसिया के पास मांड नदी पर आड़पथरा बांध के गेट के वायर टूटने से पानी बाहर आ गया है। इससे बांध के ऊपर-नीचे के दर्जनभर से ज्यादा गांवों में खेत लबालब हो गए हैं और बाढ़ वस्ती तक पहुंच रही है। लगातार बारिश के कारण केंवची-अमरकंटक रोड पर जगह-जगह भूस्खलन हुआ है। इससे अधिकांश सड़कें घंटों जाम रही हैं। कवर्धा जिले के पंडरिया में हरि नाले की बाढ़ से पुल पर ढाई फीट पानी चला और नेशनल हाईवे-130 बंद हो गया। उधर, सूरजपुर भैयाथान इलाके में कमरे की दीवार गिरने से एक बच्ची समेत 6 लोग घायल हो गए, जिनमें एक की हालत गंभीर है।

सरगुजा के दरिमा इलाके में एक युवक गुरुवार को पुलिस पार करते समय बाइक समेत बह गया, लेकिन करीब एक किमी दूर वह झाड़ियों के सहारे सुरक्षित बाहर आ गया। गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही जिले में केवची-अमरकंटक मार्ग पर पहाड़ का बड़ा हिस्सा गुरुवार को टूटकर सड़क पर गिरा। इस मलबे से अमरकंटक मार्ग 4 घंटे बंद रहा। इसी मार्ग पर सिद्ध बाबा के पास भी पहाड़ का मलबा सड़क पर गिरा है। गौरेला से ज्वालेश्वर और दुर्गाधारा के रास्तों से अमरकंटक मार्ग पर भी कई जगह भूस्खलन हुआ है। हालांकि सभी मार्ग चालू कर लिए गए हैं।



अलर्ट: उत्तर छत्तीसगढ़ में आज भी वर्षा

मौसम विभाग ने आज भी कई जिलों में भारी बारिश का अलर्ट जारी किया है। कोरिया, सूरजपुर और जीपीएम के लिए ऑरेंज अलर्ट तथा बिलासपुर, कोरबा और मुंगेली जिले के लिए येलो अलर्ट जारी किया गया है। इनमें से ऑरेंज अलर्ट वाले एक-दो इलाके में भारी वर्षा की संभावना है। मौसम विशेषज्ञ एचपी चंद्रा ने बताया कि पश्चिम बंगाल के ऊपर बना अवदाब 19 किमी की रफ्तार से बढ़कर झारखंड के ऊपर पहुंच गया है। यह शुक्रवार को सुबह झारखंड पार करके सरगुजा और आसपास पहुंचेगा, जिससे वहां भारी वर्षा हो सकती है। सावन की पहली झड़ी का बुधवार-गुरुवार को सबसे ज्यादा असर बिलासपुर और सरगुजा संभागों में देखा गया है। रायगढ़, कोरबा और सरगुजा समेत दोनों संभागों के अधिकांश जिलों में पिछले 24 घंटे से भारी वर्षा हो रही है।

सुधार: बारिश सामान्य से 3% ही कम

पिछले 36 घंटे से रायपुर समेत प्रदेश में भारी से अतिभारी बारिश हो रही है। शुक्रवार को बारिश की गतिविधियों कम होने की संभावना है। इसके बावजूद एक दो स्थानों पर भारी बारिश हो सकती है। इस दौरान कुछ जगहों पर वज्रपात की संभावना भी है। इस दौरान प्रदेश में 3 फीसदी कम बारिश रिकार्ड की गई है, जो कि सामान्य है। अब तक 607.6 मिमी की तुलना में 591.7 मिमी पानी गिरा है। राजधानी में बुधवार की सुबह से शुरू हुई बारिश गुरुवार की दोपहर में थमी। प्रदेश के कई इलाकों में पिछले 36 या 48 घंटे से रुक-रुककर बारिश हो रही है। धर्मजयगढ़ में पिछले 24 घंटे में ही 22 सेमी पानी बरस गया। सूरजपुर में 16, रामानुजनगर व पथरिया में 15 सेमी पानी गिर गया। राजधानी में 93.6 सेमी बारिश रिकार्ड की गई।



छत्तीसगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश, हरियाणा व दिल्ली से एक साथ प्रकाशित

हरिभूमि

समाचार ही नहीं, विचार भी

रायपुर, बिलासपुर, सरगुजा संभाग में जनजीवन हुआ अस्त व्यस्त, घुनघुट्टा, सिकासेर बांध के गेट खोले गए

गहरे अवदाब के कारण पिछले दो दिनों से हो रही लगातार भारी बारिश से रायपुर, बिलासपुर, सरगुजा संभाग समेत प्रदेश के बड़े इलाके में जनजीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है। लगातार तेज बारिश होने से नदी नाले उछाल पर हैं, क्षमता से अधिक जलभराव होने के कारण खारंग, अरपा भैंसाझार सहित कई बांधों से पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। पेंड्रा में कैंचवी के पास पहाड़ी धंसकने के कारण अमरकंटक रोड पर आवागमन बाधित हो गया, वहीं सरगुजा में नहर टूटने से गांव में पानी भर गया। इधर, कमजोर और कच्ची दीवारों के गिरने से तीन की मौत की भी सूचना है।

मूसलाधार से पहाड़ी धंसी, नहर टूटी, दर्जनों गांव बन गए टापू, तीन की मौत, गौरेला-पेंड्रा के स्कूलों में छुट्टी

हरिभूमि न्यूज ▶▶ रायपुर/बिलासपुर

उत्तरी छत्तीसगढ़ व आसपास के इलाके में गहरा अवदाब स्थित होने के कारण पिछले दो दिनों से बिलासपुर व सरगुजा संभाग के सभी जिलों में भारी बारिश हो रही है। पिछले 24 घंटे में सबसे अधिक बारिश धरमजयगढ़ में 22 सेंटीमीटर बारिश दर्ज की गई। इसके अलावा सूरजपुर में 16, रामानुजगंज व पथरिया में 15, लोरमी में 15, लैलुंगा में 13, मुंगेली, बिल्हा, करतला में 12 सेंटीमीटर बारिश दर्ज की गई। बिलासपुर जिले ▶▶ शेष पेज 4 पर

गौरेला-पेंड्रा और मरवाही में स्कूल बंद

कई जिलों में भारी बारिश से हालात अत्यधिक खराब हो गए हैं। अत्यधिक वर्षा एवं जलभराव को देखते हुए गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही में 4 और 5 अगस्त को स्कूल बंद कर दिया गया है। कलेक्टर द्वारा जारी आदेश में कहा गया है कि मौसम विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए ऑरेंज अलर्ट ▶▶ शेष पेज 4 पर



शेड निया, दो बच्चों की मौत

पेंड्रा के बाजार मोहल्ले में साप्ताहिक बाजार शेड के नीचे अस्थाई आवास बनाकर रह रहे मनोज चौधरी का 6 साल का इकलौता बेटा श्लोक चौधरी बाजार छुट्टा गिरने पर उसकी चपेट में आ गया, जिसके बाद आनन फानन में परिजन बच्चे को लेकर पहले पेंड्रा के सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र पहुंचे, पर वहां पर कोई भी डॉक्टर मौजूद नहीं होने के कारण बच्चे को जिला अस्पताल ले जाया गया, जहां मौजूद डॉक्टर ने जांच के बाद बच्चे को मृत घोषित कर दिया है। वहीं दूसरी घटना में पेंड्रा के ही नवागांव में एक मासूम बच्ची की दीवार गिरने से दखकर मौत हो गई है।



बेमेतरा में फूट गया बांध सैकड़ों एकड़ की फसल बर्बाद

बेमेतरा। सभी इलाकों में लगातार दो दिनों से हो रही बारिश के कारण क्षेत्र में बहने वाली शिवनाथ नदी, हाफ नदी, मोहरंगा नाला सहित सभी नदी-नालों का जल स्तर बढ़ते क्रम पर है। यहां नवागढ़ ब्लाक के संखलपुर में बांध फूट जाने से सैकड़ों एकड़ फसल बर्बाद होने की खबर सामने आ रही है। बांध के फूट जाने के कारण यह बताया जा रहा कि लगभग 300 एकड़ धान की फसल लबालब पानी से डूब गई। खेतों में लाखों की

लागत से लगाया गया थरहा पानी में बह गया, वहीं बहाव से आई मिट्टी खेतों में पट गयी और पौधे दब गए। इसी तरह मारो क्षेत्र के वाम दोहतरा 50 एकड़ में पानी भर जाने से धान की फसल डूब गई। गिरंतर बरसात के चलते वाम गोपालमैना, बाधुल, बघली, नेवशा, बोइरकवरा, झांकी, धोबनी, चरघट, चरगावा, बैहरसरी, बिरसिंधी, मजगांव, दादो सहित अन्य नदी किनारे बसे वामों में बारिश ने कहर बरपाया है।



कई गांव का सम्पर्क टूट गया

जगदलपुर। बारिश एवं बाद से बस्तर संभाग के सर्वाधिक नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र के 7 से अधिक सड़कें एवं पुल, पुलियों का पहुंच मार्ग जर्जर हो गए। यहां तक कि उसूर ब्लॉक के एंगपल्ली गांव की सड़क तीन महीने पहले ही निर्माण किया गया, जो बारिश एवं बाद में ही सड़क उखड़ गई।