

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June - 3.06.2015 in the

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Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
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M.P.Chronicle
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The Times of India (A)
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

Drought fears loom amid prediction of deficient monsoon

NEW DELHI, JUNE 2

Already hit by agrarian crisis and farmer suicides, there is more bad news for the country with predictions of a "deficient" monsoon, raising fears of a drought this year.

"I have to say this with a heavy heart that as per our revised forecast, India will receive 88 per cent of rainfall of the Long Period Average (LPA) plus or minus 4 per cent," Minister for Earth Sciences Harsh Vardhan told reporters today.

The Met Department today revised its forecast from 93 per cent to 88 per cent LPA with the North-West region of the country expected to be hit the most.

In April, the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) had forecast that monsoon rains would be 93 per cent of the average, which is categorised as "below normal". Now, with the revised projection of 88 per cent, the monsoon is categorised as "deficient".

"We have been working to ensure that the forecast is right. But this time let's pray to God that the revised forecast does not come true," said the minister.

When asked whether it could be a drought year, Vardhan said his department only predicts about the weather and refused to go

From 93% to 88%

- The Met Department on Tuesday revised its forecast from 93 per cent to 88 per cent Long Period Average (LPA)
- The north-west region of the country expected to be hit the most
- The North-West region includes Delhi NCR, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
- The region had less rainfall last year



“As per our revised forecast, India will receive 88 per cent of rainfall of the Long Period Average plus or minus 4 per cent.”

Harsh Vardhan, MINISTER FOR EARTH SCIENCES

into other aspects.

Already the country has witnessed farmer suicides in some states. After unseasonal rains earlier this year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had announced relaxation of norms of compensation

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Drought fears

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for loss of crops due to natural calamities. The minister said in the last Cabinet meeting, Modi had asked different ministries and departments to gear up for such an exigency.

The North-West region which includes Delhi NCR, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan will be affected as per the forecast with it receiving around 85 per cent of rainfall of the LPA. The region had experienced less rainfall last year.

The season rainfall is likely to be around 90 per cent of the LPA over Central India and 92 per cent of the LPA over South Peninsula.

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Drought scare: Crisil cuts GDP forecast to 7.4%

MUMBAI, JUNE 2

Hours after the prediction of deficient monsoon this year, domestic ratings agency Crisil today cut its FY16 growth estimate by 0.5% to 7.4%, saying a second consecutive year of less rainfall will hurt the economy.

"We revise our GDP growth forecast downwards by 0.5% to 7.4% from 7.9% and expect agriculture growth to be 1.5% on a weak base of 0.2% in FY15," it said.

The agency said a second straight year of deficiency in rainfall can be "very damaging" as the efficacy of irrigation systems would have insufficient to due to last year's inadequate rains.

Stating that the monsoon will be "deficient" this year,

the MeT department has revised its forecast from 93% to 88% of long period average, with the Northwest region expected to be hit the most.

"Worryingly, the MeT Department said the probability of a deficient monsoon is as high as 66%, compared to 27% for below-normal, and 7% for normal rains," Crisil said, adding the MeT has also said there is a 90% probability of an El Nino event occurring rainfall season.

Reserve Bank Governor Raghuram Rajan flagged the monsoons as the biggest risks and said the government needs to act firmly to ensure that the impact does not seep into becoming into a problem on the inflation front. — PTI

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Rain showers relief in state

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JUNE 2

Moderate rain, accompanied by strong winds, lashed several parts of the state today causing sharp fall in the temperatures.

The local MeT office has warned of hailstorm and rain tomorrow at many places during the next six days.

The maximum temperature dipped by three degrees to six degrees and Una which was the hottest in the region recorded a high of 31.8 degree against 38.6 degree yesterday. Nahan and Kangra recorded a high of 30.3 degree, followed by Dharamsala 27.6 degree, Sundernagar 26.7 degree, Solan 25.5 degree, Bhuntar 24.5 degree, Manali 22.2 degree, Shimla 21.6 degree and Kalpa 17.8 degree. Shimla and the surrounding areas were lashed by moderate rain accompanied by strong winds and sky remained overcast. Kalatop in Chamba was the wettest with 21 mm rain followed by Dalhousie 14 mm, Jogindernagar 9 mm, Bajaura 5 mm, Bhuntar 4 mm, Manali, Bijahi, Saloni and Sainj 3 mm each and Kalpa and Dharamsala 2 mm each.

The minimum temperature remained dropped marginally and Bharmaur was the coldest with a low of 4.1 degree while Keylong, Manali and Kalpa recorded the minimum temperature at 5.1 degree, 6.4 degree and



Youngsters run for cover during rain in Shimla on Tuesday.

PHOTO: AMIT KANWAR

6.8 degree, followed by Sundernagar 17.5 degree, Bhuntar 12.6 degree, Shimla 15.1 degree, Solan 15.2 degree, Dharamsala and Una 19.5 degree and Nahan 21.7 degree, a drop of two to four degree C.

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IMD's bleakest forecast ever: 2nd straight drought this year

Rains Pegged At
88%; Last Such
Spell 30 Yrs Ago

Amit.Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The spectre of a second successive drought loomed larger over the country as the national weather forecaster on Tuesday significantly downgraded its monsoon prediction, saying it expected the season's rains to be

FULL COVERAGE: P 11 & P 12

88% of average.

This is the bleakest all-India monsoon prediction ever made by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), and the first time since countrywide forecasts began in 1988 that the department has projected a drought year — defined as countrywide rains in the June-September season falling below 90% of the long term average.

DRIEST OUTLOOK FOR NORTH

➤ Monsoon predicted to be **88% of average**, 2 percentage points below drought level

➤ Northwest India may get **just 85% rains**

➤ **90% rains** in central India and northeast. South likely could end up with 92%

➤ July may get 92% rains, **August 90%**

A DIRE FIRST

➤ This is IMD's first ever prediction of a **drought year**

➤ Last back-to-back drought



in India took place **28 years ago**, in 1986-87

➤ Major factors working against monsoon: strengthening **El Nino**, warm Indian Ocean

RAINSPOTTING

What will be the impact of deficient rains on the economy and prices? What steps must the government urgently take to minimize the impact of drought? How will it affect corporate India and the common man? **TOI** takes a 360-degree view of the looming crisis

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Last year's monsoon, too, had ended at 88%. Hence, another drought could pose a political challenge for the Centre as it's expected to raise distress levels in the monsoon-dependent farm sector, already reeling under the double blow of last year's failed rains and heavy unseasonal showers in March-April this year.

The forecast also raised

doubts about growth and the impact on prices, particularly of food items. Rural demand, which has a big share in overall growth, may be hurt due to the poor rainfall. Experts said prices of pulses and vegetables may witness some pressure while sales of motorcycles and tractors could be hit.

Back-to-back droughts are extremely rare, having occurred only thrice since

1900, the last instance being 1986-87. Deficient rains could also further deplete groundwater resources, already at critical levels in many areas.

IMD's first long-range forecast, issued in April, had predicted a 'below-normal' monsoon at 93% of long-term average, mainly on account of a developing El Nino.

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'El Nino effects visible in the form of heatwave'

► ~~Continued from page 1~~

El Nino, a weather condition in the Pacific Ocean that's known to weaken the southwest monsoon over India, is predicted to further strengthen during the monsoon season.

"El Nino is the major factor for the downgraded monsoon forecast. Its effects are

already visible in the form of the ongoing heatwave that has claimed an unprecedented number of lives," D Sivananda Pai, IMD's lead monsoon forecaster, told **TOI**.

IMD no longer uses the term 'all-India drought', preferring the phrase 'deficient rainfall' to describe monsoon output below 90% of long term average (LPA). It said the

all India forecast had an error margin of 4% on either side.

Northwest India, located at the tail-end of the monsoon system, is expected to be hit the hardest. The update said rains are likely to be 85% of LPA in the region. Rainfall is expected to be relatively better in the south at 92% of average while central and north-eastern India are likely get

90% rains during the season.

Overall, monsoon is predicted to be 92% of LPA in July and 90% in August, the two main monsoon months in the country. IMD did not release forecasts for June and September.

Pai said conditions in the Indian Ocean too did not favour bountiful monsoon rains. "Monsoon winds are

pulled into the subcontinent from the sea because of high temperature difference between the heated land and the cooler seas. Currently, the entire Indian Ocean basin is warmer than usual, which means the monsoon winds could be weaker than normal," he said.

For the full report, log on to www.timesofindia.com

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Sensex tanks 661 pts on low rate cut, inflation & monsoon woes

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

TOP 5 SENSEX LOSSES IN 2015

Date	Close	Points Drop	% Chg
Jan 6	26,987	-855	3.1
May 6	26,717	-723	2.6
June 2	27,188	-661	2.4
Mar 26	27,458	-654	2.3
May 12	26,877	-630	2.3

REASONS FOR SLIDE

- > Less-than-expected rate cut by RBI
- > Forecast of a deficit monsoon (88% of average)
- > RBI's hawkish forecast of rising inflation

8,236, down 197 points, or 2.3%. The day's slide left investors poorer by Rs 2 lakh crore with BSE's market capitalization now just a tad below the Rs 100-lakh crore mark.

Minister of science and technology Harsh Vardhan said the monsoon will be sharp-

ly lower than the normal level, estimated to be about 88% of the long-term average. A reading below 90% often leads to drought or similar situations in large parts of India which often result into escalating food prices, lower rural demand and farmer suicides. A bleak mon-

soon forecast, combined with the central bank's warning that consumer inflation may start rising again from August and touch as high as 6% by January 2016 from 4.7% in April, also spooked stock traders who sold aggressively.

According to Dinesh Thakkar, CMD, Angel Broking, in its policy statement the RBI has mentioned that the rate cut was being front-loaded which indicated its concern on the inflation front due to uncertainties related to monsoon and crude oil prices. "The food grains production for 2014-15 has already shown a decline of more than 5%, coupled with the non-availability of buffer stocks for pulses and oil seeds would result in inflationary pressures as base effect starts waning after Au-

gust 2015. However, in our view, proactive government measures on food grains supply may result in inflation surprising positively, which would then provide room for more rate cuts post monsoon," Thakkar said.

Market players said that the forecast of a drought-like situation due to poor rains had a bigger impact on investor sentiment than the RBI decision of a lower-than-expected cut. Dealers pointed out that the stocks which led the slide belong to sectors like banking, FMCG and two-wheelers, each of which are sensitive to rural demands and monsoon while two of these three sectors—banking and two-wheelers—have strong correlation to the rate of interest in the economy.

The water tribunal trap

Water tribunals were set up as alternatives to long-drawn courtroom litigation. If they are today mired in delay themselves, we have to question the procedure and not just the arrangement

Srinivas Chokkakula

At the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held in April this year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi wondered if tribunals have become 'barriers' to delivering justice. Mr. Modi's observations were about all tribunals in general, but most media reports understood them to be about interstate water dispute tribunals. Indeed, it was a reflection of a certain continuity in thinking for some time. At the moment, there are multiple tribunals in place to resolve interstate water disputes, but the National Water Policy 2012 proposed setting up a permanent tribunal to replace them.

An important exception

The Constitution attaches a special status to interstate water disputes, whereby they neither fall under the Supreme Court's nor any other court's jurisdiction. These disputes can only be adjudicated by temporary and ad hoc interstate water dispute tribunals. This constitutional exception is why water tribunals cannot be bundled with other tribunals and need careful consideration before any reforms. Seeing tribunals as 'barriers' may set their reform on a wrong path — repeating a history of hasty and shallow responses.

It is known that the inefficiency in interstate water dispute resolutions extends to factors beyond the functioning of the tribunals. These are linked to legal ambiguities, an institutional vacuum for implementing awards, noncompliant States, politicisation and so on. Yet, at the core of the entanglement is the Gordian knot of the constitutional anomaly, or the exception to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction. The inquest has to begin from here. But the immediate question is that of the tribunal's arrangement, which, of course, cannot be detached from the bar.

The permanent tribunal, while complying with this bar on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, will primarily act as a circuitous route to address the problem of disputes, as they will recur even after the ad hoc and temporary tribunals are disbanded.

Dating to Colonial times

The arrangement of having ad hoc, exclusive, temporary tribunals for inter-



PERMANENT SOLUTION: "There are many tribunals to resolve interstate water disputes, but there is a proposal to set up one tribunal to replace them all." Picture shows the Cauvery river hurtling down the Hogenakkal falls in Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu. — PHOTO: B. JOTHI RAMALINGAM

state water dispute resolution has its roots in similar provisions during the colonial rule (including a bar on the Federal Court's jurisdiction). The Interstate Water Disputes Act, 1956, is essentially a reworked arrangement proposed in the draft Constitution, which in turn derived from Articles 130-134 of the Government of India Act 1935. The Constituent Assembly rejected these arrangements, calling for a more permanent arrangement for dispute resolution. B.R. Ambedkar felt there would be 'very many' disputes, and the proposed arrangements were too 'hidebound' to respond to the evolving context of independent India.

Thus, the Constituent Assembly deferred the responsibility of an appropriate legislation to Parliament via Article 262(1), while providing for the jurisdictional bar via Article 262(2). When Parliament took up the task, the proponents of the Interstate Water Disputes Bill 1955, Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning, Irrigation and Power, and his depu-

Reforming interstate water dispute tribunals cannot be approached without considering their historical exception and the associated pitfalls

ty, Jaisukhlal Hathi, chose to contradict the Constituent Assembly's premises and resurrect these tribunal arrangements. They argued that it was unlikely that there would be many disputes, relying on the seven or eight years of experience after independence. This debatable premise, certainly ill-informed in hindsight, was the reason why tribunals were resurrected.

However, Nanda and Hathi's intentions were clear and their objectives valid: to ensure swift and definitive decision-making in interstate water disputes. The parliamentarians debated

over these arrangements and agreed that tribunals suit water disputes best. They believed that tribunal arrangements would help speedy resolution, with the Supreme Court's jurisdictional bar providing finality to their decisions. They wanted to avoid States litigating amongst themselves, leading to protracted court proceedings. They believed tribunal arrangements would also enable deliberative and discretionary decision-making for 'mutually negotiated settlements'.

Good intentions, bad results

This was the fairly well-intentioned rationale for favouring tribunals over courts, contingent to a particular historical moment. It translated well in the functioning of the first generation tribunals of Krishna, Narmada and Godavari. However, these functional arrangements unfortunately degenerated into the present form, with all the trappings that the parliamentarians wanted to avoid. They turned out to be litigatory and adversarial proceedings with protracted delays. Fali Nariman pointed to this degeneration in an incisive note to the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State relations.

The degeneration was aided by rather poor records of subsequent parliamentarians in allowing several amendments to the 1956 act. The amendments, reactionary in nature, diluted the spirit and rationale of the tribunal arrangements. The history of the Act is filled with short-sighted and sutured responses to the symptoms of the degeneration and have avoided a comprehensive engagement with the problem of interstate water disputes.

Reforming interstate water dispute tribunals cannot be approached without considering their historical exception and the associated pitfalls. The discourse on 'barriers' and the drive for hasty reforms can set us on a wrong path, eclipsing the actual barriers that lie beyond the tribunal arrangement itself. After all, the present arrangement was driven by precisely the same concern for swift and definitive outcomes as the objections are. It is imperative to have a comprehensive review of interstate water dispute resolution, and also reconsider the Supreme Court's jurisdictional bar.

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"Climate change is stalling monsoon"

Vidya Venkat

NEW DELHI: The unusual heat wave in May, followed by the delay in the monsoon by a week, is a definite manifestation of climate change, Union Minister for Earth Sciences Harsh Vardhan said on Wednesday.

Announcing the likelihood of a deficient southwest monsoon this year, Mr. Vardhan said the India Meteorological Department (IMD) had downgraded its earlier April prediction from 93 per cent to 88 per cent this month.

The IMD's June forecast comes with a margin of error of 4 per cent of the long period average, and is considered more accurate than the April prediction.

He said northwest India was likely to receive 85 per cent rainfall with a margin of error of 8 per cent.

Speaking at the launch of

the supercomputer 'Bhaskara' to better compute climatic changes at the National Centre for Medium Range Forecasting, he said the onset of the southwest monsoon over Kerala was likely around June 5.

"It's not just another unusually hot summer, it is climate change. Let us not fool ourselves that there is no connection between the unusual number of deaths from the ongoing heat wave and the certainty of another failed monsoon," the Minister said.

Global agencies have predicted that drought-like conditions might grip western Indian States, Mr. Vardhan said, adding that the government was putting adequate measures in place.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences has upgraded its technological capabilities with a view to improving the quality of its forecasts.

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CUT TO THE CHASE ^{1 2 3}

Threat of a poor monsoon came in the way of a deeper rate cut by RBI. Now, government must keep an eye on food inflation

IT SAYS A lot about the state of the economy and business sentiment that the Sensex fell by 661 points on a day when the RBI cut its overnight lending rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 7.25 per cent. The reason the markets tanked was probably not so much that the rate cut announced was half of what was widely wished for but because of the diminished likelihood of further cuts. The RBI indicated as much by projecting CPI inflation to rise to 6 per cent by January 2016, higher than its April policy forecast of 5.8 per cent for end-March. That, in turn, was based on the possibility of a second consecutive monsoon failure, reinforced by the met department's downgrade of its forecast for rainfall during this season to "deficient" from the earlier "below normal" prognosis. Upside risks to inflation, via increased food prices, reduce the room for rate cuts down the line.

In fact, the RBI's latest monetary policy review is notable for effecting a 25 bps repo rate cut despite the prospect of a bad monsoon and the recent firming up of global oil prices. This may indicate that it is not too convinced by the government's recent data pointing to a significant pick-up in GDP growth and investment. The RBI has actually marked down its output growth projection for 2015-16 from 7.8 to 7.6 per cent "with a downward bias". Contrary to statements from the government of an industrial revival underway and growth rates being poised to touch double-digits, the RBI has referred to "low domestic capacity utilisation, still mixed indicators of recovery, and subdued investment and credit growth", which makes "a case for a cut in the policy rate today". In other words, it appears convinced of the necessity for monetary easing now — which is a good thing — and only uncertainty over the monsoon may have come in the way of a deeper rate cut.

The ball is clearly now in the government's court. Contingency plans to deal with a poor monsoon — whether by way of timely release of food stocks and contracting imports of essential commodities to quell speculative pressures, ensuring adequate supply of seeds and fertilisers to farmers, and keeping a lid on minimum support price increases — must be prepared for implementation in close coordination with the states. Equally, it would do well not to be carried away by the recent GDP growth estimates based on a revised methodology that neither the markets nor probably the RBI find credible. Make no mistake, weak corporate earnings and no major greenfield projects taking off are the clearest signs of an economy that is not quite out of the woods.

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पांच फीसदी कम बारिश!

कि सानों व मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों के अच्छे दिनों के मंसूबों पर कमजोर मानसून पानी फेर सकता है। मौसम विभाग ने मानसून को लेकर नया पूर्वानुमान जारी किया। इसमें 93 प्रतिशत बारिश होने की संभावना को घटाकर अब 88 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। अप्रैल में औसत बारिश 93 प्रतिशत का अनुमान था। केंद्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री हर्ष वर्धन ने मंगलवार को मानसून के पुनर्निर्धारित अनुमान की घोषणा की। उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में सामान्य की 85 फीसदी बारिश होगी। पढ़ें पृष्ठ @ पेज 4

देर क्यों

अरब सागर में एंटी-साइक्लोन से मानसून की चाल प्रभावित

25 मई से मानसून श्रीलंका में अटका है, आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा

आगे क्या

मानसून को केरल के तट पर पहुंचने में 2-3 दिन और लगेंगे

90 फीसदी से कम औसत बारिश को सूखा माना जाता है

सामान्य से कम बारिश को अनुमान पहले ही जताया था मौसम विभाग ने

अनुमान से 4 प्रतिशत अधिक या कम बारिश की संभावना भी बनी रहती है।

बाजार धड़ाम: संसेक्स 661 अंक नीचे

क मजोर मानसून के पूर्वानुमान सामने आने पर ही संसेक्स धड़ाम हो गया और मंगलवार को यह 661 अंक टूट गया। रेपो रेट में कटौती ने भी इस पर असर डाला। संसेक्स 27,188.38 और निफ्टी 8236.45 पर बंद हुए। संसेक्स में सबसे ज्यादा पिटाई एसबीआई और एचडीएफसी के शेयरों में हुई। बैंक, रियल्टी, ऑटो और कैपिटल गुड्स के शेयरों में सबसे ज्यादा गिरावट आई।



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तेज बारिश के साथ ओले गिरे

राजसमंद. उदयपुर @ पत्रिका

patrika.com/city

जिले के लावासरदारगढ़, रेलमगरा, रिछेड़, कुंवारिया क्षेत्र में मंगलवार को तेज हवा के साथ बारिश हुई। इस दौरान करीब 15 मिनट तक चने के आकार के ओले भी गिरे। तेज वर्षा से सड़कों व खेतों में पानी भर गया।

तेज हवा से रेलमगरा क्षेत्र में कुछ पेड़ धराशायी हो गए। जिला मुख्यालय पर बादलों की लुकाछिपी चलती रही, लेकिन वर्षा नहीं हुई। देर रात राजसमंद जिला मुख्यालय पर हल्की बारिश हुई।

यहां भी पलटा मौसम

उदयपुर जिले में भी मौसम ने पलटा खाय। दोपहर बाद हल्के बादल छा गए। इससे उमस बढ़ गई। सुखे के निकट शाम तेज हवा के साथ कुछ देर ओले गिरे।



रेलमगरा में बारिश के दौरान गिरे ओले।

पत्रिका-3-6-15 रेलमगरा

राजसमंद में गर्मी से एक की मौत

राजसमंद. अत्यधिक गर्मी व लू से एक युवक की मौत हो गई। एक दिन पुराना शव कामलीघाट के पास श्मशान में पड़ा मिला। पुलिस के अनुसार नवलिया छापली निवासी भगवत उर्फ भगु रावत (27) 31 मई को सुबह मजदूरी पर निकला, लेकिन घर नहीं लौटा। कामलीघाट के श्मशान घाट पर मंगलवार सुबह अज्ञात शव की सूचना मिली। देवगढ़ पुलिस ने

शव सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र के मुर्दाघर में रखवाया। परिजनों के शिनाख्त करने के बाद मेडिकल बोर्ड से शव का पोस्टमार्टम कराया, जिसमें अत्यधिक गर्मी, लू व प्यास के कारण मौत होना सामने आया है। घटना स्थल से मोबाइल, टिफिन भी मिले। छापली के प्रेमसिंह की रिपोर्ट पर पुलिस ने प्रकरण दर्ज कर जांच शुरू कर दी।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 03.06.2015 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman
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Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi) ✓
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

मानसून कमजोर, सूखे की आशंका, बढ़ेगी महंगाई

एजेंसियां/नई दिल्ली, मुम्बई

मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने कहा है कि इस वर्ष देश में मानसून के 'कमजोर' रहने की उम्मीद है। विभाग ने मानसून के अब 'सामान्य से कम' रहने का अनुमान जताया है जिससे सूखा पड़ने की आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है। रिजर्व बैंक ने भी कहा है कि सेवाकर में बढ़ौतरी और खराब मानसून से उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक पर आधारित खुदरा महंगाई में बढ़ौतरी पर अगले वर्ष जनवरी तक यह 6 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाएगा। रिजर्व बैंक ने चालू

वित्त वर्ष की पहली मौद्रिक नीति समीक्षा में इसके 5.8 फीसदी रहने का अनुमान व्यक्त किया था। केंद्रीय भूविज्ञान मंत्री हर्षवर्द्धन ने कहा कि मौसम विभाग ने अनुमान को संशोधित कर 93 फीसदी से 88 फीसदी दीर्घावधि औसत किया है जिसमें देश के उत्तर-पश्चिम हिस्से के सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित रहने की आशंका है। वर्द्धन ने कहा, "मुझे भारी दिल से कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे संशोधित अनुमान के मुताबिक भारत में 88 फीसदी बारिश होगी।" हर्षवर्द्धन के पास विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भी है। भारतीय मौसम विभाग ने अप्रैल में अनुमान व्यक्त किया था कि मानसूनी बारिश औसतन 93 फीसदी रहेगी जो 'सामान्य से कम' श्रेणी में आती है। अब

मूल्य सूचकांक बढ़ेगा

खुदरा वस्तुएं, अनाज, दालें, तेल व गेहूं की कीमतें बढ़ने से उपभोक्ताओं की मुसीबत

88 फीसदी अनुमान के साथ मानसून को 'कमजोर' रहने की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। मंत्री ने कहा, "हम यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं कि अनुमान सही हैं लेकिन इस बार हम भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि संशोधित अनुमान सही नहीं हों।" अनुमान के मुताबिक प्रभावित इलाके में उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत शामिल होगा जिसमें दिल्ली एन सी आर, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान आते हैं और यहां करीब 85 फीसदी बारिश होगी।

शेष पृष्ठ 11 पर

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
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M.P.Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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मौसम विभाग का दूसरा पूर्वानुमान जारी, सामान्य से 12 फीसदी कम बारिश की संभावना जताई

कमजोर मानसून से सूखे के आसार

हि-3-6-15

आफत

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

देश में लगातार दूसरे साल कमजोर मानसून के कारण कम बारिश का अनुमान जताया गया है। इससे महंगाई बढ़ने और सूखे का खतरा मंडराने लगा है। मौसम विभाग ने मंगलवार को अपने दूसरे पूर्वानुमान में सामान्य की 88 फीसदी बारिश होने की संभावना जताई है। पहले यह पूर्वानुमान 93 प्रतिशत था।

अलनीनो का भी खतरा : मौसम विभाग ने यह भी साफ कर दिया है कि प्रशांत महासागर में अलनीनो मजबूत हो रहा है। इससे देश के कई इलाकों में सूखे जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। अप्रैल में विभाग ने जो भविष्यवाणी जारी की थी, उसमें अलनीनो पैदा होने की आशंका महज 50 फीसदी आंकी गई थी। अब यह 90 फीसदी है। अलनीनो के कारण प्रशांत महासागर में जिस जगह से मानसूनी हवाएं चलती हैं, वहां समुद्र का तापमान बढ़ जाता है। इससे हवाएं

कमजोर पड़ जाती हैं।

11 सेंटीमीटर बारिश घटेगी : विभाग के मुताबिक जून-सितंबर के चार महीनों में वैसे 89 सेंटीमीटर बारिश होती है। यह मात्रा पिछले सौ सालों के दौरान मानसून के चार महीनों में होने वाली बारिश का आधार बनाकर निर्धारित किए गए हैं। नए पूर्वानुमान के अनुसार इसमें 11 सेंटीमीटर की कमी के आसार हैं। इसमें 4 प्रतिशत की मॉडल त्रुटि भी शामिल है। जुलाई में देश भर में सामान्य के 92 फीसदी और अगस्त में 90 फीसदी ही बारिश होगी।

उत्तरी राज्यों पर ज्यादा मार : मौसम विभाग ने चारों जोंन के लिए अलग-अलग भविष्यवाणी की है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खराब स्थिति उत्तर-पश्चिम राज्यों की है। इस हिस्से में बारिश 85 फीसदी रहने की संभावना है। मध्य और पूर्वोत्तर में 90 प्रतिशत और दक्षिण भाग में 92 फीसदी बारिश का अनुमान है।

तीन तरह की भविष्यवाणी : मौसम विभाग तीन तरह की भविष्यवाणी करता है। इसमें लघु, मध्यम एवं दीर्घ अवधि की भविष्यवाणी शामिल है।

अनुमान कितने सही ?

70-75%

तक सही होता है अनुमान

65%

खेतीबाड़ी मानसून पर ही निर्भर

इस साल की भविष्यवाणी

66%

कम बारिश

27%

सामान्य से कम

07%

सामान्य बारिश होने का अनुमान

काश! अनुमान गलत हो

मौसम विभाग यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए काम कर रहा है कि अनुमान सही हों। लेकिन इस बार हम भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि संशोधित अनुमान सही न हों।

‘कमजोर मानसून से निपटने को तैयार’

ये बड़े खतरे

महंगाई : कम बारिश से पैदावार घटेगी। इससे खाने-पीने की चीजें महंगी होंगी।
बिजली : बांधों में पानी घटेगा, जिससे बिजली उत्पादन पर असर पड़ेगा।
भूजल : भूजल का ज्यादा दोहन होगा और भूजल जमा भी नहीं हो पाएगा।



केंद्र सरकार कमजोर मानसून से निपटने के लिए 580 जिलों में आपात योजनाओं के साथ तैयार है। कृषि मंत्री राधा मोहन सिंह ने मंगलवार को यह जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार के पास किसी कमी से निपटने के लिए गेहूं और चावल का पर्याप्त स्टॉक है। सिंह ने कहा कि हमने अप्रैल से ही आपात योजना बनानी शुरू कर दी थी।

भारी बर्फबारी से हेमकुंड यात्रा थमी

गोपेश्वर। हेमकुंड की यात्रा पर जा रहे तीर्थयात्रियों को हेमकुंड में हुई बर्फबारी के कारण घांघरिया में ही रोक दिया गया है। तीन हजार तीर्थयात्रियों को गोविन्दघाट गुरुद्वारे में ही रुकने को कहा गया है।

इस बीच सोमवार की रात्रि को हेमकुंड दर्शन कर वापस आ रहे तीर्थयात्रियों को बर्फले मार्ग से एसडीआरएफ और पुलिस की मदद से निकाला गया। मंगलवार को सुबह 11 बजे से लेकर सांय 4 बजे तक हेमकुंड में बर्फबारी होती रही। (ह.सं.)

यूपी में आंधी और पानी के आसार

लखनऊ। हवा के रुख में बदलाव और हल्की बदली के चलते पिछले लम्बे अरसे से लू, तपन और तीखी धूप से बेहाल जनजीवन को मंगलवार को थोड़ी राहत भी मिली। अगले दो दिनों के दरम्यान प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में धूल भरी आंधी और गरज-चमक के साथ छिटपुट बौछारें पड़ने के आसार बन रहे हैं। मगर दो दिन बाद फिर तापमान में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और तपन के साथ पारा चढ़ेगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-3.06.2015 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) ✓
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नई दिल्ली > बुधवार, 3 जून 2015 > ज्येष्ठ 13 शक 1937 > प्रथम शुद्ध आषाढ़ कृष्ण प्रतिपदा विक्रम 2072

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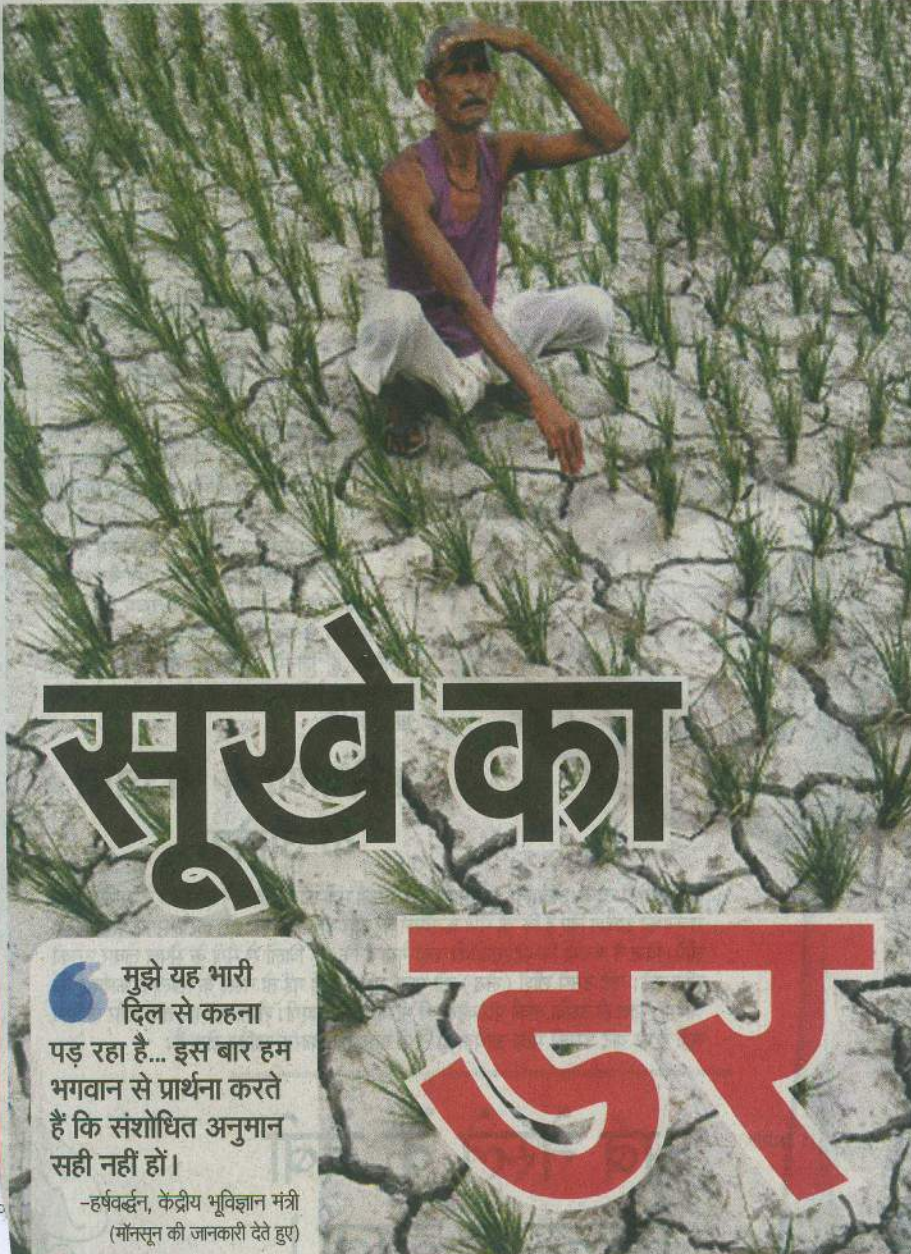
कम महंगाई और विकास की तेज गति से इकॉनमी भले ही खुशगवार लग रही हो, लेकिन मौसम विभाग का ताजा अनुमान यह है कि इस साल मॉनसून कमजोर रहेगा। मॉनसून को लेकर चिंतित रिजर्व बैंक ने ब्याज दरों पर निकट भविष्य में सतर्क रुख अपनाने के संकेत दिए हैं। ये खबरें जानकर शेयर बाजार गश खा गया...

88% हो सकती है बारिश, कमजोर मॉनसून

93% का अनुमान था पहले यानी सामान्य से कम

96 से 104% बारिश पर होता है सामान्य मॉनसून

50 साल की औसत बारिश के मुकाबले गिनती



सूखे का

डर

मुझे यह भारी दिल से कहना पड़ रहा है... इस बार हम भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि संशोधित अनुमान सही नहीं हों।

—हर्षवर्द्धन, केंद्रीय भूविज्ञान मंत्री
(मॉनसून की जानकारी देते हुए)

■ प्रमुख संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली : खेती के खराब हालात और किसानों की आत्महत्या की खबरों के बीच इस वर्ष देश में मॉनसून के 'कमजोर' रहने का अनुमान है। इससे सूखे की आशंका जताई जा रही है। मौसम विभाग का ताजा अनुमान है कि देश के उत्तर-पश्चिमी इलाके में मॉनसून सबसे कमजोर रहेगा, जिसके दायरे में दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान होंगे। पिछले साल भी इस इलाके में कम बारिश हुई थी। हाल में बेमौसम बारिश से भी फसलों को काफी नुकसान हुआ था। देश की 60 फीसदी आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है और खेती का 60 फीसदी हिस्सा मॉनसून पर। हर्षवर्धन ने कम बारिश के लिए अल नीनो और क्लाइमेट चेंज को जिम्मेदार बताया। प्रशांत महासागर में पानी का तापमान सामान्य से ज्यादा होने पर अल नीनो प्रभाव पैदा होता है। 2009 में भी यह चार दशकों में सबसे बड़े सूखे का कारण बना था। हर्षवर्धन ने मौजूदा हीट वेव को भी क्लाइमेट चेंज से जोड़ा। मॉनसून आम तौर पर 1 जून को केरल में एंटी करता है, जो लेट हो चुका है।

Getty Images

News item/letter/article/editorial published on Time- 3.06.2015 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

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Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

सूखे के अंदेशो पर केंद्र चौकस

नव-3-6-15

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

मानसून की बौछार कम होने पर, अगर सूखे की स्थिति बनती है तो इससे कैसे निपटा जाए। इसके लिए मोदी सरकार ने अभी से रणनीति बनानी शुरू कर दी है। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी अजित सेठ ने इस संबंध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के उच्चाधिकारियों से बैठक की। बैठक में सभी का मानना था कि इतनी जल्द सूखे की स्थिति होने का अनुमान लगाना तर्कसंगत नहीं होगा। बैठक में कम बारिश के हालात से निपटने के उपायों पर रणनीति बनाने पर सहमति बनी। कम पानी में बेहतर फसल देने वाले बीज की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने पर विचार किया जाए और इस काम में सीड्स कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की मदद ली जाए। इसके साथ साथ ही उन क्षेत्रों की पहचान पर फोकस किए जाने का फैसला किया गया, जहां बारिश कम होनी है।



क्या हो उपाय

सूत्रों के अनुसार यह तय किया गया कि सरकारी गोदामों में अनाज का पर्याप्त भंडार रखा जाए। मोटे अनाज के भंडारण पर सर्वोच्च ध्यान दिया जाए। हालात बेकाबू होने पर डीजल सब्सिडी के ऐलान पर विचार किया जाए। सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में डीजल सब्सिडी कारगर साबित हो सकती है। इसके साथ ही जमाखोरों पर सख्त कार्रवाई के लिए केंद्र और राज्य मिलकर काम करें।

एक्सपर्ट की राय

कृषि अर्थशास्त्री अशोक गुलाटी का कहना है कि अगर मॉनसून सामान्य से कम रहा तो लगातार दूसरे साल सूखे की स्थिति बन सकती है। लिहाजा लगातार दूसरे साल सूखे की स्थिति से हालात बहुत बिगड़ सकते हैं। सूखे की स्थिति से निपटना सरकार के लिए बड़ी चुनौती होगा। मॉनसून का कमजोर रहना मोदी सरकार के लिए चुनौतीभरा हो सकता है।

कैबिनेट
सेक्रेटरी
अजित सेठ ने टॉप
अफसरों के साथ
की मीटिंग

कम मॉनसून बनेगा टेंशन

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : मॉनसून की बारिश 88 फीसदी रहने के अनुमान ने सरकार की चिंता बढ़ा दी है। मोदी सरकार को अपने कार्यकाल के लगातार दूसरे साल मॉनसून की बेरुखी का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। इसे देखते हुए केंद्र सरकार ने पहले ही कमर कसनी शुरू कर दी है। इस साल भी कम बारिश की आशंका को देखते हुए सरकार ने किसानों को राहत देने और फसलों को बचाने के लिए रणनीति तैयार कर ली है। राज्यों से भी कहा गया है कि वे भी हालात को देखते हुए आपात योजनाएं तैयार कर लें। पिछले साल भी बारिश कम हुई थी और इसके कारण कई राज्यों में खरीफ फसलों की बुआई पर असर पड़ गया था। इसके कारण 2014-15 के फसली साल में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन घटकर 25 करोड़ 11 लाख टन रहा। उसके पिछले वर्ष रिकॉर्ड 26 करोड़ 50 लाख अनाज टन उत्पादन हुआ था।

Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

Encl: As stated above.


Assistant Director (publicity)

Editor, Bhagirath (English) & Publicity

Director (T.D.)

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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