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Hindustan Times
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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Elitz

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

Mahad bridge collapse: 10 bodies recovered



BRAVING ODDS: NDRF personnel tackle Savitri waters after their boat overturned during rescue work following the collapse of the Mahad-Poladpur bridge on the Mumbai-Goa highway, in Raigad district on Thursday. — PHOTO:PTI

SHOUMOJIT BANERJEE

MAHAD: Ten bodies, believed to be victims of the Mahad Bridge collapse tragedy, were retrieved on Thursday, as the biggest search operation in recent memory in Maharashtra's Konkan division drew to a close.

Disaster management officials at Mahad confirmed that eight bodies had been identified. Three of them are women.

Some of the bodies were sighted in Ratnagiri district, more than 100 km downstream. At least 38 persons are now feared to have been washed away into the Arabian Sea. The Colonial-era Bridge on the Mumbai-Goa Highway caved in around midnight on Tuesday after an incessant downpour that lashed the Konkan caused River Savitri to swell. Two

State Transport buses and a number of private vehicles, unable to see the ruptured span, plunged into the raging floodwaters.

24 victims in 2 buses

Authorities confirmed that 24 people, including the crew, were in the two buses. The body of S.S. Kamble, who was driving the Jaigarh-Mumbai bus, was discovered at the Anjarle beach on Thursday morning. "Mr. Kamble's relatives have identified the body," Sandeep Kadam, Tehsildar, Mahad, told *The Hindu*.

P.B. Shirke, conductor on the Rajapur-Borivali bus, was retrieved from a place close to the site of the tragedy near Dadali village.

The bodies of Sneha Baidkar and Awaad Chowgule were found within a five-km radius of the site of the col-

lapse. The body of Jaywanti Mirgal (70) was discovered in the popular coastal tourist spot of Harihareshwar, more than 80 km away. The body of Ms. Sampada Vaze (37) was recovered from Kemburli, around 6 km away. Both Ms. Vaze and Ms. Mirgal were part of the same family travelling in a Tavera SUV.

The body of another bus passenger, Prashant Mane, was found at Toradi, more than 40 km from the accident spot.

"The eighth victim, identified as Pandurang Ghag, was not a passenger in either of the buses or the missing Tavera. We believe he was washed away with his vehicle," said Sagar Phatak, a local disaster management cell official.

The NDRF, the Navy, the Air Force and the Coast Guard are sparing no effort

in their search for those missing. On Wednesday, a 300 kg magnet was lowered into the river to locate the two buses. "The magnet has to be used cautiously lest it damage an underwater pipeline, which might trigger another crisis," said Anupam Srivastava, Commandant, NDRF, 5th Battalion, based in Pune.

Considerable danger

While the downpour has eased a little, the swirling waters of the river continued to pose considerable danger to the rescuers. On Thursday morning, a boat carrying NDRF personnel capsized. The divers had to be rescued by a chopper.

"This is the breeding season for crocodiles. We are therefore seeking the help of the local guides provided to us by the district administration," said Mr. Srivastava.

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India was Antarctica's part billions of yrs ago

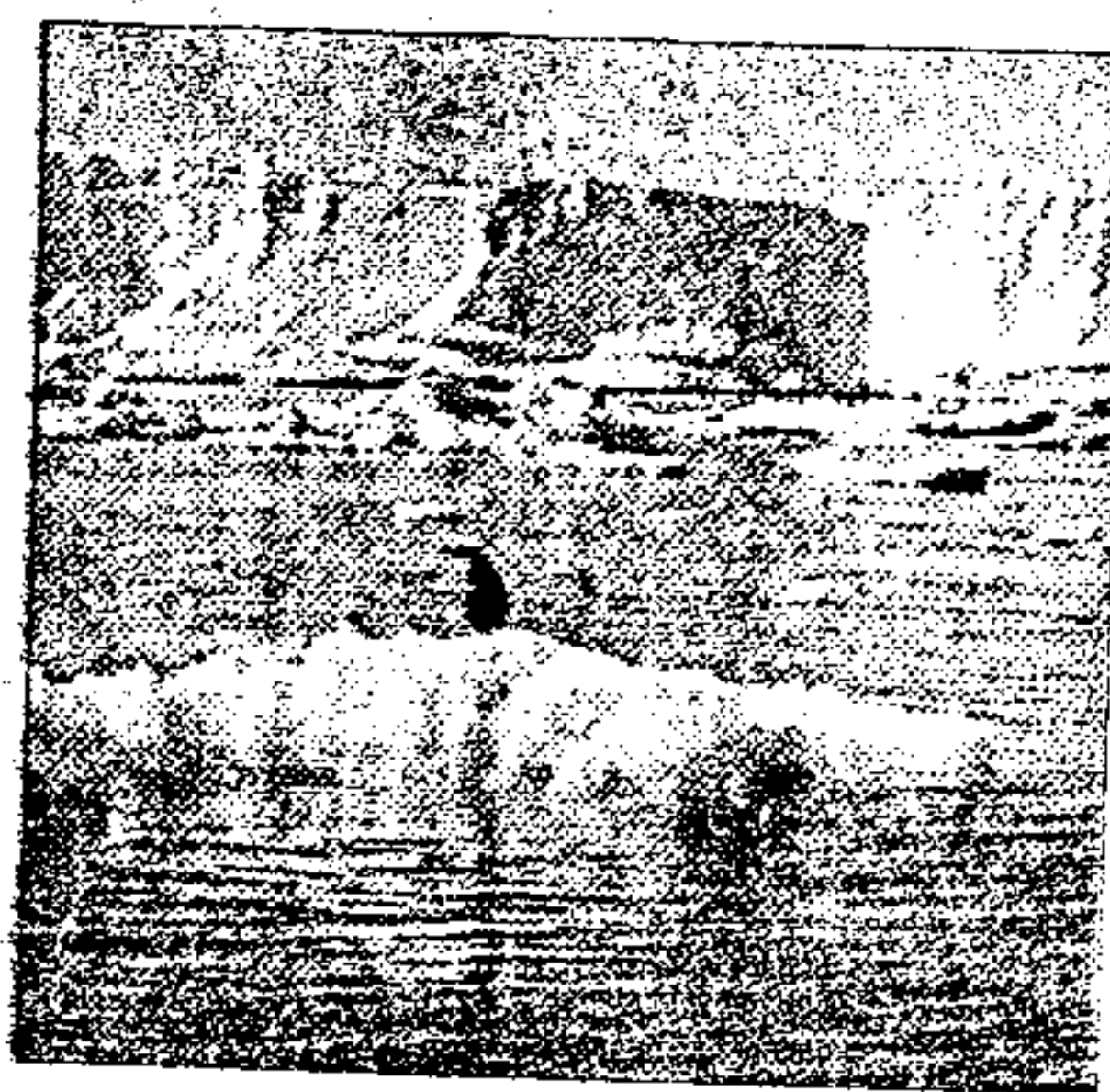
KOLKATA, AUGUST 4

Geologists have found evidence supporting the hypothesis that Indian subcontinent was part of Antarctica a billion years ago but was separated and re-united several times due to tectonic movement of plates before the evolution of mankind.

A group of geologists from India and Switzerland researching on evolution of the Earth's crust studied ancient rocks of the continental crust in the Eastern Ghats area and found important clues to the formation of the continents. "It is for the first time we have been able to prove the hypothesis that Antarctica and subcontinent India were once a single large continent that broke apart about 1.5 billion years ago," IIT Kharagpur geologist Dewashish Upadhyay, who led the research, said.

India and Antarctica then got separated by an ocean. "This ocean closed again with the movement of the land-masses and the two continents approached each other until they collided again around one billion years ago to form the Eastern Ghats mountain belt," he said.

Their research, published in international journal 'Elsevier', shows the



Tectonic movement of plates brought about the change

two continents separated once more and a new ocean was formed where the old ocean had been.

"Then the movement of the continents reversed again and there was yet another collision around 600 million years ago, which created another mountain range that is preserved in the Eastern Ghats all the way to southern India and Sri Lanka and even Madagascar, which was once part of the Indian subcontinent," Professor Klaus Mezger of the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Bern, Switzerland, said. After this collision the crust broke apart again, once more separating India from Antarctica and now there is a big ocean between the two land masses that had actually combined several times in the Earth's history, says the research report. — PTI

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Bihar floods toll mounts to 64

PATNA: The death toll in Bihar floods on Thursday mounted to 64 with over 33 lakh people spread across 13 districts affected by the deluge.

Purnia district has witnessed 26 fatalities, followed by 15 in Katihar and eight in Supaul, while the figure stood at five in Kishanganj district and four each in Gopalganj and Madhepura.

Araria and Saharsa have accounted for one death each.

Over 33 lakh people spread over 5.10 lakh hectares in 13 districts (Purnia, Kishanganj, Araria, Darbhanga, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Katihar, Saharsa, Supaul, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and West Champaran) have been affected by the floods, the Disaster Management Department said in a statement.

Standing crops in 164 lakh hectares have been damaged with the value of loss being

currently assessed, it said, adding a total number of 13,839 houses and hutments have been damaged in the floods causing a loss of Rs 264.10 lakh even as the assessment for damage to public properties was underway.

Situation grim

The flood situation continued to be grim with the Ganga flowing above danger mark at Kahalgaon near Bhagalpur, while rivers Ghaghra-Darauli, Koshi-Baltara and Koshi flowing above the danger mark in Siwan, Khagaria and Katihar districts respectively.

The State government has pressed into service 1,333 boats for rescue and relief works, even as 6.41 people trapped in the flooded areas have been evacuated to safer places and 460 camps set up where 3.78 lakh displaced people have been sheltered. 58 camps have been set up for sheltering cattle. - PTI

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369 crematoria along Ganga to be modernised

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New Delhi: Seeking to create adequate cremation facilities as one of the key components of Ganga rejuvenation programme, the water resources ministry has roped in five public sector undertakings to modernise 369 cremation centres in 59 cities and towns across five states over the next 18 months.

The idea is not only to upgrade the cremation centres but also to make available cost-effective and energy efficient facilities so the poor are not forced to throw bodies into river.

The ministry has planned "Improved Wood-Based Crematoria" (IWC) in place of traditional crematoria which consume wood in huge quantity.

"Though electric crematoria will also be developed as part of local acceptance in towns/cities where uninterrupted electricity is available, the ministry has suggested to go for IWC which would be capable of saving wood up to 50-60% as compared to conventional method," said an official.

The IWC has incorporated specially designed elevated pyre equipped with a hood and chimney to improve combus-

tion efficiency and minimise wastage of heat. Under this newly designed pyre, the wood is placed on the metal base, which enables better air circulation around the flames.

This construction/upgrade of crematoria is part of the overall 'Namami Gange' programme. Although the entire programme is scheduled to be completed by 2020, modernisation of crematoria has been short-listed as 'entry-level' activity which along with development of river fronts and river surface cleaning would

be finished over the next 18 months in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Five PSUs — Water And Power Consultancy Services (Wapcos), Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC), Engineering Projects India Limited (EPIL) and National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) — have recently been engaged to carry out the work.

The Centre had last year sanctioned Rs 20,000 crore for its Ganga cleaning mission.

RIVER CLEANING GETS PSU PUSH

- 369 crematoria to be upgraded/constructed in 59 towns/cities along the Ganga
- Five PSUs engaged for the job
- Part of entry level activities under 'Namami Gange' programme



OTHER ENTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES INCLUDE

- Repair/modernisation of 1,242 ghats (river fronts)
- Construction/upgrade of 411 village-level drains
- These projects are scheduled to be completed in 18 months

Contributors:
Brahma Chellaney
The Times of India (India)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (India)

Contributors:
Punjab Kesari (India)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (India)
Deccan Chronicle
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The Hindu
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The Hindu

And documented by: Bhadrachari (India) & P. K. Mohan (India) C/O.

Securing the Indus treaty

Pakistan's move to institute new arbitration proceedings over the Indus waters goes against the spirit of the landmark agreement



BRAHMA
CHELLANEY

Water sharing, transparency and collaboration are the pillars on which the unique Indus Waters Treaty was erected in 1960. Islamabad's recently unveiled intent to haul India again before an international arbitral tribunal is a testament to how water remains a source of discord for Pakistan despite a treaty that is a colossus among existing water-sharing pacts in the world.

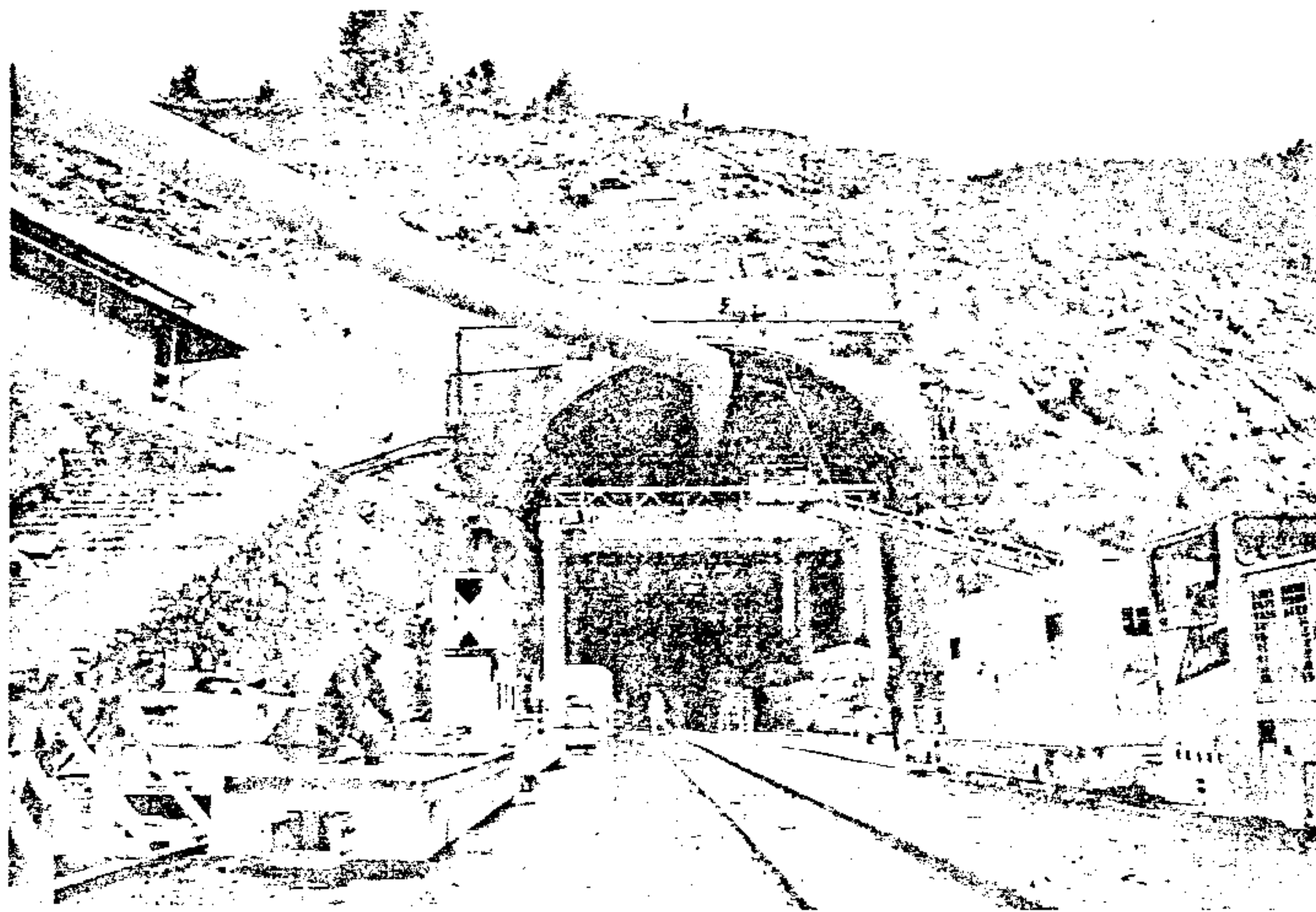
In Asia, the vast majority of the 57 transnational river basins have no water-sharing arrangement or any other cooperative mechanism. India, however, has water-sharing treaties with both the countries located downstream to it, Pakistan and Bangladesh. These treaties govern the subcontinent's two largest rivers, Indus and Ganges. By contrast, China, despite its unrivalled international status as the source of river flows to more than a dozen countries, stands out for not having a single water-sharing arrangement with any co-riparian state.

Significantly, India's treaties with Pakistan and Bangladesh are the only pacts in Asia with specific water-sharing formulas on cross-border flows. They also set a new principle in international water law. The 1996 Ganges treaty set a new standard by guaranteeing delivery of specific water quantities in the critical dry season.

India's Indus largesse

The Indus treaty stands out as the world's most generous water-sharing arrangement by far, in terms of both the sharing ratio (80.52 per cent of the aggregate water flows in the Indus system reserved for Pakistan) and the total volume of basin waters for the downstream state (Pakistan gets 90 times greater volume of water than Mexico's share under a 1944 pact with the U.S.). It is the first and only treaty that goes beyond water sharing to partitioning rivers. It drew a virtual line on the map of India to split the Indus Basin into upper and lower parts, limiting India's full sovereignty rights to the lower section and reserving for Pakistan the upper rivers of Jammu and Kashmir — the so-called "western rivers."

Today, it remains the only inter-country water agreement in the world embodying the doctrine of restricted sovereignty, which seeks to compel an upriver state to defer to the interests of a downstream state. Treaty curbs, for example, obviate any Indian control over



ARBITRARY DECISION: "By aiming to deny J&K the limited benefits permissible under the treaty, Pakistan wishes to further its strategy to foment discontent there." File photo of the Kishenganga hydropower project in Bandipora. — PHOTO: NISSAR AHMAD

the timing or quantum of the Pakistan-earmarked rivers' trans-boundary flows.

Given that water is J&K's main natural resource and essential for economic development, the gifting of its river waters to Pakistan by treaty has fostered popular grievance there. The J&K government in 2011 hired an international consultant to assess the State's cumulative economic losses, estimated to be hundreds of millions of dollars annually, from the treaty-imposed fetters on water utilisation. Demands in the J&K legislature for revision or abrogation of the Indus treaty are growing since a resolution seeking a treaty review was passed in 2003. The backlash from underdevelopment, made worse by a Pakistan-abetted insurrection, has prompted New Delhi to embark on several modestly sized, run-of-the-river hydropower projects in J&K to address chronic electricity shortages.

Pakistan's obstructionist tactics

Run-of-the-river projects are permitted by the Indus treaty within defined limits. But Pakistan wants no Indian works on the three "western rivers" and seeks international intercession by invoking the treaty's dispute-settlement provisions, which permit a neutral-expert assessment or the constitution of a seven-member arbitral tribunal. By aiming to deny J&K the limited benefits permissible under the treaty, Pakistan wishes to further its strategy to foment discontent and violence there.

This Pakistani strategy was exemplified in 2010 when it instituted international arbitration proceedings over India's 330-megawatt hydropower project

Pakistan, by waging a constant propaganda battle against India on the waters issue, risks undermining the Indus treaty

on a small Indus tributary, the Kishenganga (known as Neelum in Pakistan). It persuaded the arbitral tribunal in 2011 to order India to suspend work on the project. With Indian work suspended, Pakistan ramped up construction of its own three-times-larger, Chinese-aided hydropower plant on the same river so as to stake a priority right on river-water use.

The tribunal's final ruling in late 2013 represented a setback for India. It allowed India to resume work on the Kishenganga project but with a stiff condition that India ensure a minimum flow of 9 cumecs of water for Pakistan. Prescribing such a minimum flow went beyond the treaty's terms and the laws of nature.

More importantly, the arbitrators separately delivered a general prohibition against drawdown flushing in all new Indian hydropower projects. In a 2007 decision on the earlier Baglihar case instituted by Pakistan, an international neutral expert held that gated spillways to help flush out silt were consistent with the treaty's provisions. Yet the arbitrators, disregarding the Baglihar decision and the common international practice of constructing spillway outlets to control silt build-up, issued a prohibition that potentially affects the commercial viability of all future run-of-the-river projects in J&K.

Pakistan's move to institute new arbitration proceedings over the Kishenganga and Ratle projects is a fresh reminder as to how India's unparalleled water generosity has engendered unending trouble for it. In 1960, India thought it was trading water for peace by signing the treaty. Within five years of the treaty's entry into force, Pakistan launched a war to grab the Indian part of J&K in 1965.

Today, Pakistan's water relationship with India is becoming murkier due to China's construction of dams in Pakistan-held Kashmir. While railing against India's small-sized projects, Pakistan is pursuing mega-dams, such as the 7,000-megawatt Bunji Dam and the 4,500-megawatt Bhasha Dam. By way of comparison, the biggest dam India has built since Independence is the 2,000-megawatt Tehri project in Uttarakhand.

Onus on Islamabad

What China did recently — publicly trash an arbitral tribunal ruling that found it has no legal or historical basis to claim most of the South China Sea — was not an isolated case: major powers rarely go for international arbitration or accept arbitral tribunal awards.

Pakistan, by waging a constant propaganda battle against India on the waters issue, risks undermining the Indus treaty. And by repeatedly invoking the treaty's conflict-resolution provisions to bring on international intercession, it risks sending the wrong message to India — that compliance with treaty obligations and arbitration decisions is counterproductive. In the absence of an enforcement mechanism in international law, nothing can stop India from emulating the example of the major powers.

Pakistan insists on rights without responsibilities. In fact, its use of state-reared terrorist groups can be invoked by India, under Article 62 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, as constituting reasonable grounds for withdrawal from the Indus treaty. The International Court of Justice has upheld the principle that a treaty may be dissolved by reason of a fundamental change of circumstances.

If Pakistan wishes to preserve the Indus treaty, despite its diminishing returns for India, it will have to strike a balance between its right to keep utilising the bulk of the river system's waters and a corresponding obligation (enshrined in international law) not to cause "palpable harm" to its co-riparian state by exporting terror.

Brahma Chellaney, the author of *Water, Peace, and War: Confronting the Global Water Crisis and Water: Asia's New Battleground*, is with the Centre for Policy Research.

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रायपुर... त्रिविक्र-5-8-16 बारिश के बाद भी प्रदेश के बांधों का पेट आधा भरा

रायपुर. प्रतिदिन बारिश के बावजूद प्रदेश के अधिकतर बांधों के पेट अभी तक आधे ही भर पाए हैं। अभी बांधों में 46 फीसदी पानी आ पाया है। जबकि, 4 अगस्त 2015 को इन जलाशयों में 64 फीसदी और वर्ष 2014 में 4 अगस्त को 77.32 फीसदी पानी आ चुका था। इन्द्रावती नदी के आसपास बने कुसारटेड़ा बांध जरूर लबालब होने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं। प्रदेश के 42 बड़े जलाशयों में 6267.319 लाख घन मीटर पानी की क्षमता है।

इनमें अभी 2905.073 लाख घन मीटर पानी जमा हो पाया है। जल संसाधन विभाग का कहना है कि मानसून समाप्त होने से पहले ही यह बांध लबालब हो जाने की संभावना है।

बारिश के पानी आने से बांधों में पानी आ रहा है, कुछ जलाशय भरने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं, संभावना यह है कि जल्द प्रदेश के अधिकतर जलाशय लबालब हो जाएंगे।

एचआर कुटारे, मुख्य अभियंता,
जल संसाधन विभाग

प्रमुख जलाशयों की स्थिति

बांध	आज की स्थिति	2015 में स्थिति	2014 में स्थिति
खमार पाकुट	77.65	50.49	9.65
बेहारखार	62.22	73.67	93.51
सूतियापाट	81.18	72.49	80.16
कोसार टेड़ा	99.98	73.50	86.72
मरोडा	54.07	48.84	62.83
सौंदूर	63.27	56.49	66.44
जुमका	59.56	65.43	69.11
मोंगरा बैराज	64.18	61.09	47.71
सिकासार	77.67	56.88	74.21
क्षीरपानी जलाशय	54.05	84.16	100.00
कर्नाला बैराज	51.41	55.94	69.93

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केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा-या तो गंगा निर्मल होगी, या फिर मर के जाएंगे

दि-5-8-18

उमा ने गंगा पर संकल्प दोहराया

गंगा

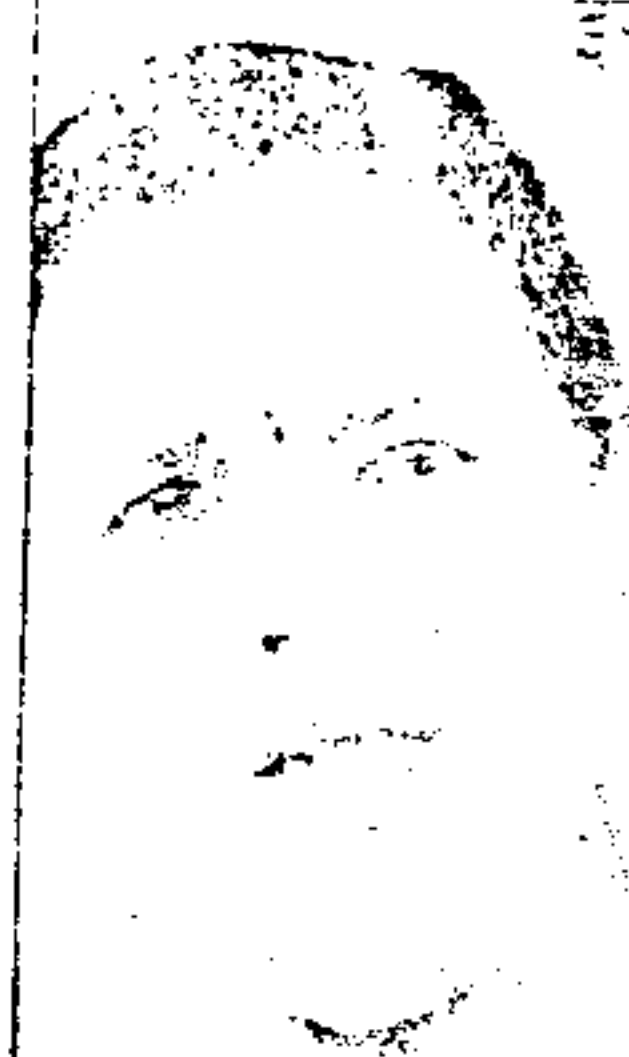
नई दिल्ली | एजेसी

गंगा की निर्मलता और अविरलता सुनिश्चित करने को मोदी सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता बताते हुए केंद्रीय मंत्री उमा भारती ने कहा कि इस कार्य को साल 2020 तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा, जब आए हैं तो कुछ करके जाएंगे या गंगा निर्मल होगी या फिर मरके जाएंगे।

लोकसभा में सुष्मिता देव, सौगत राय एवं कुछ अन्य सदस्यों के दूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर में जल संसाधन एवं नदी विकास मंत्री उमा भारती ने कहा कि गंगा नदी में स्वर्ण मछली, महशियर, डाल्फिन जैसे जल जंतु ही साबित करेंगे कि गंगा निर्मल हुई। क्योंकि अभी गंगा नदी में अनेक स्थानों पर इन जीवों के अस्तित्व पर संकट छाया हुआ है। कई स्थानों पर प्रदूषण के कारण डाल्फिन अंधी हो गई हैं। हम देख

अक्टूबर तक पूरा होगा पहला चरण

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा कि अक्टूबर 2016 में पहला चरण पूरा हो जाएगा, अक्टूबर 2018 में दूसरा चरण और 2020 तक नमामि गंगे परियोजना को पूरा होना है।



इसके लिए हमें प्रधानमंत्री और वित्त मंत्री समेत सभी का सहयोग मिल रहा है। उमा ने कहा कि नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत सात जुलाई को लघु अवधि एवं मध्यम अवधि की 231 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। ये परियोजनाएं गंगा तथा इसकी सहायक नदियों के पास स्थित विभिन्न नगरों में शुरू किए जाने वाले नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के साथ घाटों, शवदह गृहों के आधुनिकीकरण और विकास, जैव विविधता केंद्र स्थापित करने, नदी तल की सफाई के लिए ट्रेश स्कीमर का उपयोग करने, सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करने, सीवेज पंपिंग स्टेशन, के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं एवं वनीकरण आदि से संबंधित हैं।

सकने वाली डाल्फिन छोड़ेंगे और अगर वे अंधी नहीं हुईं तो नदी की निर्मलता साबित हो जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने नमामि गंगे योजना के माध्यम से गंगा की निर्मलता और अविरलता को सुनिश्चित करने की पहल की है और गंगा में इन जल

जंतुओं का फिर से बहाल होना ही यह साबित करेगा कि गंगा निर्मल हो गई है।

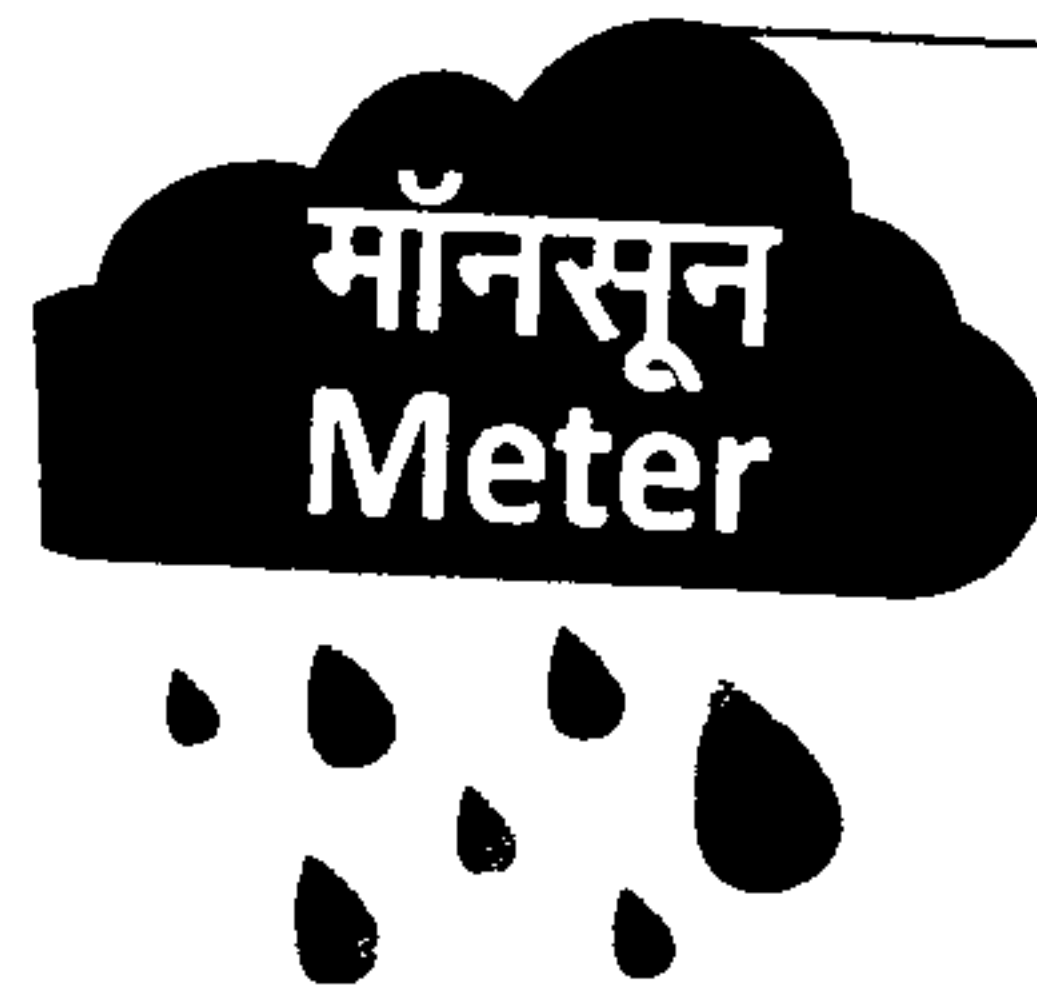
उमा ने कहा कि नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से शुरू किया गया है जिसमें नए प्रयासों के लिए 12,728 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।

दिनांक 5 अगस्त 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
समय भारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)



भारी बारिश ने मध्य प्रदेश को तरबतर कर दिया है। यहां की नदियां उफान पर हैं लेकिन वे खतरे के निशान से नीचे हैं।



गुरुवार को राजस्थान के कई जिलों में रुक-रुक कर बारिश होती रही। कुछ हिस्सों में भारी बारिश की चेतावनी जारी की गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली में गुरुवार को सुबह से ही तेज धूप निकलने से उमस में इजाफा हुआ।



दिल्ली: शुक्रवार, 5 अगस्त 2016 पेज 16

दिनांक १५.०८.१९९६ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Residents evacuated as dams overflow in Pune

SHIV KUMAR

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MUMBAI, AUGUST 4

Residents in parts of Pune were evacuated last night after heavy showers caused the Khadakvasla dam to fill up, officials said here today.

People residing in Daund and Indapur villages on the banks of the Mutha river on which the dam is built were moved to safer places after the authorities released 39,611 cusecs of water throughout Wednesday and early today, officials said.

In addition to the Khadakvasla dam, three more dams supply water to Pune and the catchment areas of all four had reported heavy rains throughout Wednesday.

According to officials of the Irrigation Department, water in the Khadakvasla dam rose from 63 per cent capacity on Tuesday evening to 87 per cent on Wednesday morning before reaching almost full capacity later in the evening.

The authorities began



Rescue work being carried out in the Savitri river in Raigad. PTI

Probe ordered into bridge collapse

MUMBAI: Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis on Thursday ordered a judicial probe into the collapse of a bridge on the Mumbai-Goa highway, which claimed many lives. Personnel of the National Disaster Response Force recovered nine bodies of passengers who were on board the vehicles that plunged into the Savitri river following the bridge collapse. The number of persons who are missing is estimated to be between 38 and 44. Officials of the NDRF have lowered a 300 kg magnet into the river waters to trace the missing vehicles.

releasing water from the dam after the capacity reached 90 per cent.

This morning the authorities began releasing water from the Mulshi and Pavana dams as well since

they had filled up overnight.

In the Bhima river, the authorities began releasing water from eight of its 25 dams after they filled up to 90 per cent of capacity.