

सूखे से लड़ने के लिए लोगों ने 400 करोड़ रुपए दिए दान

महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री
फड़णवीस ने जन्मदिन
पर की थी अपील

मुंबई @ पत्रिका . महाराष्ट्र में सूखे से जूझ रहे किसानों की मदद के लिए लोगों ने 400 करोड़ रुपए का चंदा दिया है। मुख्यमंत्री देवेन्द्र फड़णवीस के दफ्तर के मुताबिक इतनी राशि जनता की ओर से चंदे के रूप में मिली है। मुख्यमंत्री फड़णवीस ने इस साल जुलाई में अपने जन्मदिन के मौके पर लोगों से सूखे की समस्या का सामना करने के लिए सरकार की आर्थिक मदद करने की अपील की थी। चंदा देने वाले लोगों में आम आदमी से लेकर किसान और बॉलीवुड अभिनेता अक्षय कुमार, क्रिकेटर अजिंक्य रहाणे तक शामिल हैं।

India's green vow revolves around the Sun

To Add 150GW Of Power From Non-Fossil Fuel Mix In 15 Years

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Chennai: India may have held its ground by not committing to an emission cap and cut plan, or to a peak emission year like China, but the commitments on increasing its non-fossil fuel component of power generation to 40% by 2030 are substantial.

Given India's 10% increase in power demand year on year, the nation may have to more than double its installed capacity to 550GW by 2030. The 40% commitment would mean adding at least another 150GW of non-fossil power plants in the next 15 years.

India's pledge document talks about increasing nuclear power from 5 GW to 63 GW by 2032 and doubling wind capacity to 60 GW by 2022. But the most ambitious is the plan to increase solar capacity from 4 GW to 100 GW in the next seven years. With the liability issue bogging down nuclear, much of the heavy lifting may have to be done by solar and, to some extent, wind.

Solar power has become the catchword for many states in recent times. Internationally, the price of solar power components has been declining at 15% year over year, and states are leveraging this trend to get good deals. Recently, Madhya Pradesh was able to beat down the price it will have to pay for power from a solar project to Rs 5.05 a unit.

According to a National Institute of Solar Energy estimate, the country has a solar potential of 750 GW, with Rajasthan having the maximum capacity of 142 GW, followed by

INDIA'S CLIMATE PLAN FOR 2030

THE PROMISES

- Propagate healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation
- Reduce emissions intensity of country's GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level
- Achieve 40% power generation from renewables (solar, wind, biomass, hydro and nuclear)
- Create additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ by adding to forest and tree cover
- Better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management

COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

A preliminary estimate suggests that at least USD 2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required for meeting India's climate change actions between now and 2030

India to mobilise new and additional funds from developed countries to implement the its mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the huge fund requirement and resource gap

WHAT GOVT WOULD DO TO ACHIEVE ITS TARGET

Introduce new, more efficient and cleaner technologies in thermal power generation	Reduce emissions from transportation sector	Promote energy efficiency in the economy, notably in industry, transportation, buildings and appliances	Build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies
Reducing emissions from waste	Developing climate resilient infrastructure	Full implementation of Green India Mission and other programmes	

WHAT OTHER MAJOR ECONOMIES HAVE PROMISED

EU (28 countries) Cut emissions by at least 40% from 1990 levels by 2030	USA Reduce emissions by 26-28% below its 2005 levels by 2025	China Achieve peak emissions by 2030. Emissions to decline thereafter. Cut carbon intensity (emissions per unit of GDP) by 60-65% from 2005 levels by 2030	Australia Implement economy-wide target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 to 28% below 2005 levels by 2030	Brazil Commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 by 2025
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ALL THESE COUNTRIES HAVE ALSO COMMITTED TO INCREASE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THEIR TOTAL ENERGY MIX



Next 5 years to see spurt in renewable energy generation

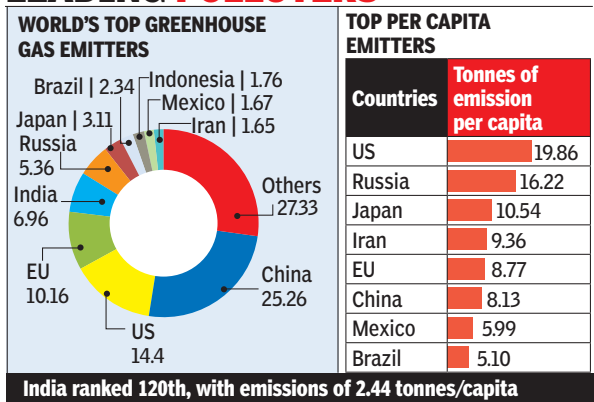
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Renewable energy will represent the largest single source of growth in power generation over the next five years on the back of falling costs and aggressive expansion in emerging economies, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Friday, a day on which India dramatically raised the climate bar on the back of its green energy push.

India pledged to cut greenhouse emission intensity by up to 35% by 2030 from 2005 levels, marking a dramatic increase of 75% over its present voluntary commitment. Rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity and replacement of old coal-fired power stations with more efficient ones have been at the core of the Narendra Modi government's climate mitigation plans.

The government recently raised the target for renewable energy sources to 175 GW

LEADING POLLUTERS



(giga watt) by 2022. Of this, solar power target has been raised from a modest 20,000 mw to 100 GW. In 2014-15 alone, the target is set at adding 10,000 mw of solar capacity. Wind energy will contribute 60 GW and 10 GW of biomass and 5 GW of hydro-power.

But for such rapid expansion to happen, the IEA warned in its annual market

report, governments must reduce policy uncertainties that are acting as brakes and blocking an affordable method to mitigating climate change.

The IEA report sees the share of renewable energy in global power generation rising to over 26% by 2020 from 22% in 2013.

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

Climate action to cost nation \$2.5 trillion

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Berlin: Union environment minister Prakash Javadekar on Thursday said India had decided to anchor a global solar alliance, INSPA (International agency for solar policy and application), of all countries located between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. "The recent decisions of the government represent a quantum jump in aspirations and demonstrate unparalleled vision," he added.

India has argued that it cannot be compared to China, despite roughly similar population sizes, as its per capita emissions are much lower. According to the World Resources Institute,

India's per capita emissions are 2.44 metric tonnes to China's 8.13 metric tonnes.

Though India is the third largest emitter — fourth, if one counts EU as a single entity — it accounts for less than 7% of greenhouse gases (GHGs). While US and China have agreed to converge at 12 tonnes of CO₂ per capita by 2030, India is still far lower than these emission levels.

India INDC begins with a quote from Yajur Veda and is the longest in terms of number of pages as it outlines priority areas like eradicating poverty and ensuring energy. Over one million medium and small enterprises in India will be involved in the "Zero Effect" and "Zero Defect" scheme. India's ambi-



India's ambitious solar expansion programme seeks to enhance capacity to 100GW by 2022

tious solar expansion programme seeks to enhance capacity to 100 GW by 2022, which is expected to be scaled up further. Efforts will include scaling up efforts to increase the share of non-fossil fuel based energy resources in total electricity mix in-

cluding wind power, solar, hydropower, biomass, waste to energy and nuclear power.

India told a UN body at Bonn in Germany that it intends to combat climate change by adopting the energy efficiency route and move on a low carbon growth path. But, India said it would seek the assistance of developed nations — with a historical responsibility for global warming — to help with technology and finance to meet an estimated \$2.5 trillion needed to support climate change actions from now to 2030.

The Indian government has stoutly argued that it is for developed nations and blocks such as the European Union to cut per capita emissions and "vacate" carbon

space for a developing nation like India, as steep emission cuts at the current juncture will come at the cost of the poor and underprivileged who have a right to social and economic infrastructure.

India said it will raise the share of clean energy in its energy mix by about 40% by the year 2030 and take several other mitigation and adaptation measures. India stressed that its post-2020 action plan does not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action, including in important sectors like agriculture.

India's declaration on Thursday is intended to insulate the country from pressure from developed countries.

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

THE WAY FORWARD

India plans to cut emissions with afforestation, changes in power sector and urban reforms

WHAT RISING LEVELS OF CO₂ MEAN?

Rising levels of CO₂ lead to **greenhouse effect**. More heat is trapped in the atmosphere and the **planet gets warmer** than it should naturally be

WHY INDIA NEEDS TO CUT EMISSIONS

Protecting biodiversity | India has 7-8% of all recorded species and 4 out of 34 biodiversity hotspots

Conserving the Himalayan Ecosystem | It forms the most important concentration of snow-covered region outside the polar region

Disaster prone | Indian subcontinent among most disaster prone areas. Almost 85% of its area is vulnerable to hazards

Coastal impact | 14.2% of its population inhabits its 7,517km coastline which is most vulnerable to rising sea level. 1,238 islands are in danger

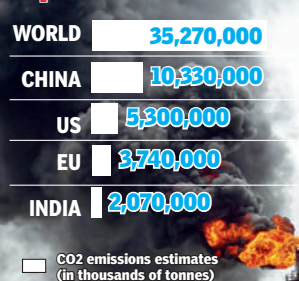
Agriculture | Droughts and floods are frequent and the sector is already facing high degree of climate variability

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE SO FAR

Power sector | Using renewables like solar, wind and biomass energy, hydro and nuclear power, to generate power | Efficient use through policies like National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency like promoting use of CFLs, labeling electrical appliances on power consumption

Smart City scheme | Smart Cities Mission to transform urban areas | Develop new-generation cities that promise clean and sustainable environment

CO₂ EMISSIONS IN 2013



One must care about the world one will not see | Mahatma Gandhi

Waste management

Intensifying waste to energy conversion projects | Investing in solid waste and waste water management projects

Low-carbon economy

Dedicated transport systems like freight corridors, inland water transport | Moving 'people' rather than 'vehicles' through MRTS, metro rail

Afforestation | Increasing forest cover from 23.4% in 2005 to 24% in 2013 | Companies Act directing companies to spend CSR funds on environment initiatives

WHAT INDIA PROPOSES TO DO

➤ Reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33% to 35% by 2030

➤ Achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from nonfossil fuel based energy resources by 2030

➤ Invest in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change

➤ Build capacities, create framework for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology

CRPF targets 'informer' network to fight Naxals

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New Delhi: The Central Reserve Police Force is targeting the 'informer' network of Maoists in villages, instead of conducting major combing operations and sending troops in large numbers inside the jungle, an exercise which is bearing fruits for the force. The paramilitary force is engaged largely in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and other states for anti-naxal operations.

The strategy 'intelligence based tactical operations' deployed against the informers has resulted in a decline in violence and casualties on the CRPF's side, and looting of their arms/ammunitions has also come down drastically this year.

"We go inside the naxal den with a purpose now after having specific inputs about the presence of a particular group or leader. The basic advantage is that we keep engaging and surprising naxals regularly so they don't get time to react," said a senior CRPF official.

The officer added that CRPF's own intelligence has picked up substantially and it has better coordina-

RED THREAT IN RETREAT?

Estimated hardcore Naxals present now in jungles			500-600
	2014	2015	
Naxals killed	24	31	
Surrenders	233	377	
Weapons loss of CRPF	31	01	
IED recovery (planted)	904	1,303	
Loss of CRPF lives	50	04	

Source: CRPF

tion with other intelligence agencies now.

The CRPF has also noticed a new trend where naxalites from areas like Odisha are coming forward to surrender — something which did not happen previously. The figures suggest that 377 naxalites have surrendered this year till now in all the naxal-affected states. 283 Maoists had laid down arms in 2014.

The new approach has shown positive results. According to latest figures, the CRPF has lost only four personnel this year as compared to 50 casualties in 2014. Similarly, CRPF has lost only one pistol this year while it lost 31 arms/ammunitions in 2014. The loss of arms/ammunition was a major concern for security forces.

Asserting that the naxal problem may be solved in the next few years if oper-

ations and development of the region continue hand in hand, an officer said that now "only 500-600 hardcore naxals are present in Chhattisgarh". The state is India's worst area hit by left-wing extremism.

In desperation, CRPF officials said, the naxals are now targeting the jungle tracks as well as places where CRPF and other state security personnel walk. "Earlier, they only placed IEDs on the roads to attack contingents or destroy larger vehicles," said the officer.

Meanwhile, CRPF has also written to MHA to bring in a mechanism to have bar-coding for arms/ammunitions and chemicals used for explosives, so that they can be traced back to the place they were smuggled from. "This will help in stopping pilferage of explosives to naxal areas," said the officer.

Doctor: Indrani serious, but vital parameters okay

► Continued from P1

Lahane said Indrani was serious but her vital parameters were well-maintained. He said the next 24 hours will be crucial and a team of doctors is closely monitoring her condition. "She probably started taking the anti-epileptic medicines after suffering from convulsions," he said. Mukerjee was lodged in the women's prison in Byculla.

Indrani, wife of media baron Peter Mukerjee, was arrested by Khar police on August 25 for her alleged role in the murder of Sheena, her daughter from an earlier marriage, in 2012. Sheena, 24, was allegedly kidnapped from outside National College in Bandra and strangled to death in a car by Indrani, her second husband Sanjeev Khanna and driver Shyamvar Rai. Khar police recovered her remains from Pen.

Bipin Kumar Singh, IG prisons, said Indrani used to take two pills daily — one in morning and another in the evening — under the supervision of jail staff. "We have called for jail officials who used to monitor her

medication. We can comment only after hearing them," he said. Lahane said Indrani's stomach wash has been collected and will be sent for forensic analysis to conclusively determine if she consumed the drugs.

An independent neurologist, who did not wish to be named, told TOI that overdosing on an older generation of anti-epileptic medicines can become life-threatening if it affects the respiratory system. "It can also cause serious brain injury," the doctor said, adding that oral pills are usually not the first choice to treat epilepsy nowadays as there are more efficient injectables available. The doctor also explained that epilepsy can strike at any age though the probability of being afflicted by it in middle age is low.

Meanwhile, Indrani's lawyer Gunjan Mangala said she would visit the hospital on Saturday. The lawyer was not aware of Indrani's hospital admission or the seriousness of her condition. The jail authorities are not obliged to inform the lawyer in such situations.

(With inputs from Suati Deshpande)

Flyer lights up on plane from Muscat to Mumbai

Lighter Wasn't Detected By Airport Security

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Mumbai: When seated in economy class, there are many things a passenger does to get a tad comfortable. Somewhat, turn, stretch and contort in their cramped seats, others simply push back their seats on to the face of the person seated behind. A passenger onboard a flight from the Middle East to India had a better idea. He coolly fished out a pack of cigarettes and then, to the surprise of his co-passengers, came a lighter. But just after the twain had met, the onlookers reported him to the cabin crew and his plans went up in smoke.

It is not possible to fly on board a passenger aircraft without encountering a good number of no-smoking signs, apart from literature on the ban in lighting up. All of that seems to have escaped the notice of a passenger onboard Jet Airways Muscat-Mumbai flight 9W591 on Tuesday. "The said passenger, a Bangladeshi national, was in his seat when he casually took out a cigarette and a lighter and had just lit it when the inflight crew, who



were alerted by the co-passengers, had it extinguished," said an airline official. The cabin crew did not have any problems dealing with the passenger. "They warned the passenger, who by then had realised that smoking was banned onboard aircraft," the official added. However, the passenger was not unruly and must have been quite shaken by the experience, for he kept on apologising throughout the flight.

A Jet Airways spokesperson confirmed the incident. "He tried to light a cigarette during the flight. The cabin

crew took prompt action in line with Jet Airways safety regulations and prevented the passenger from smoking. On landing in Mumbai the passenger was met by security personnel for further action. Jet Airways accords highest priority to safety of its guests and all our crew members are trained to handle such situations," said the airline response. It was learnt that the passenger was let off after a warning.

But the question that remains is how did the passenger manage to sneak in a lighter onboard the aircraft. "It seems to be a lapse on part of security personnel at Bahrain airport. A lighter is one of the items banned onboard flights. It should have been confiscated at the airport itself," said an aviation security official. It's a different matter that the current Indian aviation minister Gajapati Raju, a heavy smoker, had early this year revealed that he carried a match box with him onboard flights. He said he could do that only after he became a minister.

In India, smoking onboard aircraft was banned sometime in the 1990s.

20% water cuts to remain till next monsoon

Richa Pinto, TNN | Oct 1, 2015, 10:57 PM IST

MUMBAI: The BMC for now has decided to continue with the 20% water cuts till next monsoon unless a heavy spell of rainfall is witnessed again in the catchment areas.

The total water stocks in the seven lakes which supply water to Mumbai on October 1 was 11.45 lakh million litres. The city ideally needed 14.47 lakh million litres of water stocks in the lakes to see it through till the next monsoon and so that no water cuts are imposed. On the same day last year the water in the seven lakes was 14.08 lakh million litres. There have been no rain in the catchment area lakes from September 30-October 1 despite the fact that monsoons have not officially withdrawn.

Till September 18 this year, the water stocks in the seven lakes was 9.94 lakh million litres however a heavy spell of rainfall which was witnessed in the last week of September increased the water stocks substantially by over 2 lakh million litres. Senior civic officials said that the heavy spell of rainfall the catchment areas witnessed in the last week of September was helped in increasing the water stocks significantly. Mumbaikars are reeling under a 20% water cuts from the midnight of August 26 this year.

Additional municipal commissioner Dr Sanjay Mukherjee said that there is only a 15% cut in the water quantum while time of cuts varies depending on the pressure. "We are monitoring the water situation and roughly the deficit in water stocks has reduced to 15% from 32%. The heavy spell of rainfall in the last week of September helped in increasing the water stocks substantially," said Mukherjee.

Civic officials also hinted that not for the good rainfall in the last week of September, they would have to look at increasing the water cuts. The quantity of water on October 1 in the Vaitarna system, which supplies water to Mumbai city and the western suburbs, will be sufficient for 259 days, while the Bhatsa, which supplies water to the eastern suburbs, will have sufficient water for 215 days. Therefore on an average Mumbai has around 237 days of water. However the city needed 304 days of water till next July.

With rains playing truant this monsoon, only two lakes (Tulsi and Modak Sagar) overflowed while one other (Middle Vaitarna) reached its full capacity this year. However last year by September 22, 2014 even the largest lake-Bhatsa which supplies 48% of water to Mumbai off its total quantum had overflowed.

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302 of 614 districts reeling under drought, highest since 2009

Subodh Varma,TNN | Oct 3, 2015, 12.23 AM IST



After the monsoon was officially declared over on September 30, 17 of the country's 36 weather subdivisions had received deficient or scanty rainfall.

There is more to this year's rainfall deficit than meets the eye. After the monsoon was officially declared over on September 30, 17 of the country's 36 weather subdivisions had received deficient or scanty rainfall. That's about 39% of the country's area, home to over 66 crore people, nearly half the country's population. Deficient is when rains are below the average by 20% or more while scanty is when it's below 50%.

Deficient or scanty rains have affected people in 302 districts out of 614 that have sent in their rainfall data to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). Details of some 27 districts mainly in the North-East and J&K are yet to come in. Eighteen out of 36 states and union territories are affected. Some of the country's top grain producing states like Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP and Bihar are part of this belt. These are also areas of high population density, and high dependence on agriculture. Considering the gigantic scales involved in this drought, it is surprising that not much alarm or preparation is visible at the policy makers' level.

The last time a drought of this scale was witnessed was in 2009 when 338 districts were affected. Before that, in 2002, 383 districts were drought stricken. In 2014 the number of districts affected by

deficient rains was 105.

There are other worrying indicators also. In the 91 big reservoirs in the country, current water storage is 61% of their total live storage capacity, according to the latest data from the Central Water Commission (CWC). This is significantly lower than the 10-year average of 77% storage. In the southern region live storage is just 34% of capacity compared to average 81% for the last decade. In the coming days when this reservoir stored water will need to be used for irrigation, power generation and drinking, this shortage will come into play. It will also mean additional pressure on an already over-drawn ground water reserves.

TOI

Food grain stocks were 509 lakh metric tons (LMT) on September 1 this year, lower by 15% over the 602 LMT stock last year. This is not because of the monsoon but probably due to the 4.7% dip in grain production last year and only a nominal increase in the minimum support price offered by the government to the farmers. But low stocks is worrying because this is what is going to be consumed in the coming months till the kharif harvest comes in.

So, what about the kharif crop that was sown in this monsoon? According to the first advance estimates released by the government recently, the hope is that kharif production will be 124 million tons. This is mainly rice, pulses and coarse grains. Last year, kharif production was 126.3 million tons. So

that's a shortfall of just short of 2%.

But experts say that these first estimates are based on sowing of crops. How the standing crop fared in its life is what determines how much food grain it provides. It is here that the current drought's peculiarities will matter.

In June this year, rainfall was 16% higher than the long period average. This had led to hopes of a good monsoon among the farmers despite the met department's dire warning that monsoon will be deficient. So, sowing was done vigorously. But then the rainfall plummeted.

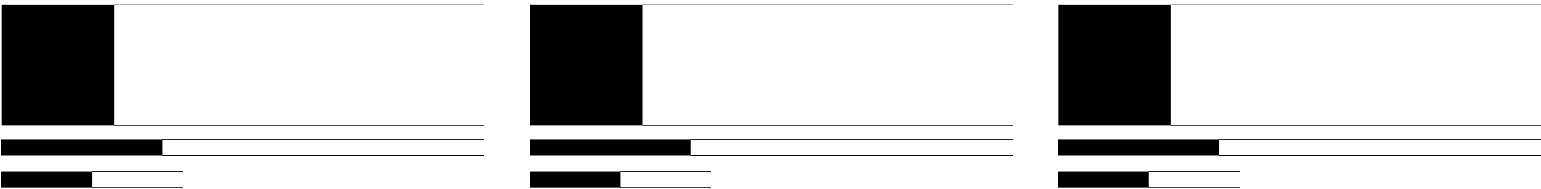
In many places the paddy plants that are standing today are hollow and grainless. Inadequate water and pest infestations have led to stunted and misformed seeds or sometimes just hollow pods with no seeds. Hence there is likelihood of a shortfall in kharif crop production and even a spurt in prices.

Already, the distress among cultivators and especially the small farmers is visible. Compared to 2013, which had a normal monsoon, this year demand for work has jumped up by 18 percent in the July-August-September trimester.

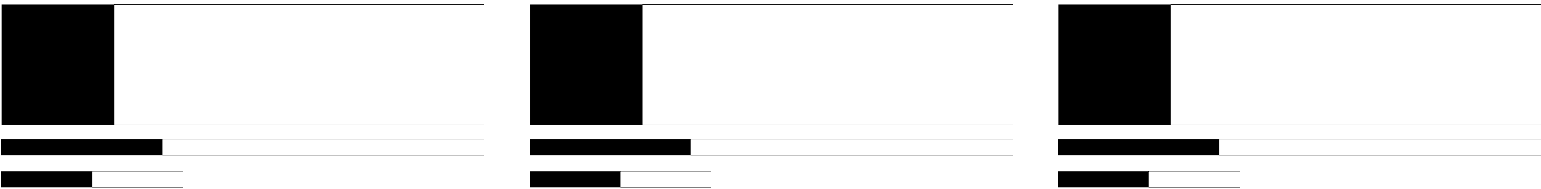
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FROM AROUND THE WEB



MORE FROM THE TIMES OF INDIA



Downpour



Heavy rainfall lashed Kalasa town in Chikkamagaluru district on Wednesday. DH PHOTO

BENGALURU, DHNS: Moderate to heavy rainfall lashed parts of Malnad, North Karnataka districts and central districts since Wednesday night.

Heavy rainfall pounded Huliya and surrounding villages in Chikkanayakanahalli taluk of Tumakuru district on Wednesday night.

The rain which started at 10 pm on Wednesday night pounded Huliya town and several villages in the hobli till 3 am on Thursday.

Many ponds, tanks and checkdams in the region including Chikkatores stream near Boranakanive Reservoir, Avalagere, Doddabidare tank and a checkdam near Barakanahaal, overflowed submerging roads. A total of 13 houses have been partially damaged in Shidlakatte, Bel-

lare and other villages in the rains that lashed for five hours last night.

According to Revenue department, Huliya town and surrounding villages recorded 10 cm of rainfall while the Boranakanive Reservoir region has received 9 cm of rain. Moderate to heavy rain lashed Sira taluk. Four houses were damaged partially at Bukkapattana in Sira taluk.

Ballari

Hosapete town received good rainfall for more than an hour, bringing the mercury levels down. Basaveshwar Layout, NC Colony, Dam Road, Patel Nagar, Main Bazaar, Ballari Road, Valmiki Circle and several areas received good rainfall.

Several low-lying areas were inundated and drains were overflowed. A bike rider and pil-

lion fell into a water-filled pot-hole and suffered bruises.

Ballari city also witnessed heavy rainfall accompanied with thunder and lightning. Dank weather prevailed through the day and the skies opened late in the afternoon.

Shivamogga

Moderate to heavy rainfall accompanied by strong wind and lightning lashed several parts of Shivamogga district on Thursday.

Thirthahalli, Bhadravathi, Shivamogga and Hosanagar taluks received good spell of rains in the early hours of Thursday. Moderate rains also lashed Sagar, some parts of Shikanipura and Sorab taluks.

The district witnessed cloudy weather throughout the day signalling heavy rains at night. Water level in Linganamakki

dam rose to 1792.10 feet against the maximum level of 1819 feet as catchment area of the dam received rainfall of 18.2 mm. The inflow into the dam was 2,632 cusecs.

Dharwad city experienced heavy rainfall throwing normal life out of gear.

At several places, drainages overflowed, inundating roads. Traffic was disrupted on the busy roads, especially in the market area, and on the highway. Rainwater gushed into some houses in the low-lying areas in some pockets like CB Nagar, Hosayelapur, Malapur, and other areas. After a good gap the district received rainfall, with farmers now busy with rabi crops.

Hubballi city too received rain on Thursday evening. Belagavi, Chikkodi, Hirekodi, Kerur among others received good rainfall.

Showers bring joy and misery

BENGALURU: Heavy rains continued to lash several districts in the State for the second consecutive day. While, showers brought respite to most farmers, crops like cotton and paddy were damaged at a few places.

Dharwad

It was deluge in Dharwad and the surrounding regions as heavy rains lashed since Thursday night and continued till the wee hours of Friday.

Rainfall from dusk to dawn left several low-lying areas in the city inundated. Surrounding villages also witnessed heavy rainfall. Standing crops in several fields were destroyed.

Belagavi

Rainfall lashed Belagavi, Khanapur, Bailhongal and Gokak taluks for the second consecutive day on Friday, while the rest of the district did not receive any rainfall.

Belagavi taluk received rainfall from Thursday evening till

Six villagers rescued

At least six residents of Alagwadi village in Navalgund taluk were rescued, after they were caught in the floods on Friday, reports *DHNS* from Navalgund in Dharwad district. Girijamma Ereshnavar, Lakshmaavva Gudimani, Yamanavva Talwar, Ningavva Talwar, Sharavva Gudimani and Hanmanth Sandimani, had gone to work in the fields. Following heavy rainfall in Dharwad and the surrounding regions on Thursday night, water-levels in Tupparihalli stream rose. All six of them were caught in the floods and were rescued with the help of police and the local residents. Meanwhile, the bridge connecting Shirkol and Hanasi villages is submerged as water-levels in Tupparihalli stream went up, thereby hindering traffic movement.

Friday afternoon. Later on, the day turned partially cloudy. Downpour in Khanapur continued on Friday also. It rained for most part of the day.

Bailhongal and the surrounding areas also received good rainfall until noon. Dank weather left the climate being cold and chilly. Gokak received light drizzle on Thursday evening and mild showers on Friday evening.

Chikkodi and Nippani towns received heavy downpour on Thursday did not receive any

rainfall on Friday. However, the weather was cloudy throughout the day. Ramdurg and Raibag received light showers on Thursday night.

Ballari

Lightning struck dead a farm labourer Lakshamma (45) and left 14-year-old Shantha unconscious at Chaganur village.

They were returning home from the fields, when lightning struck them. Passersby rushed them to the hospital, but the

doctors declared Lakshamma brought dead and the girl was treated, the police said.

Bagalkot

Hungund taluk in Bagalkot district received heavy rainfall for more than two hours. Torrential rains accompanied with thunder, lightning and gusty winds uprooted several trees in Hungund town.

Rainwater gushed into several houses located in the low-lying areas of Honnamanakere Oni, Bhajantri Oni, Tegginamath, Karandi Oni, Kumbar Oni, Basava Nagar, Mahant Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar and Jagjeevanram Nagar in the town. The Vijay Mahantesh Circle was also inundated, apart from Amaravathi Road, the underbridge on the national highway, Lions School and Chittawadagi Road. Flooded with rainwater, traffic came to a halt on all these stretches. Most of the drains are overflowing, with stench leaving the residents fuming.

The shed of a dhaba near

Navnagar layout on the national highway was blown away. Most of the fields on the outskirts of the town were also flooded with rainwater. Water-levels in the stream that passes through the town has also swelled up and normal life was thrown out of gear.

The small bridge located near the Kanakadas Bank collapsed, pushing the water backwards, thereby leaving the VM Circle inundated. Traffic was disrupted in this area also.

DH News Service



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಸಾರಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಚಿವರು

ಮೊಸರೇಟಿ ನೂತನ ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ

ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ

ಟೆಂಡರ್

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಕೆಆರ್‌ಐಡಿಎಲ್) ಕೆಆರ್‌ಐಡಿಎಲ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ : 04 (ಕೆಆರ್‌ಐಡಿಎಲ್) :

Heavy rains damage 90 houses in Dharwad taluk

October 4, 2015, Bengaluru, DHNS



At least 90 houses have been partially damaged, following heavy rainfall that lashed Dharwad taluk on Thursday night and continued till Friday evening.

According to reports, at least 15 houses have collapsed in Garag and Amminbhavi villages which are the biggest gram panchayats in Dharwad taluk and the total loss is estimated to be Rs 15 lakh.

This apart, house wall and roof collapse have been reported in both rural and urban parts, but no loss to life has been reported. Though, showers brought cheer to the farming community, a few farmers who had sown jowar, cotton and paddy, were at the receiving end. The crops which had attained harvesting stage at Garag, Uppinbetageri, Harobelavadi, Yadwad and Lakmapur villagers, were destroyed in the rain.

An overflowing stream near Yadwad brought traffic to standstill. Buses carrying passengers had to wait till the water receded. Several fields in Dharwad taluk were flooded, while soya which was harvested recently, has been washed away. As the Tuprihalla water gushed into the Kabbenur village, residents had a tough time draining water from their houses and protecting their harvested yield.

The district administration had formed a team comprising agriculture and revenue officials to estimate the damages.

Shivamogga, Hosanagar, Thirthahalli, Sagar and Bhadravathi received good spell of rains. Several parts of the district witnessed cloudy weather during most part of the day. Water level in Linganamakki dam rose to 1792.35 feet against the maximum level of 1819 feet. The inflow of water was 1792.35 cusecs.

The overflow of water from a check dam following heavy rainfall, resulted in loss of crops at Nandi Hosalli near Tarikere in Chikkamagaluru on Friday night. Water from the check dam entered the nearby fields and poultry farms. Several fowls in the farm belonging to Mukthar Ahmmed were killed. The water from the stream also

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India walks its green energy talk

At Paris, India must tread carefully between a negotiated give-and-take and a Samson approach

Everyone wants the United Nations Climate Change Summit in Paris this December to succeed. Almost everyone also agrees what success would look like: Meaningful reductions in carbon emission growth by the world between 2021 and 2030. Then they all disagree on how exactly to get there. India has announced its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the Paris summit, the last major country to do so. The INDC is a government's climate change plan, including a pledge of how much it will make its economy greener. India has laid out a laudable set of 2030 targets: Reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 33 to 35%, increasing the renewable component of its installed electricity production to 40% and using forestation to suck in 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is seen around the world as a head of government genuinely concerned about climate change and dedicated to sustainable energy consumption. It means India's commitments are seen as credible, and it can be claimed India has done, and is doing, its fair share when it comes to climate change, despite its relative poverty. The INDC release, however, highlights a more basic concern: Is India ready for the tough negotiations that will take place in Paris? China made a similar announcement last November and has been lobbying ever since. India will start now. The INDC has left chinks in the country's climate negotiating armour. It makes out the case for foreign assistance and technology but does not provide a roadmap on how it would use such aid to reach its goals. The INDC curiously skates around India's many achievements in adaptation, focusing on mitigation — some

ourtake

achievements in adaptation, focusing on mitigation — something India has done well and that deserves more attention.

India is not in a weak position, but it must walk a careful path between a negotiated give-and-take and being forced to take a Samson approach, wherein it brings the conference crashing down. It must also maintain some semblance of leadership among other developing countries as the numbers they provide will be crucial to differentiating carbon responsibilities between the rich and poor nations. By taking such a long time to issue its INDC, India has frittered away time that could have been used to strike green tech agreements with other countries. None of these are fatal to either the summit or India's overall posture. But it means New Delhi will get just a bit less in terms of technology and funds than it could have. India's climate credentials are not in doubt. But its ability to navigate international climate negotiations is just a little less sound because of some obvious gaps in its declared stance.

India commits to 35% cut in emission rate by 2030

Vishwa Mohan,TNN | Oct 3, 2015, 02:44 AM IST



India has outlined a plan to reduce emission intensity which is the ratio of greenhouse gases to GDP or emission per unit GDP.

country faces today."

Climate action to cost nation \$2.5 trillion

Javadekar said India had also decided to anchor a global solar alliance, INSPA (International agency for solar policy and application), of all countries located between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. "The recent decisions of the government represent a quantum jump in aspirations and demonstrate unparalleled vision," he added.

BERLIN: India on Thursday announced its much awaited post-2020 'climate action plan' promising to reduce emission intensity by 33-35% by 2030 over the 2005 levels, boost clean energy in electricity generation to 40% while adding carbon sinks — tree and forest cover to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere — amounting to 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂.

In keeping with its position that India's development needs cannot be delayed, there is no commitment to a 'peaking year' as to when emissions will be capped and there are no sector specific targets. Instead, India has outlined a plan to reduce emission intensity which is the ratio of greenhouse gases to GDP or emission per unit GDP.

READ ALSO: [India's green vow revolves around the Sun](#)

Hours after submitting the climate action plan to the UNFCCC within its October 1 deadline, environment and climate change minister Prakash Javadekar said in New Delhi, "India's INDC is fair and ambitious, considering the fact that India is keen to attempt to work towards a low carbon emission pathway while simultaneously endeavoring to meet all the developmental challenges that the

TOI

India has argued that it cannot be compared to China, despite roughly similar population sizes, as its per capita emissions are much lower. According to the World Resources Institute, India's per capita emissions are 2.44 metric tonnes to China's 8.13 metric tonnes.

Though India is the third largest emitter — fourth, if one counts EU as a single entity — it accounts for less than 7% of greenhouse gases (GHGs). While US and China have agreed to converge at 12 tonnes of CO₂ per capita by 2030, India is still far lower than these emission levels.

TOI

India told a UN body at Bonn in Germany that it intends to combat climate change by adopting the energy efficiency route and move on a low carbon growth path. But, India said it would seek the assistance of developed nations — with a historical responsibility for global warming — to help with technology and finance to meet an estimated \$2.5 trillion needed to support climate change actions from now to 2030.

The Indian government has stoutly argued that it is for developed nations and blocks such as the European Union to cut per capita emissions and "vacate" carbon space for a developing nation like India, as steep emission cuts at the current juncture will come at the cost of the poor and underprivileged who have a right to social and economic infrastructure.

India said it will increase the share of clean energy in its total energy mix by about 40% by the year 2030 and take several other mitigation and adaptation measures. India stressed that its post-2020 action plan does not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action, including in important sectors like agriculture.

READ ALSO: [Emission intensity cut leaves scope for growth](#)

The climate action plan of an individual country is called the 'Intended Nationally Determined Contribution' (INDC) in climate change negotiation parlance. Besides India, 147 other countries have so far submitted their respective INDCs to the United Nations Framework Convention of the Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The move to declare INDCs is intended to insulate India from pressure from developed countries. But while doing so, India made it clear it needs carbon space for economic development and will not be able to specify a peaking year. Reducing carbon dependence ties in with the government's decisions to ramp up targets in renewables and stipulate a clean energy component in the supplies of state discoms.

The INDC said, "India's goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society.

"The successful implementation of INDC is contingent upon an ambitious global agreement including additional means of implementation to be provided by developed country parties, technology transfer and capacity building".

The image shows the letters 'TOI' in a large, white, serif font. A thin, light gray diagonal line runs from the top left towards the bottom right, passing behind the letters. The background is a solid light gray.

TOI

India also emphasised "a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation". The country at the same time sought to remind rich nations of their high carbon lifestyle by quoting Mahatma Gandhi to say, "Earth has enough resources to meet people's needs, but will never have enough to satisfy people's greed".

At present, the country is moving to achieve its earlier target of reducing its emission intensity by 20 to 25% by the year 2020 as compared to its 2005 level. It said this target would be achieved with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).

TOI

All 196 member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were expected to submit their climate action plan by October 1, specifying how they will act in their individual capacity to check global warming and fight the menace of climate change under a post-2020 agreement.

These INDCs, comprising mitigation (emission cut promises) and adaptation measures, will form the basis of climate negotiations in Paris during the 'conference of parties' (COP21) in November-December.

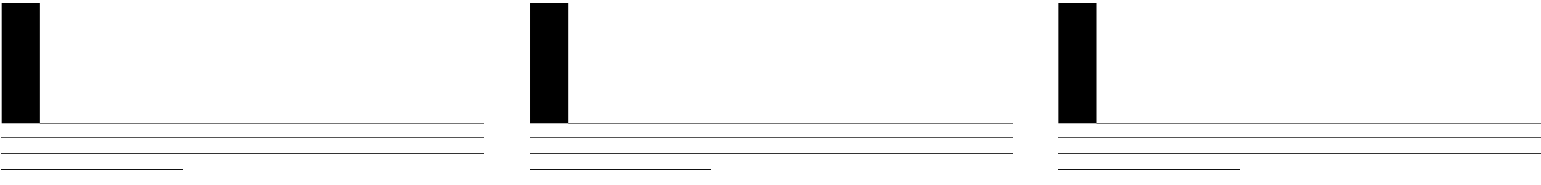
READ ALSO: [IEA sees green energy fuelling growth in 5 years](#)

"The INDC document is prepared with a view to taking forward the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of a 'sustainable lifestyle' and 'climate justice' to protect the poor and vulnerable from adverse impacts of climate change," Javadekar said.

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Nation

Monsoon season ends with 14% deficient rains

Published on: Oct 5 2015 1:12AM

Tribune News Service

New Delhi, October 4

The June-September monsoon season has ended with a shortfall of around 14 per cent — quite close to what India's official forecaster IMD predicted in its forecast for the season.

The withdrawal line of the retreating monsoon is passing through Forbesganj, Gaya, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Bhavnagar and Porbandar.

As far as the shortfall is concerned, the northwest is at the top among the four homogeneous regions with a 17 per cent deficit followed by Central India (16 per cent), Southern Peninsula (15 per cent) and east and northeast (8 per cent).

In the northwest, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh all recorded around 35 per cent deficit. East and west Uttar Pradesh ended up with above 40 per cent deficit, while hill state Uttarakhand recorded around 29 per cent shortfall. Overall, 36 per cent of the country received deficient rains this year, which is also reflecting in water levels of its 91 major reservoirs. Many parts of the country such as Marathwada witnessed a drought-like situation.

As on October 1, water storage in 91 major reservoirs of the country was 157.799 BCM, which is 62 per cent of total storage capacity of 253.388 BCM estimated to have been created in the country.

Despite a bad monsoon year, the situation in the northern India happens to be "slightly better" than rest of the country, which is good news for the upcoming rabi season. There are six reservoirs in the northern region, including HP, Punjab and Rajasthan, with a total storage capacity of 18.01 BCM.

Monsoon season ends with lowest rainfall in 6 years

Neha Madaan,TNN | Oct 1, 2015, 04:30 AM IST



The country received 760.6mm rainfall during the June-September monsoon season as against the normal 887.5 mm.

PUNE: The monsoon season ended on Wednesday with a 14% deficit, making it the weakest monsoon since 2009. In terms of average countrywide rainfall during the season (June-September), this year was the third lowest since 1979, the other acutely deficient year being 2002.

The country received 760.6mm rainfall during the June-September monsoon season as against the normal 887.5 mm, which is less than last year's monsoon performance of 781.7mm. With this, the country has seen two back-to-back droughts, the first since 1986-1987.

In September, despite a few late spells of rain in several parts of the country including deficit regions such as central Maharashtra, Marathwada, south peninsula and northwest India, the total rainfall was the lowest since 2005. The country received 131.4mm rainfall in September this year, 24% less than the normal and the lowest in the past 11 September months.

In 2002 and 2009, the two worst drought years the country experienced in recent decades, the rainfall deficiency stood at 19.2% and 21.8%, respectively. In fact, 2009 was more than just a drought year; it was one in which the country reeled under the impact of global recession. The rainfall deficiency was 19% in 1979.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has, however, discontinued using the term "drought" because it believes an entire country never faces a drought. "It was expected that the rainfall deficiency may go up to 14% by the end of the monsoon season this year due to El Nino's impact on the global monsoon circulation. The country this year did not see any south-to-north monsoon pulses. These pulses tend to distribute rainfall well across various regions and provide a good rainfall mechanism in the south peninsula. This particular feature was almost absent in the monsoon this year," a met department official said.

The official said that despite the below-normal monsoon this year, some months during the season — June and part of September — saw good rainfall due to an abnormally active Pacific Ocean. "The systems in the Pacific cause increased activity over the Bay of Bengal, which led to rains during these months. Normally, this happens as a result of the southwest monsoon itself. But this year, the systems in the Pacific triggered this process in June and September," he said.

Experts at the Skymet Weather Services said that some of the states that witnessed very poor rains were Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Maharashtra. "Two sub-divisions of Maharashtra are rainfall deficient. For instance, Madhya Maharashtra is 33% deficient with just two districts having had normal rains and eight being deficient. Marathwada is 40% deficient with just one district having had normal rains and seven being deficient. Similarly, Haryana suffered an overall rainfall deficiency of 37%, with just two districts having had normal rains and 17 being deficient," said G P Sharma of Skymet Weather Services.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on Oct 3, 2015 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

ITBP rafting expedition for clean Ganga flagged off

Staff Reporter

DEHRADUN: A rafting expedition organised by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) to propagate the message of "clean Ganga" was flagged off on Friday.

It started from Devprayag in Tehri district, which is the place of confluence of river Bhagirathi and river Alaknanda after which they flow as one river — the Ganga.

A 46-member ITBP team, headed by the ITBP Commandant Surendra Khatri, will pass through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand and conclude at Gangasagar in West Bengal on December 12.

Flagging off the expedition, Union Minister for



Union Minister Uma Bharti with flags of ITBP's 'Clean Ganga mission' in Devprayag on Friday. PHOTO: PTI

Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Uma Bharti, said: "uninterrupted flow is necessary for the

Ganga to be clean.... Hydroelectric power projects should be of the 'run-of-the-river' type to allow free flow of the river."

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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Efforts on to make tea industry climate-smart

Indrani Dutta

KOLKATA: At a time when climate-change is impacting tea-cultivation in a major way, efforts are on to make tea estates climate-smart so that the industry develops resilience to uncertain and negative climate change impact.

A project has been launched by the Tea Research Association along with Southampton University on climate - smartening tea plantation landscapes, which would run for two years. It is funded by the U.K.-India Research Initiative.

The project is investigating the impact of climate change on tea production and livelihoods in North-East India, revolving around climate variability, land-management practices and climate-smart agriculture practices.

It may be mentioned here that tea is a rain-fed perennial crop, which provides the main ingredient for one of the



Rainfall has traditionally been plentiful for growing tea, especially in India but with recent changes in the climate, surface and ground water are becoming important irrigation systems.

world's most important beverages. It supports livelihoods across the humid regions of south and south-east Asia and east Africa. The physiology of tea plants is closely linked to external environmental and climatic factors (elevation, precipitation, temperature, soil moisture,

temperature and fertility, light duration and intensity, humidity, shelter, shade and CO2 concentration) and any adversity in these conditions can significantly impact yield, revenue and livelihood security. Rainfall has traditionally been plentiful for growing tea, especially in India but

with recent changes in the climate, surface and ground water are becoming important irrigation systems.

Climate-risk is high in Assam, ranging from annual flooding of the Brahmaputra river due to intense monsoon rains and soil water-logging, to winter precipitation deficits with seasonal droughts. Regional trends indicate annual mean minimum temperatures have increased and annual mean precipitation has decreased, particularly in Assam. Such impacts will have a significant effect on tea crop productivity and directly affect the livelihoods of dependent communities as Assam contributes 50 per cent of India's 1,200-odd million kg.

The effects, which were noticed over the last few years, seem to have become pronounced over the last three years or so leading an industry honcho to say: "it is no longer climate change...it is

climate chaos". ITA officials said that the weather was hardly following any pattern.

Crop-loss has become almost the norm across the world's tea growing regions. India too has suffered. What worries the industry most is that although it has so far not experienced any major crop loss, tea quality is suffering and pest-attacks are increasing. Due to climate change, there has been crop loss during seasons when some of the best teas are harvested (spring and early monsoon).

However, broad-scale climate-landscape modelling predicts that tea yields in north-east India are expected to decline by up to 40 per cent by 2050. As yield is directly associated with revenue, changing climate is also likely to impact economic structures of those reliant on tea, particularly the smallholders given their increased vulnerability to changes in the system.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on CC/Geo-4.10.2015 in the

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India's climate action targets achievable: expert

Vidya Venkat

NEW DELHI: It is one thing to set ambitious goals, but quite another thing to achieve them. But India's climate action goals unveiled here officially on Friday are not only ambitious but also achievable, experts note.

Economist Kirit Parikh, who led one of the committees formed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to come up with modelling studies and calculations for framing India's INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) said that the main targets — up to 35 per cent cut in emissions intensity of the GDP and 40 per cent non-fossil fuel energy share by 2030 — were both realisable.

However, as far as India's desired economic growth rate goals are concerned, these may suffer if necessary technology and financial resources are not provided by developed countries to sup-



A 35 per cent cut in emissions intensity of GDP and the 40 per cent non-fossil fuel energy share by 2030 are both realisable, says economist Kirit Parikh.

port the goals.

Mr. Parikh said that pushing for solar energy, as envisaged in the INDCs, will cost in terms of initial investments in capacity and infras-

tructure, eight times more than what it will cost to invest in coal-fired plants.

Also, the cost of solar power generated for consumption is higher when compared with thermal power.

A way out would be to raise complementary funds through the coal cess. "India produces 600 million tonnes of coal every year and the cess is pegged at Rs. 300 per tonne," Mr. Parikh says. That means, at the current levels of coal production, India can raise Rs.1,80,000 million which could be diverted to enhancing green technologies.

'Target not ambitious'

Former Union Environment Minister and Congress leader Jairam Ramesh told *The Hindu* that the 40 per cent non-fossil fuel energy target was "nothing revolutionary", as it is already around 27 per cent.

"What is important is the solar trajectory which is ex-

pected to increase from 3 Gigawatts now to at least 100 Gigawatts by 2022. It is hugely ambitious but it must get done. We must learn something from the Germans in this regard," he said.

He was also glad that the BJP had finally accepted the concept of emissions intensity. "When I first talked about it at Copenhagen and thereafter and announced a target for its reduction by 2020 by 25-40 per cent on 2005 reference levels, I was criticised bitterly by the BJP for surrendering sovereignty. Now, it is item number one in our INDCs portfolio," he said. As regards the forest targets, Mr. Ramesh found them "laughable", given the way the government was "liberally opening up forest areas for industry".

An analysis by the Centre for Policy Research has further pointed out that sectoral targets for emissions cut are the crux of achieving the INDCs target.

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ड्रोन करेगा सूखे का आकलन

4-10 PM

अनूठा प्रयोग

राजस्थान में पहली
बार आधुनिक
तकनीकी से होगा
प्रयोग : सिरोंही जिले
में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट पर
काम शुरू : केन्द्र की
सहयोगी कंपनी
स्काईमेट कर
रही है काम



पिछले दिनों से लिया जा रहा है जायजा

विजय शर्मा
जयपुर। प्रदेश में सूखे की
स्थिति और फसल को हुए
नुकसान की जानकारी एकत्र करने
के लिए पहली बार नई प्रणाली
ड्रोन तकनीकी का उपयोग किया
जा रहा है। हालांकि यह काम
फिलहाल सिरोंही जिले के दो गांवों
में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर शुरू
किया गया है, लेकिन इसकी रिपोर्ट
तैयार होने के बाद इसे प्रदेश के
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लागू किया जाएगा। राजस्थान देश
का दूसरा प्रदेश है, जहां सूखे से
हुए नुकसान का जायजा लेने में
ड्रोन तकनीकी का इस्तेमाल किया
जा रहा है।

केन्द्र मौसम विभाग को
संभावित मौसम और मानसून
की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने
वाली निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनी
स्काईमेट महाराष्ट्र में पिछले
दिनों से ही ड्रोन से सूखे का
जायजा ले रही है। राजस्थान
सरकार ने भी स्काईमेट में को
प्रदेश में सूखा और उससे फसल
को हुए नुकसान की जानकारी
पता लगाने के लिए काम सौंपा
है। जानकारों के अनुसार
नुकसान की सटीक जानकारी
मिलने के बाद किसानों को
फसल बीमा की अदायगी सहित
राज्य सरकार के दूसरे लाभों का
समय पर भुगतान करने में
आसानी होगी।

दो गांवों में पहला प्रयोग

स्काईमेट कंपनी के प्रतिनिधि डॉ.
सुधाकर मण्डा ने बताया कि
सिरोंही जिले के दो गांवों में
पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत शुक्रवार
से ड्रोन से हवाई सर्वेक्षण का काम

शुरू किया गया है। यहां एक ड्रोन
का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। मण्डा
के अनुसार दो गांवों की रिपोर्ट के
बाद आवश्यकता पड़ी तो ड्रोन की
संख्या बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

ऐसे काम करेगा ड्रोन

दिल्ली सहित कई शहरों में दंगा
व दूसरे हालात की जानकारी
जुटाने में उपयोग लिए जा रहे ड्रोन
सूखे से नुकसान का जायजा ले
रहा है। सिरोंही जिले में पहले
प्रयोग के रूप में एक मीटर चौड़ाई
और ढाई मीटर से लम्बाई वाले
ड्रोन को प्रभावित क्षेत्र में उड़ाया
जाता है।

स्काईमेट के अधिकारियों का
कहना है कि एक बार की उड़ान
में ड्रोन करीब साढ़े तीन वर्ग
किलोमीटर का चक्कर काटकर
आधुनिक कैमरे और जीपीएस
जरिए प्रभावित क्षेत्र की सटीक
फोटो लेता है। जिसका बाद में
राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों से
मिलान कराया जाएगा। इससे
नुकसान की बड़ी ही सटीक
जानकारी मिलने में आसानी होती

है। जिसके आधार पर प्रभावित
किसानों को समय पर उचित लाभ
वितरण के साथ ही मानव श्रम से
भी बचा जा सकता है। इस
तकनीकी से सरकार को कृषि
उत्पादन की सही जानकारी भी
मिल सकेगी। सुधाकर मण्डा ने
बताया कि सिरोंही की रिपोर्ट के
बाद ड्रोन का उपयोग अन्य जिलों
में भी किया जाएगा। इसके लिए
राज्य सरकार को निर्णय करना है।
सिरोंही के दो गांवों की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र
तैयार कर सरकार को दी जाएगी।
राजस्थान सूखे से प्रभावित रहने
वाला प्रदेश है और ऐसे में यहां
के किसानों को बड़ी राहत मिल
सकती है। अगर ऐसा हो पाया तो
प्रदेश में खेती करने वाले लोगों
की हालत में बड़ा बदलाव
आएगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on Oct. 5. 10. 2015 in the

Hindustan Times
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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
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A) ---
Blitz

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

Ken-Betwa river link project to impact MP Tiger Reserve: EAC

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 4 October

The Centre's ambitious ₹9,393-crore Ken-Betwa river interlinking project will impact "very significantly" the Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, a green panel has said while suggesting that the issue needs to be studied more carefully before granting final green signal. The Environment Ministry gives green nod to 'A' category projects based on the recommendations of its Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC).

The observations made by EAC could delay the project in getting green clearances from the ministry. Consequently, the work on the project, linking Ken river in Madhya Pradesh to Betwa river in Uttar Pradesh, might miss the December deadline.

"In the latest meeting, EAC noted that in this project the Panna Tiger Reserve

was being affected very significantly and all aspects of this project in relation to this disturbance to the reserve need to be studied and assessed more carefully," a senior Environment Ministry official said.

Panna Tiger Reserve falls within 10-km radius of the project, which would submerge an area of 9,000 hectares. Of which 5,258 hectares are forest land (including 4,141 hectares Panna Tiger Reserve), as per the proposal submitted by the Water Resources Ministry.

The EAC noted that the Land Landscape Management Plan (LSMP) is being prepared by Wildlife Institute of India for the mitigation measures to be taken up in the Panna Reserve and Ghariyal Sanctuary, the official said.

"Since many of the members of the EAC are from expert organisations which are responsible for the preparation of the LSMP, there

could be some conflict of interest. In fact, one member had sought opinion on this and he was advised to reclude himself when this project is discussed."

Under these circumstances, EAC said it will be appropriate that a second opinion from a non-government expert is obtained. The official said, "EAC will review the proposal and reconsider again for environment clearance after obtaining a second opinion on the LSMP from an external expert."

According to the Water Resources Ministry, a total of 10 villages consisting of 1,585 families are likely to be affected by this project. The project envisages construction of a dam across river Ken in Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh to irrigate 6.35 lakh hectare area of land, drinking water purposes and generation of 78 MW hydropower.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 1-10-2016 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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

People rehabilitated on Jakkur land: Tahsildar

BENGALURU, DHNS: In a new twist to the "Jakkur-Al-lalasandra forest land", the Bengaluru north (additional) taluk tahsildar has stated that the land in Jakkur plantation was allotted to people including those who were rehabilitated following the construction of Thippagondanahalli reservoir.

The 177 acres 28 guntas land classified as "Jakkur Plantation" in revenue records has become a bone of contention with the Forest department claiming that the entire parcel of land was "reserve forest" notified way back in 1940. The department is planning to reclaim the land. The note prepared by the office of the tahsildar is unsigned and undated. The tahsildar's note states that 59 acres five guntas was allotted to 13 persons (three acres per person) over the decades following their displacement for the construction of the TG Halli reservoir. Similarly, other parcels of land were allotted to localities and various institutions among others (see chart).

However, the Forest department has contended that any notified reserved forest can be de-reserved by issuing a gazette notification to the effect but only after a resolution of both Houses of the State legislature and that too after the prior approval of the Central government. No such procedure has been taken up for the 177 acres disputed land, the department contends.

Further, the department has cited as many as 25 orders of



BONE OF CONTENTION Forest department claims Jakkur Plantation as reserve forest. DH PHOTO

the Supreme Court right from 1961 to 2011 which state that the procedure has to be followed for declaring that a reserved forest ceases to exist.

In one such order, the Supreme Court in State of Karnataka Vs Nirvane Gowda and others (2007) has stated, "When the lands were included in reserve forest, the entries in revenue records were of no consequences and further mere saguvali chits do not confer any title on the suit land. This apart, revenue authorities were not competent to deal with property which was part of reserve forest."

In another order, the apex court in Durgadas Vs Collector in (1996) held, "Mutation en-

tries do not confer any title to property. It is only an entry for collection of land revenue from the person in possession. The title to property should be on the basis of the title they acquired to the land and not by mutation entries." JD(S) leader H D Kumaraswamy had charged that a portion of the plantation, which belongs to the Forest department, has been encroached upon by several persons/agencies including Minister R V Deshpande. He has threatened to move the National Green Tribunal if the government fails to recover the land. However, Deshpande has brushed aside the charges against him saying that he has not violated any rule.

ALLOTMENT OF JAKKUR PLANTATION LAND	ACRES	GUNTAS
13 families displaced by construction of TG Halli reservoir	54	
Anjaneyaswamy Temple	5	05
Two localities at five acre each	10	
41 localities at one acre each	41	
Additional land provided to Jakkur aerodrome	12	
Two localities at 2 acre each	2	
For construction of road	0	12
For localities	4	11
University of Agricultural Science	20	
Localities	17	22
Grama thana	5	09

Information furnished by office of tahsildar Bengaluru North (additional) taluk

News item/letter/article/editorial published on October 3, 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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

and documented at Bhargava (English)

An aarti on the banks of Yamuna next month



A puja was held at the Kudsia Ghat on Friday.

— PHOTO: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Damini Nath

NEW DELHI: When Delhiites think of the Yamuna, the word holy does not spring to mind. Dirty, polluted and smelly are the characteristics most people would associate with the river.

A new initiative by the Delhi Government and civil society groups is trying to not only clean the river but also make its banks a spiritual destination for visitors. Starting November 13, an aarti or prayer will be held every day at the Kudsia Ghat of the Yamuna.

"The Yamuna aarti will rival the ones held on the banks of the Ganga in Haridwar or Varanasi. It will give Delhiites a reason to come to the riverside and develop a connection with the river," said Kapil Mishra, the Tourism Minister and Delhi Jal Board's chairperson.

On Friday, Mr. Mishra launched a cleanliness and greening drive at the ghat, where he also performed a puja.

"We will be getting in touch with RWAs, social and religious groups and students to conduct the aarti and to witness it. The aarti will be the first step in reclaiming the banks," said Mr. Mishra, adding that cultural events will be planned at the ghat in the near future.

The first aarti will take place on November 13, which is Bhai Dooj and is considered an auspicious day for Hindus.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 2.10.2015 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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Indian Express

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, CV/C.

Ahead of UN meet, India to showcase climate strategies

Gargi Parsai

NEW DELHI: For nearly a week now nine Ministries related to climate change have been preparing to publicly demonstrate the strategies adopted by them to counter the effects of climate change.

There is an urgency to the issue as the Prime Minister's Office impressed upon the Ministries: India has to demonstrate to the world its efforts at tackling impacts of climate change in various sectors ahead of the UNFCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Conference of Parties (CoP) 21 later this year.

After several meetings the PMO set a schedule for the Ministries to come up with details of their efforts and

strategies.

On Friday the government is releasing its Intended National Determination Commitment document which will outline the initiatives taken by India for reducing GHG emissions ahead of the Paris conference in which the participating countries are expected to reach an international agreement to tackle climate change by 2050. At Paris, heads of States are expected to agree on a post-2020 plan that will guide future actions.

Agriculture sector is estimated to contribute 17.6 per cent to Green House Gas emissions and the government has in the last three years adopted strategies to make the sector resilient to climate change.

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribun

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

and documented in the (English) & Publicity Section, CWC

Preparing for Paris

India's commitment to adopt low-carbon pathways for development is welcome reaffirmation that it fully recognises its role in averting dangerous climate change. In the statement of climate goals and plans — formally called the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or INDCs — which has been submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Narendra Modi government has emphasised the expansion of clean technologies to generate power, greater energy efficiency in infrastructure, and a significant widening of forestry as key measures. There are several other actions that it will take in the areas of transport, buildings, agriculture and waste management in order to balance economic growth with carbon emissions. With all this, India promises to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030, from 2005 levels, while not committing itself to any absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. What is significant is that the national plans given in the INDC, ahead of the Paris Climate Conference in December 2015, depends on the "unencumbered availability of clean technologies and financial resource from around the world". Such a position is consistent with the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' that guides climate negotiations. Yet, India cannot avoid addressing the internal contradiction — affluent citizens have access to cheap, abundant energy and mobility while the poor and the vulnerable are forced to fend for themselves — in facing the negative effects of climate change.

On the positive side, since much of India's infrastructure is yet to be built, the Central and State governments can adopt the greenest technologies to ensure that the long-term impact on emissions is positive. This is particularly important in the design and construction of built structures, including housing and offices, mass transport systems and lighting, to name a few. New coal-based power generation facilities have a prolonged lock-in effect of high emissions, and it is vital to opt for the cleanest systems. Financing such a major effort requires massive funding; the INDC data estimate that between now and 2030, at least \$2.5 trillion would be required for the country to meet climate change action requirements. Some of the funding could come from the taxing of fuels. As with the coal cess, there could be a climate tax on transport fuels — this would result in a tax-and-share arrangement where high-volume users would pay a tax to fund common facilities. Another area that needs support is in helping citizens scale up their contribution to renewable energy. Incentivising citizen-investment in roof-top solar installations would unlock private funds and help the country exceed the 100 GW it aims to generate from this source. That will be a world-leading achievement.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on Oct - 2.10.2015 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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A) ---

Blitz

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

Delhi govt directs DDA to check crop stubble burning along Yamuna

Mallica Joshi

mallica.joshi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: With winters approaching, the city government has asked the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to check the burning of crop stubble by farmers on the banks of Yamuna to avoid a repeat of last year when thick smog enveloped the national Capital, sending air pollution to alarmingly high levels.

In stubble burning, farmers set fire to crop remains after harvesting wheat and other grains. Despite being banned, the practice—one of the biggest contributors to air pollution—is carried out in Punjab, Haryana and along the Yamuna river.

"We have seen that crop burning is prevalent along the length of the river's west bank, parallel to the Vikas Marg flyover on the east bank and near Akshardham. We have written to the DDA to stop this practice," said environment minister Asim Ahmed Khan.

In January this year, air pollution levels in Delhi—world's most polluted city according to the World Health Organisation (WHO)—zoomed to alarming levels of 500 for eight days. Air

THE PRACTICE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTORS TO AIR POLLUTION IN DELHI

quality usually starts to deteriorate during long dry spells in winter.

Crop burning is punishable by a fine of ₹5,000, but the move is not aimed at penalising farmers, Khan said. "We want farmers to be informed about the ill-effects of the practice. The idea is not to prosecute but to increase awareness," he said.

In a report, the Union ministry of earth sciences had last year blamed smoke from Punjab and Haryana for the thick smog cover that blankets the capital a fortnight before the winter.

"The smoke caused by burning of crop stubble in the harvesting season of kharif moved towards Delhi due to favourable northerly winds. The problem is not as visible in summers because the weather doesn't permit the formation of smog. The air quality and particulate matter concentration, however, are affected," the report said.

4742

को प्रकाशित मासिका/ बाको मासिका/ बाको मासिका

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
The Deccan Herald (Bangalore)

The Deccan Herald (Bangalore)
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)
Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

Delhi witnesses hot day

Press Trust of India

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: It was hot day in the national capital which witnessed high humidity even as the weather turned pleasant evening onwards.

The maximum temperature settled at 35.5 degrees Celsius, two notches above the normal while the minimum temperature dipped to 20.6 degrees Celsius, two notches below the normal, said a Met department official.

Residents of the national capi-

tal also experienced uneasiness as the humidity level oscillated between 32% and 89%.

The weatherman, meanwhile, has predicted clear skies for Saturday. "The skies will be mainly clear. The maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to hover between 35 degrees Celsius and 20 degrees Celsius, respectively," the official said. On Thursday, the maximum temperature was recorded at 35.3 degrees Celsius while the minimum temperature was recorded at 21.4 degrees Celsius.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
 The Tribune (Chandigarh)
 The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
 The Times of India (Mumbai)
 The Telegraph (Kolkata)
 The Deccan Herald (Bangalore)
 The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)
 Central Chronicle (Bhopal)



Rescuers look for victims at El Cambray II village, in Santa Catarina Pinula, Guatemala, on Saturday — AFP

Landslide kills 30 in Guatemala

Santa Catarina Pinula, Guatemala, Oct. 3: At least 30 people were dead and several hundreds missing on Saturday, a day after a landslide smashed through a village on the outskirts of the Guatemalan capital.

More than 500 rescue workers, police and soldiers, as well as desperate residents, clawed away at the debris with picks and shovels searching for survivors all day and into the late evening, before suspending the painstaking hunt for the night.

Families reported receiving text messages from people they believed to still be trapped, more than 24 hours after the landslide struck the village of El Cambray II, in the municipality of Santa Catarina Pinula.

Authorities said that about 600 people are missing and they expect the death toll to rise. Their estimate is based on the 125 homes that Saturday's landslide destroyed or damaged after heavy rain. The affected area is about 15 kilometres east of the capital Guatemala City. "We have 29 dead people identified and one still unidentified," Sergio Cabanas, incident commander for the government's disaster reduction office CONRAD, said.

The victims include at least three children.

Thirty-four people were pulled out alive from the mud, while 25 others were injured, CONRAD officials said. The impact of the rain was exacerbated by a nearby river, officials said.

— AFP

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
 समाचार दूरदर्शन (दिल्ली)
 The Tribune (Chandigarh)
 The Hindu (Chennai)

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

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

SC to decide on terms of Krishna river panel

J. VENKATESAN | DC
 NEW DELHI, SEP. 30

The Supreme Court on Wednesday decided to examine whether the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has the jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute relating to distribution of water between the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State.

A Bench of Justices Dipak Misra and Prafulla C. Pant is hearing petitions filed by the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, questioning the Tribunal's award. TS wants a fresh tribunal to be constituted to resolve the Krishna river water dispute among the states of AP, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

During the hearing that resumed on Wednesday, the Centre informed the court that the vacancy in the Tribunal had been filled on September 24 with the appointment of Justice Ram Mohan Reddy of the Karnataka High Court and that the Tribunal can proceed with the adjudication of dispute between TS and AP.

Senior counsel T.R. Andhyarujina for Maharashtra and counsel Mohan Katarki brought to



The River Krishna

the notice of the court that the term of the tribunal has been extended by two years only for adjudicating the dispute between TS and AP.

However, senior counsel C.S. Vaidyanathan for Telangana questioned the jurisdiction of the tribunal to resolve the dispute. He said after the new state came into existence, allocation of water has to be adjudicated afresh either by the present Tribunal or by a new Tribunal. Taking note of this submission, the Bench passed an order to examine the jurisdiction of the Tribunal first and then to go into the appeals challenging the earlier award of the Tribunal relating to distribution of water among the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Undivided AP.

In its fresh petition, TS said the right to access water being a human rights issue, fresh allocation of water must be made and the earlier award should be set aside. It said that under the law the Centre was to take a decision within one year for setting up a new Tribunal on receipt of a complaint.

However, the Centre had not taken any decision till date and had not responded to the state's complaint. It said the Union of India had a statutory obligation to refer the dispute to a new tribunal but it had failed to do so and hence the present writ petition has been filed.

It sought a direction to the Centre to set up a fresh tribunal. The Bench posted the matter for final hearing on October 15.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼ (ਡਿਲੀ)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਨ (ਕੋਲਕਾਤਾ)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

+ Save, recycle water: Rain Centre's message to hotels

K. Lakshmi

CHENNAI: City hotels might spoil their guests with comfort, but many of them waste have not invested on rain water harvesting, a survey by a voluntary organisation has revealed. To sensitise them about harnessing rain water, recycling and saving water in their daily use, the voluntary organisation Rain Centre has planned to launch an awareness programme on water conservation and rain-water harvesting.

The survey showed some hotels were still depending on tankers for daily water supply and had not invested on recharging rainwater



Not all city hotels have perfect rain water harvesting mechanisms

— FILE PHOTO

runoff around the premises during the monsoon.

The organisation will

shortlist hotels in the city and write to them about initiatives and approach them about water conservation.

Though many hotels are harnessing rainwater from rooftop, they ignore the driveway runoff and are forced to purchase tanker water. Harnessing 60 per cent of rainwater around the premises measuring 2,400 sq.ft can lead to recharge of nearly 50 litres per head per day.

Responding to the Centre's survey, T. Natarajan, secretary, South India Hotels and Restaurants Association said the association would welcome such a move for judicious use of water in hotels.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

भारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

दिनकरान (कोलकाता)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Study to ascertain undersea volcano completed



BHAVINI, a government of India enterprise, has confirmed the submission of the report by NGRI.

— FILE PHOTO.

Dennis S. Jesudasan

CHENNAI: The much-awaited report of the study to ascertain the presence of an undersea volcano in the Bay of Bengal off Puducherry has been completed and submitted to the Department of Atomic Energy's Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI).

The study was conducted by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research - National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI).

BHAVINI, a government of India enterprise, was established in the nuclear complex at Kalpakkam, some 100 km from here, to set up Fast Breeder Reactors in the country, starting from the 500 MWe prototype reactor.

When Poovulagin Nanbargal's G. Sundarrajan has sought information under RTI about the status of the

study conducted at 11.75N, 80.75E at the behest of BHAVINI, the CSIR-NGRI had stated that the study had been completed. "The report has been submitted to BHAVINI, Kalpakkam, who were the sponsors of the project. The report is treated as 'confidential' and hence cannot be provided by CSIR-NGRI," the Central Public Information Officer of Hyderabad-based CSIR-NGRI, Ajay Manglik, stated and forwarded the query to BHAVINI.

BHAVINI too in its reply to the RTI applicant had confirmed that the study had been completed but refused to provide a copy of the report. "The report belongs to 3rd party and they have requested us to keep the document confidentially and the same cannot be provided," the Public Information Officer of BHAVINI, K. Malathi, in her reply has stated.

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Wednesday was city's hottest September day

Richa.Pinto@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Wednesday was the hottest September day Mumbai has ever witnessed. The India Meteorological Department (IMD-Mumbai) said the maximum temperature recorded in Santa Cruz was 37.4 degrees Celsius, which was highest recorded in over six decades, and 5.9 degrees above normal.

The maximum temperature recorded in Colaba was 34.8 degrees Celsius, which was 3.6 degrees above normal. The IMD keeps a record of extreme weather conditions of Santa Cruz, which is considered for global analysis, whenever required. Another reason for taking the Santacruz recording for extreme weather conditions is because it is in the epicenter of Mumbai.

Even before October can officially set in, Mumbaiers are reeling under the effects of

high, have caused the temperature to soar, the weathermen said. Another reason for the high temperature is the sea breeze, which sets in my noon every day, is very weak. The wind speed, which earlier this month was around 55kmph, is barely around 10kmph now," K S Hosalikar, deputy director-general (western region), IMD, told **TOI**. He added that the maximum temperature is expected to stay in that range for two days, but October is not expected to get worse.

Meanwhile, the rainfall recorded in September this year has been less than 10% of the season's required. The total rainfall required during the four monsoon months in Colaba was 2,230mm, while in Santacruz it was 2,558mm. But the total rainfall recorded in September this year in Colaba was 270mm and in Santacruz 203.5mm, thereby making it the second driest Sep-

Pic: Sanjay Hadkar

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Palamuru to irrigate Ranga Reddy district too after K Chandrasekhar Rao order

Deccan Chronicle | October 04, 2015, 02:04 am IST

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Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao

Hyderabad: Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao on Saturday instructed irrigation officials to start and complete the Palamuru Lift Irrigation scheme within two years and asked them to do whatever is required to finish the scheme within the stipulated time.

However, there is an element of confusion in the scheme. The CM instructed officials to conduct a survey to extend the Palamuru scheme to irrigate maximum areas possible in Ranga Reddy district too, that were originally contemplated under Pranahita-Chevella scheme.

There was criticism against the government for limiting the Pranahita Lift scheme up to Medak district and removing Ranga Reddy district component from the scheme.

Almost all political parties barring TRS staged demonstrations recently for scuttling the Ranga Reddy component from Pranahita scheme, against which the previous Congress government had spent around Rs 3,000 crore.

The confusion was compounded when the CM laid the foundation stone for the Palamuru-Ranga Reddy lift scheme for irrigation of 7 lakh acres in 11 segments of Mahbubnagar district, 2.75 lakh acres in six segments in RR and 30,000 acres in two segments of Nalgonda at a cost of around Rs 35,000 crore.

However, in today's meeting the CM instructed irrigation officials to explore the possibilities of taking the water to as many areas in Ranga Reddy district which are



Kashmir's architectural landscape

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part of Pranahita-Chevella.

The CM instructed officials to take up simultaneous survey, preparation of estimates, calling for tenders, awarding contracts and complete all works within two years.

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Rain, thunder on Saturday wipe sweat off city's brow

TNN | Oct 4, 2015, 01.49 AM IST

Mumbai: Heavy rain and lightning was witnessed in several parts of Mumbai on Saturday evening. Weather officials said that withdrawal symptoms of the monsoon coupled with a lot of cloudiness and moisture resulted in the showers. The IMD has forecast that frequent spells of rain accompanied with thunder showers will occur towards evening or night in the next 24 hours.

The rainfall recorded for a period of 12 hours from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm on Saturday in Colaba was 25.8 mm and while it was 8 mm in Santacruz. Heavy rain showers in the city area and suburbs brought down maximum temperatures which almost touched 37.4 degrees last week. The maximum temperature recorded at Colaba and Santacruz on Saturday was the same, 31.8 degrees Celsius. The relative humidity recorded in Colaba was 75% and in Santacruz, it was 74%.

"The intensity of clouds over Mumbai is good which caused lighting. There is a lot of cloudiness along the west coast over the land. This is a typical withdrawal phenomenon when lightning and thunder showers are at the peak. The monsoon withdrawal line has reached Porbunder and Bhavnagar in Gujarat and will take a fortnight before it reaches Maharashtra," K S Hosalikar, deputy director-general (western region) India Meteorological Department told **TOI**. Other parts of the state like Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli witnessed heavy rainfall as well.

King's Circle resident Nikhil Desai that the heavy rains and loud thunder showers which Mumbai witnessed were like monsoon announcing its departure. "There was some flooding in Gandhi Market area. The rains however cooled the weather drastically," said Desai.

There was flooding near Panjrapole tunnel towards north on the Eastern Freeway. BEST bus traffic was closed at Hindmata from 8 pm and vehicles diverted.

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Telangana dams by 2022, not in 5 years

Deccan Chronicle | L. Venkat Ram Reddy | October 04, 2015, 03.44 am IST



A file photo of Nagarjunasagar Dam

Hyderabad: While Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao has been repeatedly claiming that the Palamuru-Ranga Reddy lift irrigation project would be completed in four years and the Pranahita-Chevella in five, a report submitted by the Telangana government to the World Bank recently to seek loans states that the projects would be completed by 2022.

The report states that the TRS government in its remaining term of three-and-a-half years can complete one-third of the project works

and the rest have to be done by the government that assumes office in the next term (2019-24).

The report assumes significance in the backdrop of Mr Rao wanting to hold a joint session of the Legislature this week to explain to legislators, through a Power-point presentation, the need to redesign irrigation projects to protect the interests of the state by utilising its full share of water in Krishna and Godavari rivers.

In its report, the government categorically stated that it requires Rs 1.03 lakh crore to complete pending and new projects, modernisation of the Nagarjunasagar and Nizamsagar dams among others besides restoration of lakes under Mission Kakatiya.

Interestingly, it has proposed to spend only Rs 55,931 crore in its term till 2019 and the remaining Rs 47,120 crore is left to in the next term till 2022.

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Telangana plea in SC for new water-sharing formula

NEW DELHI, Oct 01, 2015, DHNS:



Telangana on Wednesday urged the Supreme Court to direct the Centre to set up a statutory tribunal to determine its share of the Krishna river water.

Representing the State, senior advocate C S Vaidyanathan submitted before a bench of Justices Dipak Misra and Prafulla C Pant that a fresh reference needed to be sent to Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal II for fresh water allocation after the passage of the Reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh Act 2015.

The Supreme Court noted that the plea by Telangana that its request had got independent character, even though the Tribunal had passed its award on allocation of the river water in December 2010.

Should the quantity allocated to Andhra Pradesh be demarcated between the two states - Andhra Pradesh and Telangana or should Telangana be given separate allocation is among the questions that need to be considered, the court said.

The apex court posted the writ petition filed by Telangana as well as special leave

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petitions filed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for final disposal on October 15 even as the other riparian states maintained that the Tribunal had already adjusted Telangana's allocation in the Krishna river water.

Keeping all the issues under the 1956 Inter-State River Water Disputes Act open, the court asked the Centre's counsel to be prepared to respond to all questions of law. The apex court made it clear that no adjournment will be given on October 15.

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The Times of India

Title : Monsoon to withdraw a week late from Maharashtra

Author :

Location :

Pune:

Article Date : 10/04/2015

Intermittent spells of rain seem like a swan song for monsoon this year. A fresh bout of showers, which experts say could be the last for this season, over Konkan, Goa, south Maharashtra and parts of south peninsula have delayed the withdrawal of monsoon by at least a week. The south-west monsoon has withdrawn from the remaining parts of east UP , most of Bihar, east MP and north Chhattisgarh.

With good showers in several parts of the state since Friday and more rainfall likely at isolated places in the coming two or three days, experts say that monsoon withdrawal from Maharashtra may be delayed by a week. Normally , the withdrawal from Konkan, Goa and most of Madhya Maharashtra starts on October 1.

Good rainfall activity in the last couple of days has been under the influence of monsoon intra-seasonal oscillations (MISO). MISO is a large-scale system associated with monsoon, and is believed to cause significant rainfall. Though its effect may be short-lived this time, parts of Maharashtra have already received good rainfall under its influence.

An IMD official said this is the last pulse of monsoon and its effect may last for another day or so. The MISO or the northward propagating pulse was first experienced this year in June, which was why it rained well then. Among other reasons, withdrawal of monsoon depends on the cessation of rainfall activity over a region for continuous five days. “With the current spell, the withdrawal has been definitely delayed,” the official added.





Monsoon has arrived in the city. A scene from Statue Junction on Sunday. —Photo: S. Mahinsha