

दिनांक ६ जून २०१६... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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6 June 2016

The Tribune

Thunderstorm, hail lash Shimla

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JUNE 5

Several areas of Himachal were today lashed by thunderstorm and squall, followed by rain and hail.

Strong winds, rains and hail lashed Shimla forcing people to rush indoors. The "At Home" hosted by President Pranab Mukherjee was also disrupted due to rain as guests were rush to tents from open lawns.

Shimla recorded 5 mm rain and maximum temperature dropped marginally by one degree. Dharamsala and Sundernagar were slashed by severe storm, followed by rain, Bilaspur and surrounding areas were lashed by squall, reducing visibility and hampering vehicular traffic.

Dharamsala and Sundernagar recorded 22.4 mm and 19.0 mm rain, respec-



Girls caught unawares by rain in Shimla on Sunday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

tively, while Saluni, Paonta Sahib and Manali had 15 mm, 10 mm and 4 mm rain, respectively.

However, lower hills of the state continued to reel under scorching heat and Una was the hottest with

maximum temperature at 42.8 degree followed by Bhuntar 37.0 degree and Sundernagar 36.9 degree.

Minimum temperatures stayed close to normal and Manali was coldest during the night with a low of 7.2

degree, followed by Keylong 8.0 degree and Kalpa 12.0 degree C.

The local Met office has predicted rain and thundershowers at many places in mid hills for the next six days from tomorrow.

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The heat won't stay: Met says rain & duststorms from today

HT Correspondent

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: After the sweltering heat of the past few days, Delhi can look forward to a cooler week ahead with the Met department predicting thunderstorms and rain.

A duststorm or thunderstorm on Monday evening could set the stage for showers on Tuesday and Wednesday and marginally lower temperatures, the weatherman said on Sunday.

The day saw the mercury touch 42.6°C, two notches above normal, while the minimum temperature was 30.6°C, three above the average. With the humidity hovering between 45% and 85%, the day was clammy and uncomfortable.

The maximum will be around 42°C on Monday and 40°C on Tuesday but the rain and thunderstorm could bring the minimum down to 29°C, said the forecast. The weekend is also set to be pleasant with rain on Saturday, bringing temperatures down further to 38°C (maximum) and 27°C (minimum).

Overnight rain last Sunday (May 29) had cooled down the city, bringing the maximum temperature down to 36.7°C, four below normal. But the relief had been short-lived.

It's been a cruel summer for Delhi — and the rest of north India — with the Met last month issuing a red alert amid warnings of an intense heat wave. The



■ The maximum temperature in Delhi on Sunday was 42.6°C, two notches above the average.

VIRENDRA SINGH GOSAIN / HT PHOTO

Palam weather station, usually the hottest part of the city, had recorded a high of 47°C in May.

As the Capital waits for cooling showers, Kerala is ready to welcome the monsoon with the Met saying on Sunday that conditions were favourable for its onset

over the next two to three days, reported IANS.

The southwest monsoon normally sets in over Kerala around June 1 before advancing northwards, covering the entire country around July 15. It usually arrives in Delhi on June 29.

INDIA IS ALL SET TO JOIN MISSILE CONTROL REGIME

Shishir Gupta

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: India is on course to become the 35th member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) this week as the first stage on the way to entry into the 48-nation Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG).

The MTCR membership, a move that has US support, will allow India to export and import missile technology subject to non-proliferation rules. Membership of the NSG will greatly boost India's quest for clean nuclear power.

"We expect the membership of MTCR to be announced on June 7 when Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in Washington. India has been a unilateral adherent of MTCR since 2008 and has more than fulfilled all its commitments, including signing of the Hague Missile Code," a top Modi government official told Hindustan Times on condition of anonymity.

Ministry of External Affairs officials, however, continue to be evasive, saying that India's entry into the multi-lateral regime will be completed this summer now that the Reinforced Point of Contact meeting of MTCR officials this April has gone as per Indian plans. Unlike the NSG, China is still not a member of MTCR, a body formed by consensus.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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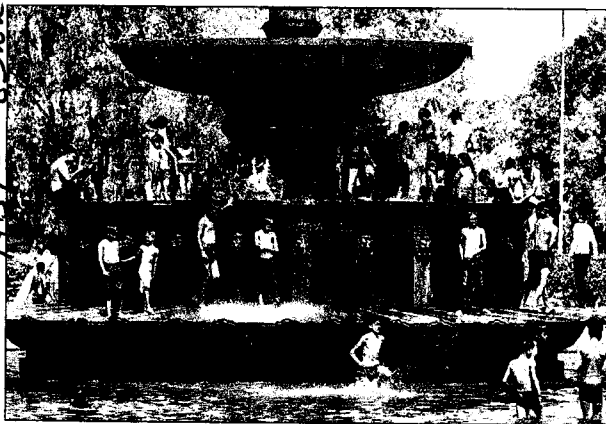
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आज चल सकती है धूलभरी आंधी



अगले दो दिन हीट वेव जैसी स्थिति बनी रहने की आशंका है

■ स, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में तापमान नॉर्मल से ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। संडे के दिन सफदरजंग में मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से दो डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 42.6 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। मिनिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से तीन डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 30.6 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा कि आज बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। धूलभरी आंधी चलने के साथ हल्की बूंदबांदी होने की उम्मीद है। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 42 और मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 31 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान है। 7, 8, 10 और 11 जून को हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना है। 9 से

11 जून के दौरान 38 से 39 डिग्री तक अधिकतम तापमान रहने का अनुमान है। संडे को पालम में मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 42.7 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। हवा में अधिकतम ह्यूमिडिटी 85 पर्सेंट दर्ज हुई।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि बीते कुछ दिनों से राजस्थान की तरफ से उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा से गर्म हवाएं दिल्ली में पहुंच रही हैं। इसके कारण तापमान ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। दिल्ली में 7 जून के बाद हल्की बारिश की संभावना है, लेकिन यह बारिश रात के वक्त ही होने की उम्मीद है। सुबह के वक्त दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में अगले दो दिनों में हीट वेव जैसी स्थिति रहने की आशंका है।

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

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NBT- 5 June -2016

पेरिस में बाढ़ : पीएम जमीन पर

■ एएफपी, पेरिस: फ्रांस में मूसलाधार बारिश से आई बाढ़ में 4 लोगों की मौत हो गई। बाढ़ से हजारों लोगों को बाहर निकाला गया है और आपात स्थिति की घोषणा की गई है। मेट्रो स्टेशन भी बंद कर दिए गए हैं। तीन दशक में पहली बार खतरे के निशान से ऊपर चढ़ा सीन नदी का जलस्तर शनिवार को कुछ कम हुआ है। बाढ़ का जायजा लेने के लिए फ्रांस के पीएम मैनुअल वाल्स (बीच में) ने इलाकों का दौरा किया।



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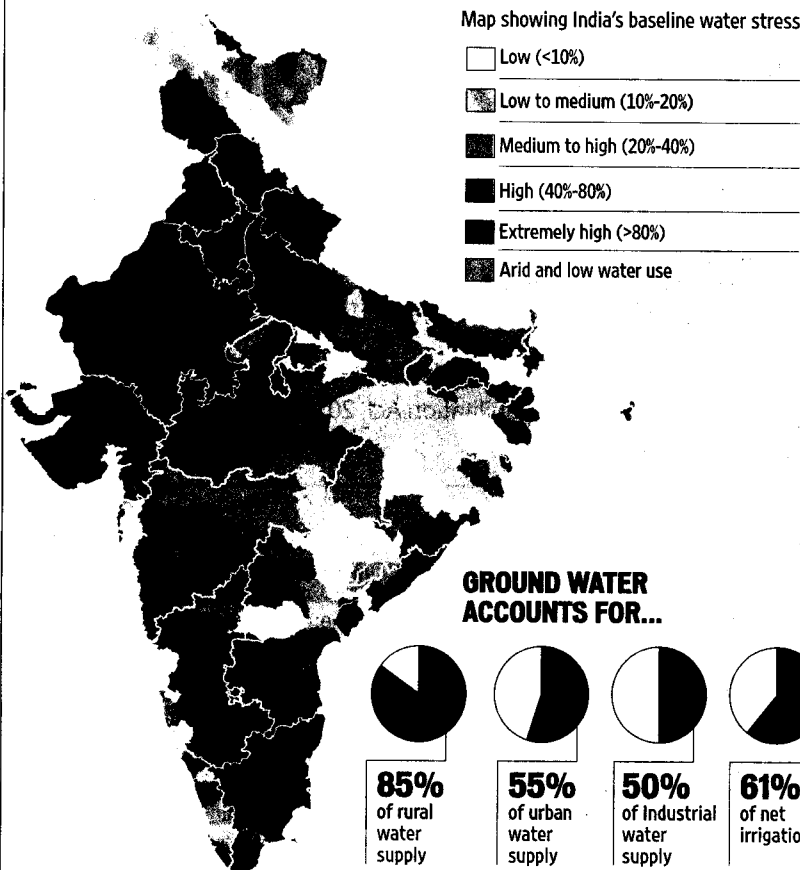
■ Villagers head towards a water hole atop a hill where ground water has risen due to harvesting in Piplantri village, Rajsamand district, Rajasthan
HIMANSHU VYAS/ HT PHOTO

SCARCITY SCARE

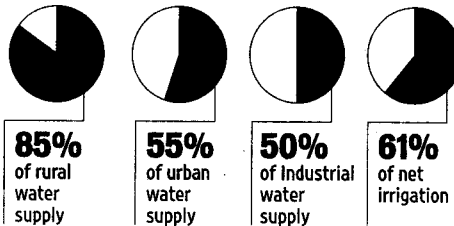
HOW DRY IS INDIA?

Unregulated overuse has led to groundwater levels plummeting three times faster over the last 60 years, which has made water scarcity one of the biggest threats to India rising

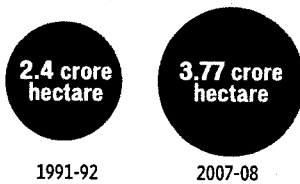
54% of India faces high to extremely high water stress defined on basis of per capita availability



GROUND WATER ACCOUNTS FOR...



LAND IRRIGATED BY GROUNDWATER



AREA WITH ENOUGH GROUND WATER



INDIA VS CHINA: WHO'S THE BIGGER EXPLOITER?

- Indian farmers pump out twice as much groundwater annually compared to China
- China uses 28% less fresh water for agriculture than India
- 6.6 lakh sq km of land in India is irrigated, compared to 6.3 lakh sq km in China
- India draws 632 cubic meter per capita per year of ground water, against China's 410
- China has less land under cultivation but produces more paddy than India

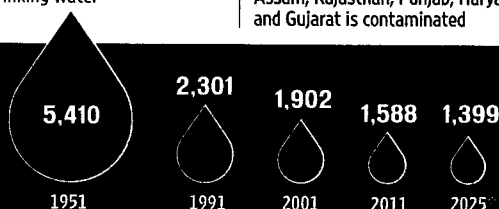
UNSAFE WATER

100 million people live in areas with poor water quality

21% of communicable diseases caused by unsafe drinking water

40% of India's ground water in UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat is contaminated

PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY IN INDIA (annual figures in cubic meter)



*Projected; Source: World Bank; Water Resources Ministry; NSSO; Current Science and WRI

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THIRSTY INDIA HEADING FOR CRISIS

5 June 2016 H7

With ground water level at an all-time low and depleting surface water resources, India needs water-harvesting plans to rescue millions from an arid future

Chetan Chauhan

■ Chetan.chauhan@hindustantimes.com

Drinking water shortages are known to spark scuffles, but last week, it led to Sunil Giri, (23), losing his life. Giri was beaten to death in the Ramgarh district of Jharkhand for objecting to his neighbour Anwar Hussain taking more than his share from a drinking-water tanker that reached the drought-affected village after several days.

Similar violence over water sharing has also been reported from water-scarce districts in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since April.

Scarcity kills in other ways too. Yogita Ashok Desai, 12, died of heatstroke after her fifth trip to fetch water from a handpump in drought-hit Beed district of Maharashtra, when temperatures had crossed 47 degree Celsius in April.

In the first week of May, a 15-year-old girl died and 23 others were injured when the roof of an underground water tank collapsed while they were waiting to collect water from the almost dry tank.

LOST SOURCES

The World Resources Institute's March 2016 report said 54 per cent of India was water stressed, with scarcity affecting every part of the country except the Himalayan region and the Ghats. "Almost 600 million people are at higher risk of surface water supply disruptions," the report said, attributing water stress to climate change and poor water management.

With surface water sources dwindling, people have shifted to unregulated tapping of ground water — for agriculture and drinking — leading to levels dipping by three times over the last 60 years, making groundwater the main drinking water source for 80 per cent of the population.

Rising temperature also mean greater human loss.

CLOSE TO 650 MAJOR TOWNS AND CITIES IN INDIA ARE ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDES FROM FARMS AND EFFLUENTS FROM INDUSTRY

Of the 4,204 lives lost to annual heat waves over the past four years, half were in the drought year of 2015.

"The deaths were a result of flawed government emphasis on building high-cost dams and canals that have wiped traditional ways of water harvesting," said Himanshu Thakkar of South Asian Network of Dams, Rivers and People.

Another concern is that 50 per cent of ground water sources in the country are not "completely safe". Of the 660 districts, ground water in 276 districts has high levels of fluoride, 387 districts have nitrate above safe levels and 86 districts arsenic, shows data from Central Ground Water Board's latest report.

Close to 650 major towns and cities in India are on the banks of rivers contaminated with pesticides from farms and effluents from industry, said the latest report of the Central Pollution Control Board, which afflicts 100 million people with sickness each year because of contaminated drinking ground water.

If that's not enough, more and more states are entangled in disputes over water share from major rivers, from Haryana and Punjab in the north to Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south to Arunachal and Assam in the north-east.

THE WAY AHEAD

If ground water exploitation continues, the World Bank estimates that the per capita water availability in India — where 46 farmers committed suicide every day in 2014 — by 2030 may shrink to half from the 2010 level of 1,588 cubic metres per year. This will push India into the 'water scarce' category (1,700 cubic metres per year), from its existing 'water stress' clas-

sification (1,000 cubic meter per year).

"We have to adopt a bottom-up approach with a mix of modern and traditional solutions that are acceptable and inclusive," said Arvind Panagariya, vice-chairman of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, which is holding consultations with states on water stress management.

To start with, the water resources ministry has drafted two model bills — first for overall water management and second for ground water — aimed at improving water management and groundwater levels. Shashi Shekhar, secretary, water resources, said the water problem was escalating and the proposed laws could ensure better and efficient water management.

But a lot depends on states as water is a state subject. Some, like Maharashtra and Rajasthan, have started community-based Jal Swabhilambhan schemes that give ownership of government-aided watershed management to communities. "We just aid and assist the villagers in creating durable water assets. The villages decide what they want," says Sriram Vedire of Rajasthan Water Authority, who initiated the programme in half of the state's districts in early 2016.

It is too early to state whether the Rajasthan model works but independent studies have shown that similar community-based watershed management programmes have improved ground water levels in Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Panagariya hoped that it can work elsewhere also provided "right" government intervention happens. Mukul Sanwal, retired civil servant and former director of UN Climate Change Secretariat, said restoring traditional water harvesting and management systems like 'bundis' (household ponds) to store rainfall water has worked and will work as it is a time-tested model that was destroyed during the British era. "Even the Mughals gave tax rebates if farmers invested in water harvesting," he recalled.

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100 साल की सबसे भीषण बाढ़ में 'डूबा' फ्रांस

■ एजेंसियां, नेमोर्स : फ्रांस और जर्मनी में भीषण बाढ़ से हालात बेकाबू होते जा रहे हैं। मौसम विभाग की मानें तो अब तक करीब 10 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। पेरिस में तो सड़कें पानी में डूब गई हैं। हजारों लोगों को अपना घर छोड़कर दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ा है। स्कूल बंद कर दिए गए हैं। लोग जान बचाने के लिए मकानों की छतों पर रह रहे हैं। कई रिपोर्ट्स में यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि पेरिस में एफिल टॉवर को ट्रिस्टर्स के लिए बंद कर दिया गया है। फ्रांस में पिछले छह दिनों से तेज बारिश हो रही है। पेरिस के साउथ में नदी के किनारे बसे लोगों को रेस्क्यू करके सुरक्षित जगहों पर भेजा गया है। विक्टर डिपार्टमेंट के मुताबिक, जर्मनी और फ्रांस में अगले 24 घंटों में तेज बारिश हो सकती है।

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The Eastern Standard (Dispur)	The Telegraph (Kolkata)	Central Chronical (Bhopal)
The Hindustan (Chennai)	हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)	

World at a glance



A police officer hangs on to a military vehicle on its way through the flooded suburb of Villeneuve-Trillage in Villeneuve Saint-Georges, outside Paris, on Friday. REUTERS

France declares flood emergency; 2 dead

Torrential rain forced thousands of people from their homes south of Paris while the River Seine surged to its highest level for over 30 years in the French capital, shutting down the famed Louvre and Orsay museums and a metro line, Reuters reports from Paris.

In Evry-Gregy-sur-Yerre, south of Paris, a man on horseback drowned on Thursday, the prefecture said in a statement. Le Parisien newspaper said the 74-year-old had been trying to cross a flooded field. The horse survived with minor injuries.

He was the second victim of the torrential rains that

have caused the Loire and Seine rivers to burst their banks. An 86-year-old woman was found dead in her flooded house in a small town southwest of Paris late on Wednesday.

"Since Thursday it's just been a deluge," said Jerome Coiffier, an inhabitant of Longjumeau, less than 20 km (13 miles) south of Paris, where firemen wading thigh-deep in water rescued inhabitants using inflatable boats.

At least 3,000 out of 13,000 inhabitants were evacuated in Nemours, 75 km (45 miles) south of Paris, as floodwaters crept towards the second story of buildings in the town centre.

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4 June 2016 DH Pre-monsoon showers lash parts of state

BENGALURU: Various parts of the state received pre-monsoon showers on Friday also.

Rains lashed parts of Dakshina Kannada on Thursday night and Friday evening. Following the choked drains, rainwater entered into the old fish market near Rao and Rao Circle in Mangaluru city.

Owing to incomplete drainage work in the region a few shops were inundated. Due to lack of stormwater drains, Jyothi bus shelter turned into a swimming pool. Heavy rainfall coupled with lightning lashed Mudigere in Chikkamagaluru district for more than an hour on Friday evening.

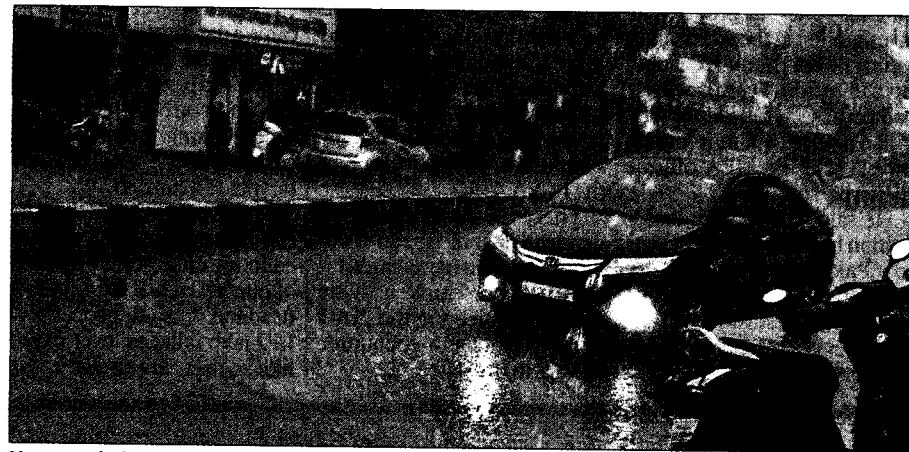
The students were stranded for more than an hour on the school premises. Showers affected the markets at Mudigere and Makonahalli.

Heavy rains lashed Hubballi and Dharwad on Friday afternoon, which could be said as a second heavy rain the twin cities received this season.

In twin cities

Heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightening lashed Dharwad city in the afternoon. Several low-lying areas, many stretches on the highway and interior roads were inundated.

Hubballi also received heavy rainfall along with thunder and lightening. Life was thrown out of gear and traffic jams were



Heavy rain in Belagavi on Friday afternoon. DH PHOTO

experienced in some areas.

Pre-farming activities have already begun in the rural areas and the farmers are gearing up for sowing activities.

Belagavi city and the surroundings areas received heavy showers accompanied by thunder and hailstone for about an hour.

The skies were overcast since noon and heavy downpour lasted for an hour. Power supply was affected and a few trees at Khade Bazaar, College Road and Sangolli Rayanna Road, were uprooted.

Some of the other prominent roads witnessed slow movement of traffic due to poor visibility. With schools having reopened, students were stranded in the schools

for longer hours. There were no reports of rains related casualties in the city.

In Shivamogga

Incessant rains accompanied by lightning, strong winds and hailstorms lashed various parts of the district on Friday.

Hosanagar, Sagar, Ripponpet, some parts of Shikaripur and Thirthahalli received good spell of rains towards the evening. Traffic between Sagar town and Shivamogga city was disrupted for a few hours as branches of trees came down crashing. Ripponpet in Hosanagar taluk also received copious rainfall accompanied by hailstorms.

Various parts of Uttara Kan-
nada district received good

rainfall on Friday noon. Karwar, Bhatkal, Honnavar and Kumta taluks received heavy rainfall, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Various parts of Haveri district received showers, with hailstorm, thunder and lightning. 45-year old Bheemappa Somappa Jambhoor, a resident of Lingapur village in Hirekerur taluk, was struck by lightning. Hanagal, Shiggaon, Hirekerur, Savanur and Ranebennur taluks received good rainfall. Hailstorm was reported in Guttal and Hamsabhavi hoblis in Ranebennur taluk. Several roads were inundated and traffic movement was disrupted in Haveri town.

DH News Service

दिनांक 4 जून 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
जवाहर नगर (पटना)
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The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

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

DH 4 June 2016 Draft water law suggests graded pricing

NEW DELHI, DHNS: Describing "water as part of life", a proposed law said the cost of water supplied to rich households should be recovered while the poor can be spared.

"For domestic water supply, a graded pricing system may be adopted, with full cost recovery pricing for the high-income groups, affordable pricing for middle-income, and a certain quantum of free supply to the poor to be determined by the appropriate government, or alternatively, a minimal quantum of water may be supplied free to all", states the draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016. The Ministry of Water Resources published the new law in its website seeking

Water strategy

Recycle water for kitchens, bathrooms

Companies should declare quantity of water used in annual reports

Water for drinking should be reserved for public domain

Establish National Water Informatics Centre to collect hydrological data

Water projects should be managed with community participation



ing comments. The proposed law is aimed at better management of water and its usage for various purposes like drinking,

irrigation and in industrial use. Though water is a state subject, the new law is a model legislation which can be adopted by

the states.

"Water shall not be denied to anyone on the ground of inability to pay. Water used for commercial agriculture and for industry or commerce may be priced on the basis of full economic pricing, or higher if needed and appropriate in a given case", says the proposed legislation. The law defines that water is a basic requirement that is necessary for the fundamental right of life of each human being, including drinking, cooking, bathing, sanitation and related personal and domestic uses. The minimum water requirement would be determined by the appropriate governments from time to time, it says.

दिनांक 4 जून 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

~~The Deccan Herald~~ (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Alarming sight

4 June 2016 - D17



The water level near Koyana hydroelectric power plant at Navaja Village in the Satara district of Maharashtra further decreased on Friday. PH

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4 June 2016 T.O.I

HELPING HAND FOR AFGHAN INFRA

Since 2002, India has committed **₹12,800cr** to the rebuilding of the Afghan state. A look at key Indian projects in Afghanistan

What Modi will inaugurate June 4

SALMA DAM power project in Herat province that India helped reconstruct

₹1775cr

Dam on Hari Rud river in Chist-e-Sharif, Herat

Built in 1976, Salma Dam was damaged during the war in Afghanistan

Highway to Iran-Afghan Border

India's Border Roads Organisation built a 218-km **₹600cr** road from Zaranj on the Iran-Afghan border to Delaram in the country's southwest. The highway is a key link to Iran's Chabahar Port. Delaram is connected to Herat, Kabul and other key Afghan cities

Afghan-India Friendship Dam

Modi inaugurated the parliament complex in Kabul last Dec

► India's Central Public Works Department, the implementing agency, started work on the building in 2009 and finished in 2015

► Parliament dome is one of the largest among Asian parliaments

► Much of the construction material, furniture came from India

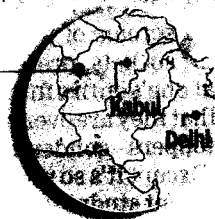
Afghan Parliament
₹969cr

Back-Up Power
Doshi and Charikar power projects | 2011-2015

Cost
₹75cr

Agriculture University
Afghan National Agriculture Sciences & Technology University inaugurated in Kandahar in Feb 2016

₹4cr



दिनांक 3 जून 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)
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3 June 2016

DH

Brace for long, bountiful monsoon

NEW DELHI, DHNS: After back-to-back droughts, the monsoon this year - though delayed - will be bountiful with showers expected to extend well beyond the season, the weather office announced on Thursday.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) stuck to its initial forecast of above normal monsoon pegging it at 106% of the long period average (LPA) of 89 cm rainfall for the June to September season.

Monsoon has set in over the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and conditions were favourable for its advance over Kerala in the next four to five days, Laxman Singh Rathore, director general, IMD told reporters here. Usually, monsoon hits Kerala coast on June 1 and covers the entire country by mid-July. However, the monsoon system is now stuck over the Andaman Sea.

"Once the onset over Kerala takes place, the progress of the monsoon will be speedy," he said, adding that according to the weather office calculations "there was 0% probability of deficient rainfall". The region-wise distribution of rainfall will also be good, with IMD project-



A cyclist is drenched in rain after a sudden downpour in Kalaburagi on Thursday. DH PHOTO/PRASHANTH H G

ing 108% rainfall in the north-west region and 113% in central and peninsular India. The rainfall is expected to be 94% of the average in the northeast region.

Releasing the update to its long range forecast issued in April, Rathore said monsoon would be 107% of the LPA or the 50-year average in July and 104% in August. July rains are crucial as farmers across the country would have sowed seeds for the kharif crop such as paddy, soybean and cotton.

However, the northwestern states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and western Uttar

Pradesh would continue to experience increase in temperatures for the next few days.

The forecast of "above normal" monsoon would bring cheer to farmers and boost agriculture growth that had shrunk to 0.2% in 2014-15 and is projected to grow at 1.2% in 2015-16. Nearly 60% of the country's population is dependent on agriculture as a source of income.

According to D Sivananda Pai, India's chief monsoon forecaster, the El Nino condition that prevailed during the past two years and brought drought to India, had weakened significantly by May-end.

Pre-monsoon rain continue

BENGALURU/THIRUVANANTHAPURAM/CHENNAI, DHNS: Rain in of parts of south India on Wednesday and Thursday, including Bengaluru and coastal Karnataka, is an indication of the advancing monsoon, Met officials said.

Bengaluru on Thursday was overcast and received light drizzle in some areas.

According to IMD officials, conditions are favourable for the onset of monsoon over Kerala in the next four to five days. IMD had forecast onset of monsoon over Kerala by June 7, with a difference of five days. But local conditions are favourable for its advance.

There is an upper air cyclonic circulation over Lakshadweep and adjoining Kerala between 3.6 and 5.8 km above mean sea level. There is another upper air cyclonic circulation over south west and adjoining west central bay of Andhra Pradesh coast between 2.1 and 5.8 km above mean sea level.

» Rain, Page 8

दिनांक 3 जून 2018 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

DH - 3 June 2018

Pre-monsoon rain continue

Rain, from Page 1

These two systems are bringing rainfall to most parts of south India and are also helping in the advancement of monsoon, the IMD official said.

In wake of these systems, IMD has forecast thunder showers for the next 48 days across the state, including Bengaluru.

From March 1 to May 31, the city received 186 mm rainfall, which is 17 mm above normal. In May alone, the city recorded 141 mm rainfall. On June 1, the city received 20 mm rainfall. From March 1 to March 31, the city received 20 mm rainfall, which is 20 mm above normal. In April, Bengaluru received 14 mm rainfall, a deficit of 11 mm.

Heavy rain also lashed parts of north Kerala. "Conditions are becoming favourable for the onset of south west monsoon over Kerala during next four to five days", a bulletin from the Meteorological Centre in Thiruvananthapuram said.

A report from Chennai said heavy rain is likely to occur at several places over Kerala, Lakshadweep, coastal, south and north interior Karnataka in the next 24 hours.

Krishnagiri district in Tamil Nadu, Kozhikode district in Kerala, Udupi district in Karnataka, Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh and Mahbubnagar in Telangana received good rainfall during the last 24 hours.

As the sea will be rough in the next two days, fishermen in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala were warned against venturing into the sea.

दिनांक 3 जून 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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Paris puts Louvre on flood alert, treasures to be moved out



A man uses a dinghy as he leaves his houseboat moored near the Eiffel Tower after the Seine burst its banks following days of torrential rain

Paris: Floods in Germany and France have killed nine people and forced thousands from their homes, officials said on Thursday as Paris's Louvre museum announced it would move treasures out of reach of the swollen Seine.

The world's most visited museum said it would shut its doors on Friday to evacuate artworks from its basement storage, as the nearby river began to burst its banks following days of torrential rain.

Several towns in southern Germany have been devastated by flooding that has also seen rescuers in central France rowing lifeboats down streets turned into muddy rivers.

Forecasters in both countries warned of more downpour over the next 24 hours.

There were chaotic scenes

in the German town of Simbach am Inn, where the force of the water swept away the entire stock of a sawmill, leaving huge stacks of splintered wood blocking roads.

In Paris, officials were erecting emergency flood barriers along the Seine. The riverbanks are home to both the Louvre and the Musee d'Orsay, which was also preparing for the worst. Rescuers in the Parisian suburb of Longjumeau were paddling up streets in lifeboats, while in the town of Montargis, only the tops of cars could be seen. French President Francois Hollande said a state of "natural catastrophe" would be declared when the cabinet meets next Wednesday. The rains have also washed out play at the French Open tennis tournament. AFP

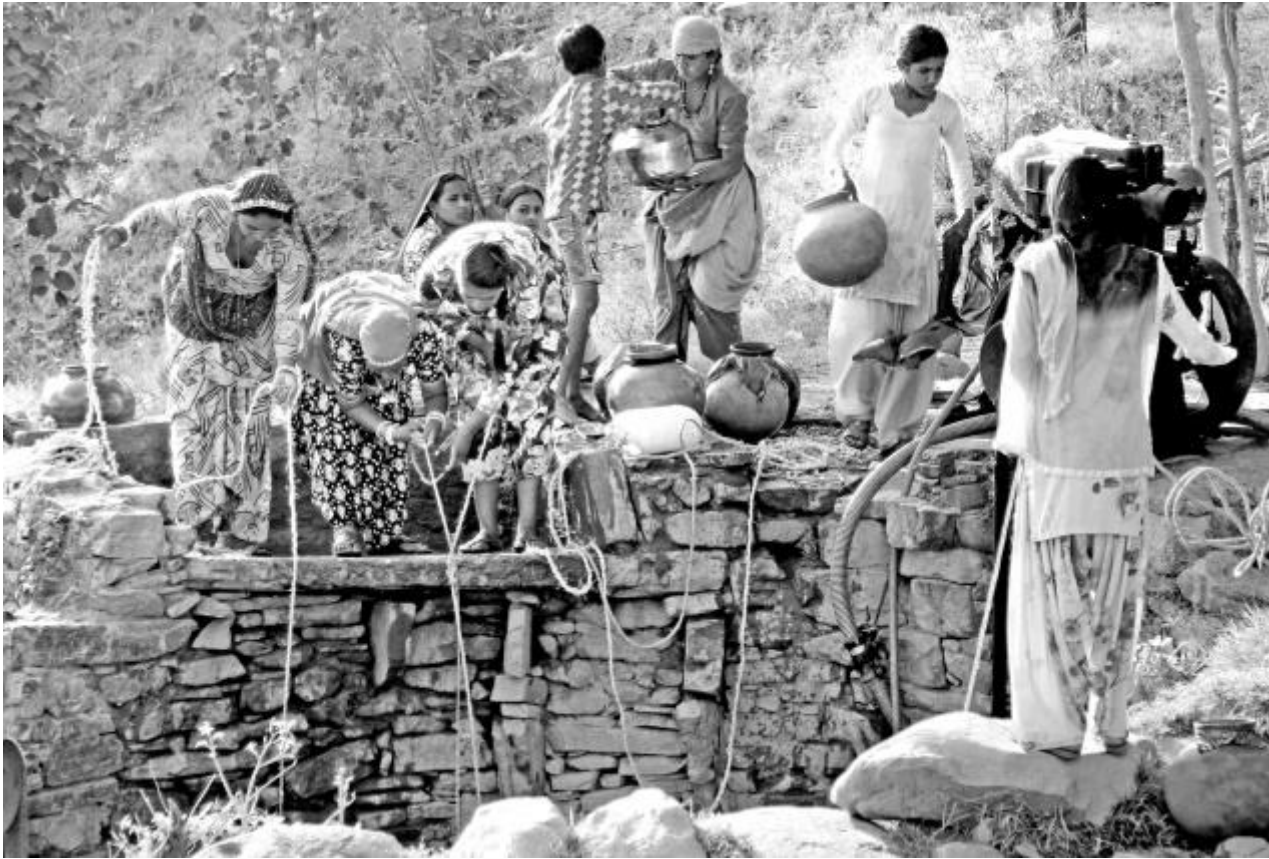
3 June 2016 Toi

[CITIES](#) » [DELHI](#)

New Delhi, June 6, 2016

No respite from heat wave in parts of North India

• PTI



Parched times: Village women collect water from a well on a hot Sunday on the outskirts of Ajmer.— Photo: PTI

Sriganganagar hottest at 47.7 degrees Celsius; Met department predicts onset of the southwest monsoon over Kerala during the next two-three days

There was no respite from heat in several parts of northern India with Sriganganagar and Phalodi in Rajasthan recording a maximum of over 47 degrees Celsius even as IMD predicted onset of the southwest monsoon over Kerala during the next two-three days.

The IMD said heat wave conditions prevailed at a few places over Rajasthan and at isolated places over Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The national Capital continued to reel under heat wave conditions as mercury settled at 42.6 degrees Celsius, two notches above average, while humidity oscillated between 85 and 40 per cent, making it tough for the people.

The MeT office here predicted possibility of duststorms and thunderstorms towards afternoon and on Monday night.

In Rajasthan, heat wave affected normal life in parts of the State, with mercury soaring to 47.7 degrees Celsius in Sriganganagar followed by Phalodi at 47.5.

Kota, Barmer and Bikaner recorded maximum temperatures of 46.8, 46.5 and 46.2 degrees Celsius, whereas the day temperature in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur was at 45.8, 45.5 and 45 respectively.

Heat wave sweeping Punjab and Haryana for the past several days continued unabated with Hisar recording 44.4 degrees Celsius, three notches above normal.

Union Territory of Chandigarh recorded a maximum of 41 degrees Celsius, three notches above normal. In Punjab, Ludhiana recorded 43.8 degrees Celsius, four notches above normal.

According to the regional MeT Department, light rain or thundershowers are likely to occur at isolated places in the two States including Chandigarh.

In Uttar Pradesh, where light to moderate rain and thundershowers occurred at isolated places, the maximum temperature was recorded in Agra at 45.5 degree Celsius.

According to the Met department Siroligauspur received 5 cms precipitation, Dhaurahra 3 cms, and Nawabgunj and Pilibhit 1 cm each.

Day temperatures fell appreciably in Bareilly division and changed little in the remaining divisions of the State.

In Bihar, there was no respite from the heat where the State capital recorded a maximum of 39.4 degrees Celsius. In Gaya, the maximum temperature was recorded at 41.2.

There was no report of rain from any part of the State, however, the MeT department there has predicted rainfall in north and east Bihar over the next two days.

In Odisha, rainfall at several places kept the temperatures below 40 degrees Celsius through out the state except for Sonapur (42.5) and Balangir (40)

State capital Bhubaneswar recorded a maximum of 34 degrees Celsius. Baripada received 29.6 mm rainfall and Koraput 27 mm. - PTI

News item/letter/article/editorial published on Time 2.06.2016 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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M.P.Chronicle

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George tells officials to rejuvenate Ulsoor lake

Water body to get mini sewage treatment plant soon, says minister

BENGALURU: Bengaluru Development Minister K J George has said that the construction work of mini sewage treatment plant (STP) at Ulsoor lake would begin soon.

After inspecting various works taken up to rejuvenate Ulsoor lake on Wednesday, the minister said, "Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) will fund Rs 4 crore for the construction of the mini STP at Ulsoor lake. The STP once functional will treat 2 million litres of waste water per day (MLD). The civil works will begin this month."

George, accompanied by Infrastructure Development Minister Roshan Baig, BBMP Commissioner Manjunath Prasad and a host of officials, reviewed various other works taken up to make Ulsoor lake sewage-free.

The minister directed Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) to ensure sewage does not enter the lake. A BWSSB official told the minister that about 11 MLD of

sewage enters the lake from the surroundings of Jeevanahalli through two inlets. Although, the flow of sewage has been diverted to a STP in Koramangala and Challagatta Valley, dirt water enters the lake during the monsoon. The official mentioned that many residents were letting sewage into the stormwater drains.

BBMP Commissioner Manjunath Prasad has said that the Prestige Group has come forward to keep the lake clean.

Lake oxidation

George mentioned that a private firm (Eco Genentech) has been tasked to oxidise Ulsoor lake, which made headlines for a fishkill. "The BWSSB officials will test the water quality before and after the oxidation process. If the firm is able to purify the lake, we will implement it in all the lake," he said.

"The oxidation would increase the DO level to desirable levels in the lake and bring down BOD and COD levels. It will eradicate the presence of blue green algae. Besides, the microbial population will re-



Bengaluru Development Minister K J George and Information Minister Roshan Baig, along with BBMP officials, inspect Ulsoor lake on Wednesday. DH PHOTO

duce, which will bring down the foul odour," the firm stated in a press release.

DH News Service

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-4-2016 in the

Hindustan Times

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The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

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₹1775cr

Dam on Hari Rud river in Chist-e-Sharif, Herat

Built in 1976, Salma Dam was damaged during the war in Afghanistan

Will help irrigate some **75,000** hectares

42MW
Expected power generation

Most expensive infrastructure project built by India in the region

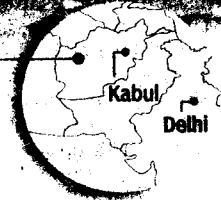
Reservoir length & width | **20km & 3km**

Highway to Iran-Afghan Border

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710-4-P-12

Herat, Afghanistan



Back-Up Power

Doshi and Charikar power projects | 2011-2015

Cost
₹75cr

Agriculture University

Afghan National Agriculture Sciences & Technology University inaugurated in Kandahar in Feb 2014

₹4cr

Restoration of the heritage Stor Palace in Kabul

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Modi inaugurated the parliament complex in Kabul last Dec

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Seine rising in Paris; landmarks shut

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, 3 June

The swollen Seine River kept rising Friday, spilling into Paris streets and forcing one landmark after another to shut on Friday. Across the city, parks and cemeteries were being closed as the city braced for flooding that could take weeks to fully clear.

The Seine, which officials said was at its highest level in nearly 35 years, was expected to peak sometime later in the day. Authorities shut the Louvre museum, the national library, the Orsay museum, and the Grand Palais, Paris' striking glass-and-steel topped exhibition center. "We evaluate the situation for all the (cultural) buildings nearly hour-by-hour," said Culture Minister Audrey Azouley, speaking to journalists outside the world-famous Louvre. "We don't know yet the evolution of the level of the Seine River in Paris."

Nearly a week of heavy rain has led to serious flooding across a swathe of Europe, leaving 15 people dead and others missing.

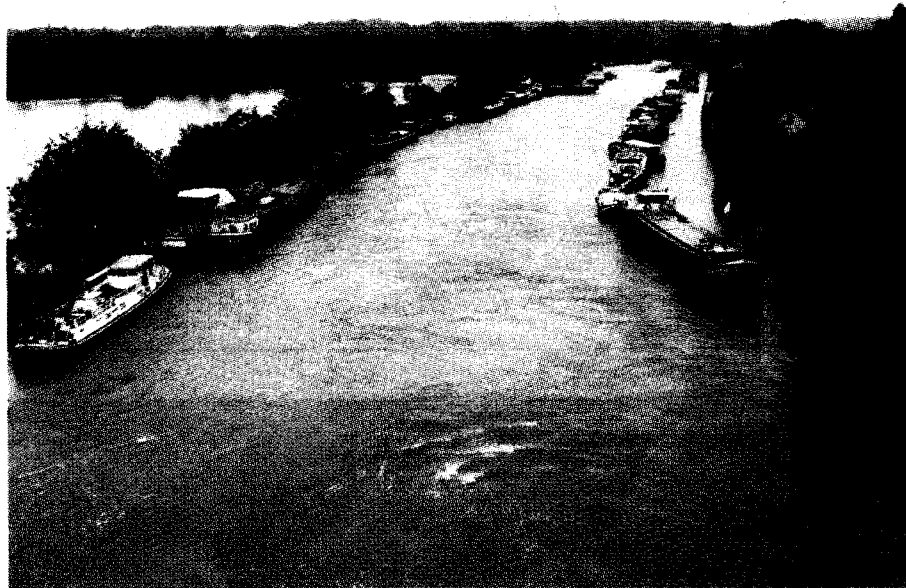
Although the rain has tapered off in some areas,

floodwaters are still climbing. Traffic in the French capital was snarled as flooding choked roads and several Paris railway stations were shut. Basements and apartments in the capital's well-to-do 16th district began to flood Friday afternoon as the river continued to creep upwards. At the Louvre, home to Leonardo da Vinci's

"Mona Lisa," curators were moving some 250,000 artworks from storage areas at risk of flooding and taking them upstairs to safety. The Orsay museum, on the left bank of the Seine, was also closed Friday to prepare for possible flooding. The Grand Palais, which draws 2.5 million visitors a year, was also being closed. The closures

are highly unusual. The Louvre said the museum had not taken such precautions in its modern history - since its 1993 renovation at the very least. Disappointed tourists were being turned away.

"I am really sorry, but we're closed today," one staffer told visitors. "We have to evacuate masterpieces from the basement."



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87-4 - P-B

Shrinking India is pushing the North Pole

Depleting groundwater of the subcontinent is making the Earth tilt on its axis

TOM BAWDEN

GROUNDWATER levels on the Indian subcontinent have been so badly depleted by climate change, intensive irrigation and population growth that it has caused the Earth to tilt on its axis, new research shows. The "polar rotation" of the planet — as the Earth spins on an axis topped and tailed by the North and South poles — has been shifting in recent decades due to the melting of the giant ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica. This has significantly changed the distribution of the world's mass as the melted ice flows into the oceans.

Now scientists have uncovered a further force on the Earth's rotation as India's receding water table dramatically reduces the mass of the subcontinent.

The weight loss is the result of a massive redistribution of water as drought and over-use suck the moisture out of the ground much faster than it can be replaced by rainfall. The effect of changing "land water storage" — spreading out the water as it evaporates, forms clouds and rains elsewhere — is so strong that it is pushing the North Pole in an easterly direction, towards London.

"There is another mechanism — apart from the melting of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets — that is responsible for the dramatic eastward shift in polar motion," said report author Surendra Adhikari of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which studied land water storage between 2002 and 2015. "The pattern of land water storage is such that there is a large mass deficit in the Indian subcontinent and around the Caspian Sea, which is also con-

tributing to the shift," said Dr Adhikari.

The changing distribution of water away from the subcontinent has played a significant role in changing the tack of polar rotation in the recent years, said the research, published in the journal *Science Advances*. Since observations began, the North Pole has been drifting southwards towards Hudson Bay, Canada, at a rate of 10 cm a year. This is thought to stem from the collapse of the giant Laurentide ice sheet in North America thousands of years ago.

But since the early part of this century, the direction of the axis' has shifted in a different direction and is now moving about 17 cm east a year. The Greenland ice sheet is melting at a rate of 250 gigatonnes a year while Antarctica is losing about 194 gigatonnes a year.

— *The Independent*



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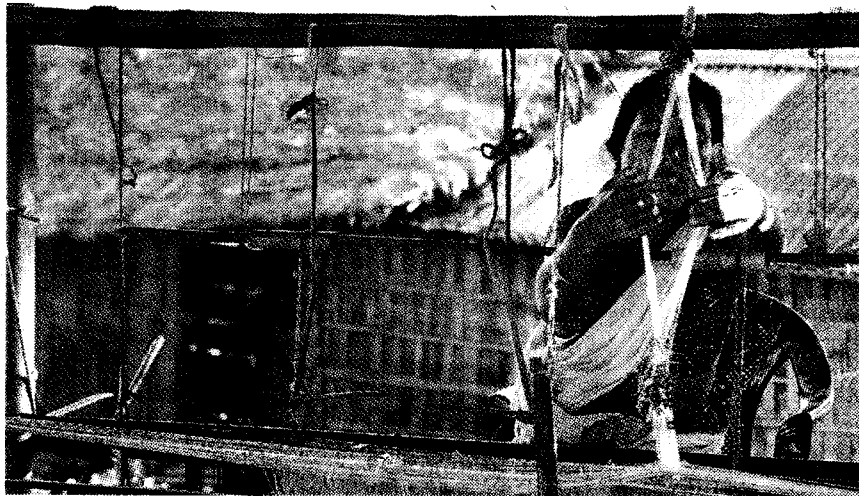
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Blitz

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

Thanks to the river that nurtures it, Majuli is predicted to disappear within 20 years

An island vanishes...

ST-4-P. 2



A woman weaving Assamese tapestry

AKASH MEHROTRA

TUCKED between Subansiri and Kherketia rivers, fondled by the mighty Brahmaputra, lies Majuli, simply inescapable from the imagination of travelers. It is an island of pristine antiquity, offering vistas of freedom, unlocking the hidden mysteries, exciting imaginations, swaying as the river swells, breathing in its vast openness and smiling at every bell that chimes in the numerous monasteries that dot this land.

An expanse of land nursed by the fortunes and fury of Brahmaputra, Majuli's story is as sublime as the river it stands on. A story of innocence, optimism and disenchantment is played out over this land

every day. A typical day is lived in rituals, in paddy fields, in the colourful tapestry of Assamese silk and breathes through the fisherman's mesh. Life is quite simple here, but elusive as the island is slowly disappearing, some inches every year, losing itself to the river that nurtures it, living its full circle of life. Majuli is fast eroding and disappearing. Already reduced to a third of its original size, it is predicted that Majuli will disappear within 20 years.

To get to this largest river island, a huge ferry is boarded from Jorhat in Upper Assam. A slow boat ride of two hours is spent in breathing in the freshness and the rawness of the riverine landscape created by the mightiest of Indian rivers. And when you are in Majuli, ditch both the

vehicle and the guide to explore the island, hire a bicycle and cycle your way through the cultural ambience of the island.

Majuli is the seat of neo-Vaishnavite culture, an offshoot of Hinduism. Since 15th century, followers of Saint Srimanta Sankardeva have been building monasteries or satras here. Twenty satras stand today, with almost twice the number lost to the river. These ancient buildings pulsate with dance and songs and have to a great extent defined the lifestyle in Majuli.

More than the satras, Majuli lives in its people and their lives. Be ready to immerse in images of rural life, wide open grasslands where a shepherd is tending to his cows or goats, fields where farmers are busy in harvesting, kids are playing mar-

bles or grazing cattle on the meadows — imagery that seems like stories of yesteryears, but very much a part of today's Majuli, undisturbed by changing times. Little halts at places to breathe in these moments are a must. The in-scape gives you a feeling that culture, art and nature have conspired to restore our faith in the beauty of simple things. At times, get off the cycle to meet friendly locals, swap stories with them. They can take you to the more beautiful parts of the island, places off the road.

Visit the Mishng tribe, who migrated from Arunachal and are probably among the most colourful tribes of Assam, and who still hold strong beliefs in animism. Mishng tribe is also known for their

preparation of Gadu, which is a famous type of blanket and requires a lot of skill and knowledge to be made and for weaving the most elegant Assamese tapestries. And above all, they seem to be the most welcoming people one can meet.

Majuli goes to sleep early and it is not rare to wake up in the island by a horn blast, followed by drums and then cymbals. That's how Majuli wakes, soft prayer chanting mixed with bird songs. It wakes up lazily, praying, probably making a plea to Lord Vishnu to save the island before it is too late and then sheds the slumber with a lal-chai (red tea). You could try and savour it by the river bank, delight in the beauty of its waters... one more time before it disappears.



The island is slowly disappearing — some inches every year — and has already reduced to a third of its original size PHOTOS BY THE WRITER

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India-Afghanistan ties on new course with Friendship Dam

T-5-P-1

Kabul confers its highest civilian award on Narendra Modi

SIMRAN SODHI

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

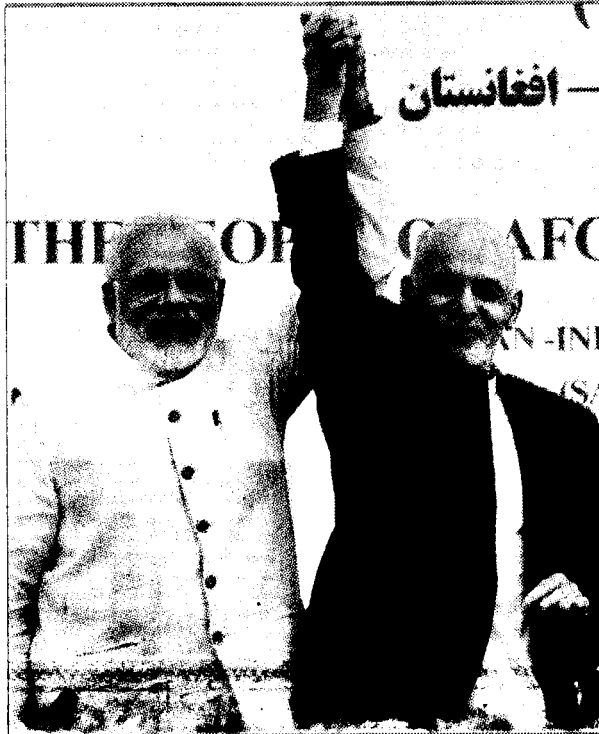
NEW DELHI, JUNE 4

If symbols define a relationship, then all the correct signs were on display today when Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrived in the Afghan city of Herat. The inauguration of the Afghan-India Friendship Dam, earlier known as Salma Dam, seemed the perfect occasion to display to the world, and to a particular neighbour, the growing bond between India and Afghanistan.

The dam was inaugurated by Modi and Afghan President Ashraf Ghani. Modi aptly summed up the mood in his speech, saying "We are reviving a region, restoring hope, renewing life and redefining Afghanistan's future. The dam is a generator not just of electricity but also of optimism and belief in the future of Afghanistan."

Ghani displayed great warmth in his address to the PM as he welcomed Modi to his "second home" and said a "long-standing dream" of the country had been realised after 30 years with help from India.

The PM evoked the great



Persian poet, Jalaluddin Rumi, when talking about Herat. "The city that once Jalaluddin Rumi held as the finest, will rise again. In the Quran, river is central to the image of paradise. In ancient scriptures, rivers defined our nation and were celebrated as

the giver of life. And, an Afghan proverb says, Kabul be zar basha be barf ne (May Kabul be without gold rather than snow)," he said.

Ghani, returning the compliment, said, "Today, we come together to make India-Afghan ties and friendship

We are reviving a region, restoring hope, renewing life and redefining Afghanistan's future. The dam is a generator not just of electricity but also of optimism and belief in the future of Afghanistan.

Narendra Modi, PM

This dam will chart a new course of cooperation and prosperity. Contrary to those who spread chaos and destruction, we two countries have taken a joint decision to build and grow.

Ashraf Ghani, AFGHANISTAN PRESIDENT

<<PM Narendra Modi with Afghan President Ashraf Ghani after inaugurating the dam in Herat. PM

eternal. This dam will chart a new course of cooperation and prosperity." "Contrary to those who spread chaos and destruction, we two countries have taken a joint decision to build and grow," said Ghani.

CONTINUED ON P7

ANOTHER REPORT P20

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Hindustan Times

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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)

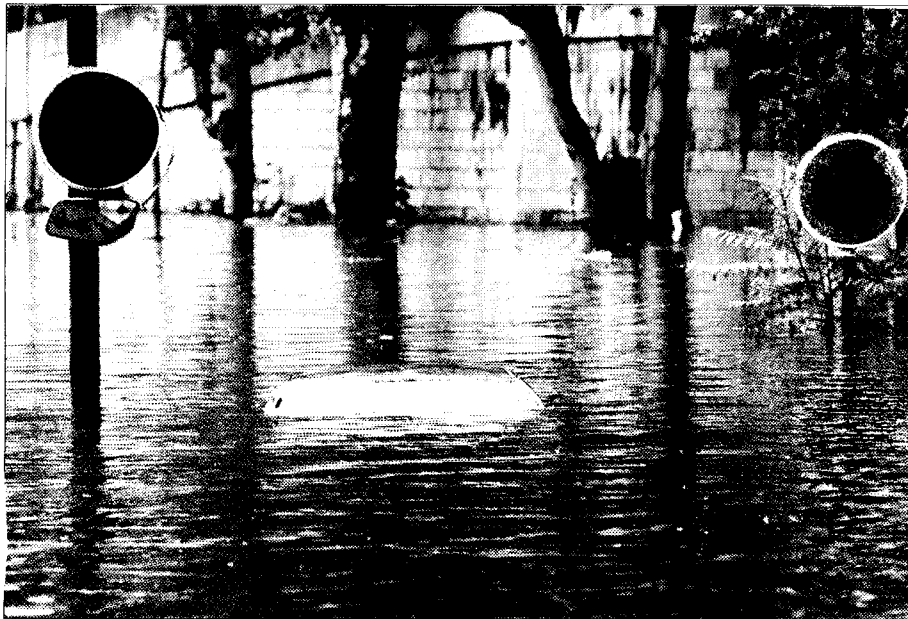
Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

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WATERY GRAVE: The roof of a car parked in a marked no parking zone sticks out of the water on the flooded banks of the Seine river near the Eiffel tower in Paris on Saturday. AP/PTI

7-5-10-21 Flooding peaks in Paris, toll 4

PARIS, JUNE 4

The death toll from the flooding in France has risen to four, officials said today, as the water level of the Seine river in Paris slowly started to decrease after reaching its peak overnight.

But authorities warned it could take up to ten days for the river to return to normal after swelling to its highest level in nearly 35 years, about 4.5 meters above average.

The death toll from the flooding across the country has risen to four while 24 people have been injured, French Prime Minister Manuel Valls said after a meeting at a government crisis centre today. He didn't give any more details about the additional death, which brings the total death toll across Europe from the flooding in recent days to 17.

Lightning strikes German rock festival, 70 hurt

- A rock festival in western Germany was suspended on Saturday after scores of people were injured in a lightning storm overnight and forecasters predicted more severe weather.
- The police said more than 70 persons were hospitalised when lightning struck the Rock am Ring festival at a former airfield near Mendig, 100 km west of Frankfurt
- Rock am Ring is one of the most popular festivals in Germany and has been staged since 1985

Valls said the water level of the Seine is now decreasing "slowly but steadily" in Paris and that several ministerial meetings will be held next week to ensure quick financial help to the people affected.

He also urged Paris visitors and residents to 'take care to observe safety precautions' since many have been walking along the river banks to observe the rare phenomena.

Nearly a week of heavy rain led to serious flooding across

parts of France, Germany, Romania and Belgium.

French energy company Enedis said over 17,000 homes were still without electricity Saturday in the Paris region and central France.

Authorities have shut the Louvre museum, the national library, the Orsay museum and the Grand Palais, Paris' striking glass-and-steel topped exhibition centre. The Louvre, home to Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*, said it won't reopen until Wednesday. — AP

Farming in these days of climate change

bharat dogra

IT is by now widely recognized that climate change can increase the difficulties of farming and farmers in many ways. India has 118 million farmers as per the 2011 census. Women farmers may not be listed separately. If women who contribute so much to farming are added, the number will be considerably higher. The overwhelming majority of these are small and medium farmers - over 80 per cent own less than 10 acres of land. A large number own around two acres.

The number of small farmers can increase significantly if land reforms are implemented properly, as per plans announced after Independence. On the other hand, displacement for industrial, mining, dams and urban projects threatens to take away the land of many farmers. Such risks of displacement are highest among tribal communities.

High costs of green revolution agriculture, its adverse impacts on soil and water and the resulting indebtedness also threaten to displace many farmers. According to Census data, during the decade 2001-11 the number of farmers decreased by 8.6 million (or by 860,000 farmers every year). Tribal communities suffered the most from land alienation.

Thus small farmers are already in a very vulnerable position. There are reports from many parts of the country that the difficulties of small farmers have been increasing steadily in recent times due to adverse and erratic weather conditions.

The 12th Plan document (2012) pointed out that to some extent the impacts of climate change are already visible in India and particularly in rural India. This document said, "Periods prior to 1997 can be considered normal, but warming has increased at an accelerating pace since then. The Eleventh Plan period contained the two warmest years (2010 and 2009) ever recorded since 1900. Even the coolest year (2008) during the five years (2007-12) was the 13th warmest in the last 110 years."

In the context of agriculture it said, "The climate challenge facing agriculture needs to be taken seriously. Available data shows a distinct trend towards both drier and warmer weather, particularly during the last three Plan periods (1997-2012)... Each of the last three Plan periods has recorded lower mean rainfall and higher rainfall variability compared to the immediately previous period."

To protect farmers from increasing difficulties, a clear choice has to be made in favour of eco-friendly, organic, low cost, self-reliant, sustainable agriculture while giving up the so-called green revolution



approach with its heavy reliance on agrochemicals and narrow genetic base of exotic seeds. The alternative of GM crops should be rejected even more firmly as it can be very harmful for farmers, environment and health.

It was important to make this choice earlier, but now it has become critical because of climate change. In times of increasingly erratic weather, if small farmers with a low resource base invest heavily in agrochemicals and other expensive inputs, they will be ruined.

Government policy should to help them get rid of past debts, and then assist in adoption of low-cost, self-reliant, organic, eco-friendly and sustainable agriculture. Organic in this context should necessarily also be 'low-cost' and 'self-reliant' as small farmers cannot pay heavy certification or related expenses. One basic precept must be to make best use of local resources available free. Collection of seeds of indigenous diverse varieties of crops, protection of indigenous breeds of farm animals, water conservation with emphasis on traditional water sources and knowledge linked to these, increased greenery with fruit and fodder indigenous trees, better methods of composting, close observation of insect behavior and avoiding all poisonous chemicals - all these are integral to low-cost, eco-friendly farming.

Those farmers who practice variants of eco-friendly farming should be helped to preserve and improve this and keep away from the lure of green-revolution agriculture.

While such low-cost organic farming (this used to be the norm 50 years ago) helps farmers, it will also greatly reduce the fossil-fuel imprint of green-revolution agriculture. Moving from industrial agriculture with emphasis on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and over-mechanization to organic farming with much lesser mechanization will not only be less costly, it will also help to check climate change by reducing GHG emissions significantly.

As the organic content in soil increases over a vast area, its capacity as a sink of carbon dioxide increases. As Mukti Mitchell has written (Resurgence-November/ December 2009) - "Micro-organisms and organic matter in healthy soils 'store' carbon, and initial research suggests that farmland may have the potential to sequester as much CO₂ per hectare as a forest. But not all farmland is healthy: much of it over the years has been denatured by industrialised agricultural practices.....It is the microbes that make the humus, storing carbon in the soil and preventing it from re-oxidising to the atmosphere. Humus also provides nutrition to plants and, like a sponge, holds on to the water content of the soil.

"Rich-soil farming increases soil organic matter and microbial life by maintaining a balance between the organic matter removed from the land as crops and that returned to the land as compost or manure. Nitrogen-fixing crops are used to fertilise the land and support soil life, and their high growth rates rapidly

sequester carbon. Natural pest controls avoid poisoning microbes and promote insect and animal diversity, in turn sequestering more carbon dioxide because the very bodies of Earth's life forms are made of carbon. Maintaining soil cover and adopting minimum tillage avoids the oxidation of carbon from the soil and keeps microbes alive with a constant supply of food from plant roots.....A 2007 study for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate estimates that if world agriculture adopted best practices to increase soil organic matter content, it could mitigate 6 to 10 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year by 2030....."

A great contribution to climate change mitigation can be made by encouraging farmers to make innovative contributions to this task - innovations which help them by reducing costs or in other ways and which can also reduce GHG emissions. A great example of this kind of innovation is the Mangal turbine made by a farmer named Mangal Singh of Lalitpur district (UP) who has also obtained a patent for his innovation. This device can lift water from rivulets, canals etc. without using diesel or electricity.

It has been estimated that if one unit of Mangal Turbine runs for 11 hours in a day, it saves 44 litres of diesel. Assuming irrigation by MT on 190 days in a year, a single unit of MT can save 8360 litres (44x190) in a typical year. Over a lifetime of 15 years one unit of MT can potentially save 125400 litres (8360x15). In terms of greenhouse gas emissions (using the assumption made in US Environment Protection Agency fact sheet) this works out to 335 tonnes. This estimate by Dr. Jai Shankar Singh is made on the assumption that one unit of MT will lift water from a stream which is equivalent to a 25 HP diesel pump set and irrigate a command area of 50 ha.

Improved insurance cover for crops will become even more important for farmers in times of climate change. The existing arrangements for this are very inadequate and unreliable and farmers do not really get any protection. Many farmers say the existing insurance arrangements appear to them to be more like a scam than a benefit.

On the whole it is clear that agricultural policy and programmes have to clearly keep in mind the possible impacts of climate and try to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation aspects carefully and creatively within the overall framework of farm policy.

The writer is a freelance journalist associated with several social initiatives and movements.

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The Hindu

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At inauguration of Afghan dam, PM promises: India will not forget you



EXPRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

PRAVEEN SWAMI

HERAT, JUNE 4

PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi and Afghanistan's President Ashraf Ghani formally inaugurated the \$290-million Salma Dam on Saturday, jointly pressing a remote-control button that sent water surging through turbines which will provide up to 42 MW power to the country's most rapidly-growing industrial hub.

Water from the dam will also irrigate a region devastated by a 15-year drought that has ravaged the countryside.

"India will not forget you or turn away," the Prime Minister promised Afghans in a speech televised live on major Afghan stations. "Your friendship is our honour; your dreams are our duty."

The last of a series of major Indian infrastructure projects initiated after the Taliban regime was evicted in 2001, the Salma Dam is expected to help Afghanistan capitalise on opportunities that will open up once the Chabahar project, linking the port in Iran to Central Asia's road and railway networks, is completed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Afghan dam

said was unprecedented.

The two leaders, government sources said, had considered the possibility of visiting the dam site, but were advised against it by their security details, since the helipad at Salma could accommodate only one helicopter at a time.

Salma Dam is designed to irrigate fields in 640 villages in the districts of Chist-i-Sharif, Obe, Pashtun Zarghun, Karokh, Gozara, Injil, Zindjan, Kohsan and Ghoryan. It would also bring electricity to more than 2.5 lakh homes for the first time, in addition to powering Herat's growing industrial needs — now powered by imports from neighbouring Iran and Turkmenistan.

However, the task of constructing the irriga-

tion and rural electrification systems lies with Afghanistan's government, which is yet to build key power substations and networks to deliver water to villages along the Harirud river.

Modi thanked Afghanistan's security services for protecting Indians. "They put themselves in the line of fire so that their Indian friends are safe," he said. "This is the nobility of your heart and the strength of your friendship."

In his speech, Modi quoted the iconic Sufi preacher Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti - whose home village lies at the foot of the dam - as saying "human beings must have the affection of the sun, the generosity of the river and the hospitality of the earth".

"He not only had the magnificent landscape of his ancestral land in mind, he could also be describing the Afghan people," the Prime Minister said.

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The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

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medic. I think she should be in jail scheduled on Tuesday.

In shadow of Afghan's Salma Dam, scorched fields and parched earth



EXPRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

PRAVEEN SWAMI

HERAT, JUNE 4

THE GIANT earth ramparts and watch-towers that once guarded the great, domed granaries inside Pahlawan Piri still cast strange, long shadows in the searing sun, as they would have done when the village was a jewel in some long-forgotten Central Asian king's crown. There's just dust where the wealth was once hoarded. Children, and the elderly, scrounge what can be had from the scorched wheat and barley fields around the village; the young men have all left.

The water that burst out of the Salma Dam's turbines on Saturday afternoon, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani pressed a remote-controlled button in Herat, is meant to transform the fortunes of villages like Pahlawan Piri — hit by a 15-year drought that's ravaged the region's countryside.

Instead, the water surged down the Harirud and emptied across the border into Iran, though farmers living right along the river were able to funnel it into their fields. Irrigation canals and power transmission lines are to be built by Afghanistan's government, but even the plans haven't been finalised yet.

"Even when green shoots come up on this earth," says Pahlawan Piri's arbab, or village head, Muhammad Daud, "you can see them starting to burn up." He holds up a sheaf of wheat. "It's all straw and no seed. We'll be lucky if we can keep the



Water from the dam is meant to transform the fortunes of villages that have been hit by a 15-year drought. Praveen Swami

animals alive with this."

Like many villages in the shadow of the Salma Dam's giant reservoir, Pahlawan Piri has seen an exodus of young men to Iran, over 140 villagers now work for either a share of the crop from local farmers, or sell vegetables on the streets of the city of Mashad in Razzavi-Khorasan province. Their remittance incomes just about keep the village afloat, paying for food and drinking water for those who have stayed behind.

The World Bank-funded National Solidarity Programme has installed a solar-powered pump, which sells drinking water at the equivalent of Rs 6 per cubic metre — a fifth what diesel-powered pumps, till last year, cost the village.

Ever since drought set in from 2001, things have become worse. Water levels in local wells have fallen to 75 metres or below — far too expensive to pump up for irrigation.

Large-scale migration has be-

gun to tell on the region's social fabric. Hamid Beyram, home on a short break from Mashad, says his family has been pressuring him to get married. "I explained to them that I just cannot afford to get married."

Pus, Iran isn't always welcoming to illegal migrants. Last year, Pahlawan Piri farmer Hafizullah's brother, Amanullah, was deported after three years in the country. "He was caught in a police raid," Hafizullah explains, "and sent home after being given a severe beating in jail. His children did not know where he was for days." Last month, another brother, Saeed Agha, sent money for Amanullah to make the journey to Iran again.

Home to 807 families, Pahlawan Piri's farmers have long depended on rain to irrigate their single crop. In the 1970s, a canal was built from the higher reaches of the Harirud, where the Salma Dam now stands, bringing some gravity irrigation to riverside villages like Ali Agha

and Jinda Khan.

The canal system, though, disintegrated through decades of war, which began in 1979. Even though the village was relatively shielded from the fighting, it lost over 30 men during the wars.

Efforts made by villagers to improve their conditions have run into a bureaucracy that would be familiar to many in India. Five years ago, Pahlawan Piri's villagers joined with others in the area to put together the equivalent of Rs 3,000,000 to buy 58 electrical poles and a transformer, which the government said would be used to supply power once the Salma Dam was built.

"Now, no one is telling us when they'll construct the substation that will supply power to our village," says arbab Daud. "Every time I speak to officials in Herat, I am just told, soon. Meanwhile the transformer and the poles are rusting."

In some villages, frustrated young people have joined bandit gangs, some of which played a key role protecting freight shipments to the dam from the Taliban, in return for payments from contractors. Few travel on the dirt roads leading out of Herat into the countryside at night; even in the day, kidnapping and robbery isn't uncommon. For now, there's some reason to celebrate: villages along the Harirud have planted a bonus crop of paddy, the first in living memory. The flooded fields, though, don't stretch nearly far enough to bring about the kind of transformation the dam project could deliver to Herat.

"Even the old men are going to have to leave for Iran soon, or starve," says Daud. "I had gone to the dam just a few weeks ago, and it broke my heart to see all that water there, while our lands burn."

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
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M.P.Chronicle
A a j (Hindi)
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Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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

technical team without stopping person added.

Heat back, Capital scorches at 42.7 degrees

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The heat is back to torment residents of Delhi.

The Capital saw a hot and humid day on Friday as the maximum temperature soared to 42.7 degrees Celsius, two degrees above normal.

The minimum temperature was recorded at 28.7 degrees Celsius, a degree above normal.

Both temperatures were recorded at Safdarjung, which is the official station for Delhi. On Friday, the humidity oscillated between 65% and 27%.

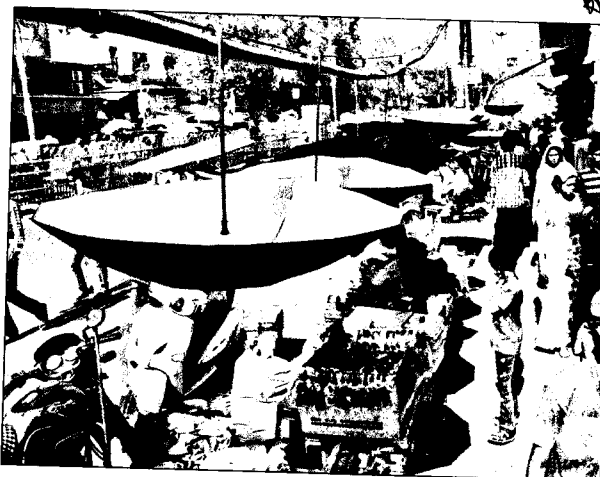
The hottest place in Delhi was Najafgarh, where the maximum temperature was recorded at 44.9 degrees Celsius. This was followed

**THE MAX TEMPERATURE
ON SATURDAY WILL
BE 43 DEGREES
CELSIUS WHILE THE
MINIMUM WILL BE
29 DEGREES CELSIUS**

by Palam, where the mercury touched 44.8 degrees Celsius.

According to the weatherman, the temperatures will continue to soar in the coming three days with some respite expected on Tuesday in the form of light rain.

The maximum temperature on Saturday will be 43 degrees Celsius while the minimum will be 29 degrees Celsius.



■ The maximum temperature soared to 42.7 degrees Celsius in Delhi on Friday.

AJAY AGGARWAL/ HT FILE

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आर्कटिक समुद्र से गायब हो सकती है बर्फ



लंदन, (एजेंसी): एक जाने-माने वैज्ञानिक ने दावा किया है कि इस साल या फिर अगले साल आर्कटिक समुद्र की बर्फ खत्म हो सकती है। इस साल एक जून तक आर्कटिक समुद्र के केवल 11.1 मिलियन स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर इलाके में ही बर्फ बची है। पिछले 30 साल का औसत 12.7 मिलियन स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर था। यह अंतर पूरे यूनाइटेड किंगडम को 6 बार जोड़ने के बराबर है।

कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी के पोलर ओसेन फिजिक्स ग्रुप के प्रमुख प्रोफेसर पीटर बडहम्स ने कहा कि मेरा अनुमान है कि आर्कटिक की बर्फ गायब हो सकती है। इस साल सितम्बर तक इसके पास 10 मिलियन स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर के इलाके से भी कम बर्फ रह जाएगी। अगर ये पूरी तरह से गायब नहीं होती तो इसमें रिकार्ड कमी भी आ सकती है।

मौसम पर पड़ रहा असर: आर्कटिक समुद्र पर एक लाख से एक लाख 20 हजार साल पहले आखिरी बार बर्फ खत्म हुई थी। ध्रुवीय इलाके में तेजी से बढ़ते तापमान के कारण ये स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसी से ब्रिटेन में बाढ़ के हालात हैं और अमरीका में बेमौसम तूफान भी आ रहे हैं।

दुनिया में होंगे कई दलाव : अगर बर्फ खत्म होती है तो दुनियाभर में तापमान बढ़ जाएगा और मौसम में कई तरह के आकस्मिक बदलाव होंगे।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की स्थिति भी बदतर हो जाएगी। आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में आर्कटिक महासागर, कनाडा का कुछ हिस्सा, ग्रीनलैंड (डेनमार्क का एक क्षेत्र), रूस का कुछ हिस्सा, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका (अलास्का), आइसलैंड, नार्वे, स्वीडन और फिनलैंड शामिल हैं।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 06.06.2016 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

A a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

केन्द्र साथ आए तो यमुना को टेम्स नदी की तरह साफ कर देंगे : केजरी

केजरीवाल ने कहा ,
हमारे पास यमुना को
साफ करने के कई
प्लान बने पड़े हैं पेज I

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका 6-6-16

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दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस पर रविवार को कहा कि अगर यमुना की सफाई में केन्द्र हमारे साथ आ जाए तो हम यमुना को लंदन की टेम्स नदी की तरह 2-3 साल में साफ करके दिखा देंगे। यमुना प्रदूषित हो चुकी है और ये नदी तभी साफ हो सकती है, जब केन्द्र और दिल्ली सरकार मिलकर काम करेंगे। केजरीवाल ने कहा कि फाइलों में



यमुना को साफ करने के कई प्लान बने पड़े हैं, लेकिन हर काम में टांग अड़ाई जा रही है। जितना पैसा एमसीडी को देते हैं वो चोरी कर लेते हैं। भाजपा ने एमसीडी को चूस लिया है। हमने बिजली के रेट कम कर दिए, भाजपा और कांग्रेस की सरकारें यह नहीं कर पाए। ये लोग कंपनी से मिले हुए थे। एमसीडी में जैसे ही आप की सरकार बनेगी दिल्ली में सफाई अभियान शुरू कर दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में गंदगी देखकर
शर्म आती है

केजरीवाल ने कहा कि दिल्ली में लोग आते हैं तो यह देखकर शर्म आती है कि यहां कितनी गंदगी है, यहां ऑड-इवन हुआ, वहां न सिर्फ इसे जनता ने पसंद किया, बल्कि दिल्लीवालों ने इसे अपनाया भी। केजरीवाल ने दिल्ली के लोगों को पर्यावरण दिवस की बधाई दी और कहा कि पर्यावरण विभाग ने 1 साल में 10 लाख पौधे लगाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। केजरीवाल ने पानी की बचत पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि जल संचय को लेकर दिल्ली सरकार काम कर रही है। हम हरियाणा और दूसरे राज्य से पानी लेते हैं लेकिन अब दिल्ली को खुद संचय करना पड़ेगा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June - 6-2016 in the

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Hindustan (Hindi)

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

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

आफत बना मौसम, दुनिया का हाल-बेहाल

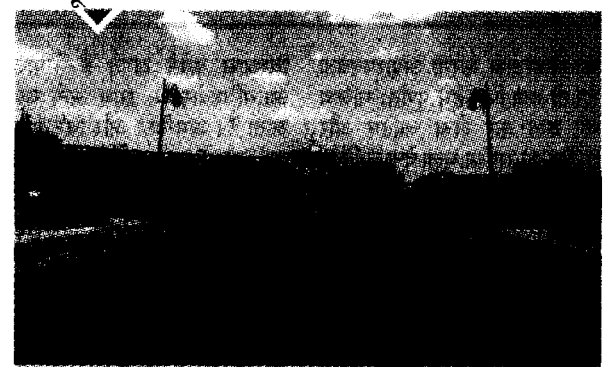
देश ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में बदलता मौसम आफत बना हुआ है। देश-दुनिया के वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार आने वाले समय में मौसम के और बिगड़ने के आसार हैं। एक तरफ दिनों-दिन बढ़ती गर्मी ने पूरे उत्तरी भारत को मानो झुलसा दिया है, तो अटलांटिक से भी खबर चौंकाने वाली है। नॉर्थ पोल पर मौजूद बर्फ 30 साल में इतनी पिघल गई है जितनी पिछले एक लाख सालों में भी नहीं पिघली। वहीं यूरोप के कई देश बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं। मौसम की इस बिगड़ती चाल को देखते हुए दुनिया के वैज्ञानिक चिंतित हैं, उनके अनुसार यह खतरे का संकेत है, आगे कुछ भी हो सकता है...

पेज-1.

जयपुर

84 साल बाद तीसरा गर्म दिन

स्टेच्यू सर्किल : दोपहर 3:30, तापमान 47.3 डिग्री



जयपुर @ पत्रिका - 6-6-16
rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर समेत समूचे राजस्थान में गर्मी के तेवर इस साल मई माह के तीसरे पखवाड़े की तरह ही फिर से तीखे होते जा रहे हैं। रविवार को एक बार फिर जयपुर का अधिकतम पारा 84 साल बाद दूसरे सबसे बड़े स्तर को छूते हुए 45.8 डिग्री पहुंच गया। इससे पहले पिछले महीने 18 मई को इतना ही तापमान दर्ज किया गया था। 19 मई को 46.5 डिग्री तापमान रहा था। जबकि अब तक का जयपुर शहर का सर्वाधिक तापमान 25 मई 1932 का है, जब तापमान 47.4 डिग्री को छू गया था। जयपुर के साथ

अधिकतम तापमान

अजमेर	44.8	जेसलमेर	45.5
पिलानी	43.4	जोधपुर	45.0
कोटा	46.8	बीकानेर	46.2
डबोक		चूरू	47.2
उदयपुर	44.2	गंगानगर	47.7
बाड़मेर	46.5	फरीदी	47.5

साथ प्रदेश के करीब करीब सभी प्रमुख शहर भीषण गर्मी की चपेट में हैं। चूरू, श्रीगंगानगर और फरीदी में अधिकतम तापमान 47 डिग्री को पार कर गया। प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक तापमान गंगानगर में 47.7 डिग्री रहा।

नॉर्थ पोल

...तो आर्कटिक से बर्फ गायब

लाल घेरा : 30 साल पहले इतनी बर्फ और अब



लंदन @ पत्रिका

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खतरा केवल देश में ही नहीं है। नॉर्थ पोल की पिघलती बर्फ ने पूरी दुनिया को चिंता में डाल दिया है। कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर पीटर वडहम्स के अनुसार आर्कटिक से लगातार बर्फ पिघल रही है। इस साल 1 जून को ली गई सैटेलाइट तस्वीरों में पता चलता है कि आर्कटिक में केवल 11.1 मिलियन वर्ग किमी के इलाके में ही बर्फ बची है। यह औसत पिछले 30 साल में 12.7 मिलियन वर्ग किमी था। पीटर ने बताया कि इस साल के आखिर तक यह बर्फ केवल 10 मिलियन वर्ग

क्या होगा असर

बर्फ पिघली तो तटीय क्षेत्रों को खतरा गर्म-ठंडी धाराओं का संतुलन बिगड़ेगा, तापमान गिरेगा या रिकॉर्ड गर्म होगा। समुद्र से जीव-जंतुओं का सफ़रया हो जाएगा। इससे इकोसिस्टम गड़बड़ाएगा। आईस शेज या धरती के बंजर होने जैसी कल्पना सच हो सकती है।

किमी के इलाके में रह जाएगी। उन्होंने बताया कि बर्फ पिघलने का यदि यही स्तर रहा तो जल्द ही आर्कटिक से पूरी तरह से बर्फ गायब हो जाएगी।

पढ़ें ...तो आर्कटिक @ पेज 7

एक्सपर्ट ब्यू

हालात और बिगड़ सकते हैं

यह संकेत काफी खराब हैं। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग और आईसोस्टेटिक बैलेंस बिगड़ने के कारण ऐसी समस्याएं आ रही हैं। आने वाले समय में हालात बिगड़ सकते हैं। पिछले कुछ सालों के आंकड़ों पर गौर किया जाए तो पृथ्वी का तापमान एक डिग्री तक बढ़ गया है। ऐसे में सबसे ज्यादा असर नॉर्थ पोल पर हुआ है। बर्फ पिघल रही है जो मौसम के तेजी से बिगड़ने का एक बड़ा कारक है। इससे तटीय इलाकों में खतरा बढ़ गया है। यह साफ तौर पर नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आगे क्या होने वाला है लेकिन यह संकेत खतरे का इशारा करते हैं। इसके लिए तुरंत कार्रवाई डाई ऑक्सिडेंट गैस का स्तर कम करने की जरूरत है। नहीं तो अस्थिर गर्मी, बाढ़, बर्फबारी, तूफान जैसी आपदाएं आ सकती हैं।

एलएन खट्टी, भूगर्भ वैज्ञानिक, मिशीगन, अमरीका

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

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

सिंगरौली क्षेत्र के पानी में घुल रहा साढ़े 8 हजार लीटर मरकरी

■ देश को रोशन करने वाले सिंगरौली रीजन का स्थाह सच

■ मिनीमाता कन्वेंशन में चिंता के बाद भी नहीं बदले हालात

सतना/सिंगरौली @ पत्रिका

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मरकरी की एक बुंद भी जानलेवा हो सकती है। कैसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारी भी चपेट में ले सकती है। लेकिन सिंगरौली रीजन में करीब साढ़े 8 हजार लीटर मरकरी हर साल यहां के पानी में घुल जाती है। हैरानी की



बात तो यह है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच कोपनहेगन के मिनीमाता कन्वेंशन में मरकरी को समाप्त किए जाने के संकल्प के बाद भी सिंगरौली रीजन के हालात नहीं बदले हैं।

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) के निर्देश पर गठित विशेषज्ञों की कोर कमेटी ने पड़ताल के दौरान बिजली के कारखानों से मरकरी के उत्सर्जन पर गहरी चिंता

जलस्रोतों में जहर

विशेषज्ञ कोर कमेटी की पड़ताल में सिंगरौली रीजन के सभी जलस्रोत प्रदूषित पाए गए। रिहंद डैम में जहरीला औद्योगिक कचरा सीधे पहुंच रहा है। रिहंद डैम, चिल्का लेक, किरवानी, परासी, चिल्काडाड़, गोविंदपुरा, खैराही आदि में लिए गए वाटर सैंपल में मरकरी से लेकर प्लूटोनियम, आयरन, मैंगनीज व निकल जैसी धातुओं की मौजूदगी पाई गई।

जताई थी। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार करीब 17 हजार टन सल्फर डाइआक्साइड और नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड हवा में तैरने

मरकरी किस हद तक घातक है इसके लिए रीवा मेडिकल कालेज से संबद्ध संजय अस्पताल के उपाधीक्षक डा. एसके पाठक यह कथन ही पर्याप्त है कि थर्मामीटर में मौजूद मरकरी जितनी मात्रा किसी व्यक्ति की जान लेने के लिए पर्याप्त

के साथ ही हर साल 8.4 टन यानी की 8.4 हजार लीटर मरकरी भी पॉवर प्लांटों से निकल रही है। जो इस इलाके की जल संरचनाओं में समाहित हो रही है। मरकरी की इतने बड़े पैमाने पर मौजूदगी को कमेटी ने मानव भर ही नहीं बल्कि पशु पक्षियों के लिए भी अत्यधिक

जानलेवा है मरकरी

है। डा. पाठक बताते हैं कि जहां तक उद्योगों से निकलने वाली मरकरी का सवाल है तो वह हर तरह से हानिकारक है। अगर पानी पीने में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है तो भी उसके सम्पर्क में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए त्वचा कैंसर का खतरा बना

खतरनाक बताया है।

रेनू नदी की स्थिति बुरी

रिहंद बांध से छोड़े जाने वाले पानी से सदागिरा रहने वाली उत्तरप्रदेश की रेनू नदी में प्रदूषण खतरनाक स्तर तक पहुंच गया है। पानी में अत्यधिक मात्रा में मिले मरकरी से कोर कमेटी

रहता है। ऐसा ही संकट कार्यस्थल पर रहने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए भी है। मरकरीयुक्त पानी के इस्तेमाल से शुरुआती दिनों में सिर भारी रहने, चक्कर आने और अपच जैसी स्थिति बनती है। धीरे-धीरे यह गंभीर बीमारी का रूप धारण कर लेती है।

के सदस्य भी हैरान रह गए। कमेटी ने रेनू के पानी की गंभीर जांच कर निगरानी बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की है। पानी के इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगाने को कहा है। ऐसा ही उप्र के हरहवा, परसवार राजा, सिरसोरी, डिबुलगंज, मप्र के जयंत कालोनी के जलस्रोतों का भी हाल है।

पेज-7- पत्रिका-6-6-16

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Blitz

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

धूल भरी आंधी, बारिश उमस को और बढ़ाएगी

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

पिछले दो दिनों से भीषण गर्मी झेल रहे दिल्लीवासियों के लिए सोमवार शाम कुछ राहत भरी होगी। तेज धूप और अधिकतम 40 डिग्री सेल्सियस तापमान के बाद दोपहर बाद धूल भरी आंधी के साथ मौसम में बदलाव आएगा।

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार, पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के कारण कुछ जगह बूदाबूदी भी हो सकती है। हालांकि धूल और बारिश के कारण उमस का स्तर बढ़ेगा। जून के पहले हफ्ते में 42 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक रहा तापमान 10 जून तक 38 डिग्री से अधिक नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसका असर न्यूनतम तापमान पर भी पड़ेगा। विभाग ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब,

दिल्ली का तापमान

42.7° 30.9°

अधिकतम पारा न्यूनतम तापमान

दिल्ली, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल, जम्मू-कश्मीर और राजस्थान में कई स्थानों पर लू चल रही है।

यहां न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम तापमान सामान्य से तीन से पांच डिग्री अधिक चल रहा। दोनों में एक साथ वृद्धि से लोगों को न गर्मी से दिन में राहत मिल रही है न ही रात में। यह स्थिति अगले दो-तीन दिनों तक बनी रहने की संभावना है।

➤ दो दिन में फुहारें पृष्ठ 18

जे-1-दि-6-6-16

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11/9/2016 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.

‘तीन हफ्ते में जल स्रोत दुरुस्त करें’

पेज-3- दि-6-6-16

आदेश

नई दिल्ली | मुख्य संवाददाता

एनजीटी ने दिल्ली सरकार को तीन हफ्ते में सभी प्राकृतिक जलस्रोतों को साफ कर दुरुस्त करने का आदेश दिया है। लगातार गिरते भूमिगत जलस्तर पर चिंता जताते हुए एक याचिका के निस्तारण में एनजीटी ने यह आदेश दिया है।

याचिका में राजधानी के जलस्तर में खतरनाक स्तर तक गिरावट के लिए 700 से अधिक कुएं और तालाब सहित अन्य जलाशयों का वजूद संकट में पड़ने को मुख्य वजह बताया गया है। जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की पीठ ने सरकार और

एनजीटी में है यह मामला

याचिका में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली में हर साल औसतन 611 मिमी बारिश होती है। अगर इसमें 50% पानी भी रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टर से जमीन में पहुंच पाए तो भूजल स्तर में गिरावट कम की जा सकती है। इससे पेयजल संकट से भी निपटने में मदद मिलेगी।

संबद्ध एजेंसियों को बारिश शुरू होने से पहले सभी जलाशयों को पुनः संरक्षित करने को कहा है। ताकि बारिश का पानी इनमें टिक सके।

आदेश में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि संरक्षण का आशय सिर्फ जलाशय के आसपास गंदगी साफ करना नहीं बल्कि इनसे गंदा पानी और गाद निकालकर

9 अगस्त को सुनवाई होगी

एनजीटी ने सभी संबद्ध एजेंसियों को उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले जलाशयों के संरक्षण और सफाई की रिपोर्ट 9 अगस्त को देने का आदेश दिया है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सामाजिक संगठन चेतना की अर्जी पर यह आदेश दिया गया।

इनमें जलसंचयन के पुख्ता इंतजाम करना है। इसके अलावा केंद्रीय पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, दिल्ली सरकार, डीडीए, जलबोर्ड, और अन्य को नोटिस जारी कर कम से कम उन प्राकृतिक जलाशयों को साफ कर जलसंचयन के योग्य बनाने को कहा है जिनका अभी वजूद कायम है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 06.06.2016 in the

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

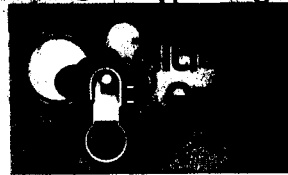
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

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

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

केरल-कर्नाटक के तटीय क्षेत्रों में पिछले माह से बारिश जारी, साल 2015 में 14 फीसदी कम बारिश दर्ज की गई थी

दो साल तरसाने के बाद 'राहत' की बारिश



नई दिल्ली | हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स

पिछले दो साल से तरसाने वाले 'राहत' के बादल इस बार जमकर बरस सकते हैं। मानसून के देश में कदम रखने से पहले ही दक्षिण भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में बारिश ने दस्तक देनी शुरू कर दी है।

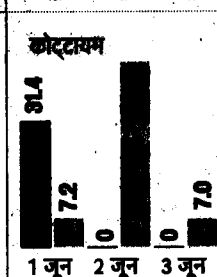
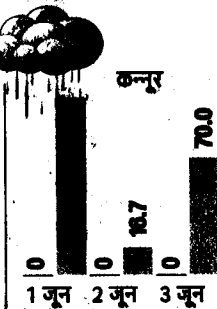
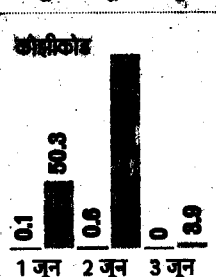
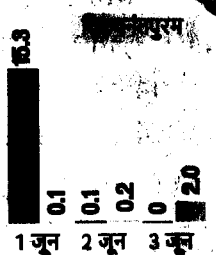
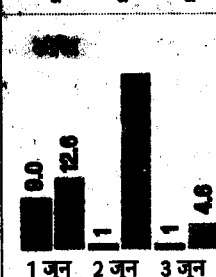
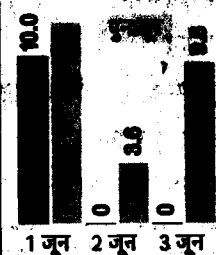
मौसम एजेंसी 'स्कईमेट' साल 2014 में 12 फीसदी और साल 2015 में 14 प्रतिशत कम बारिश दर्ज की गई थी। इसी वजह से इन्हें सूखाग्रस्त वर्ष घोषित किया गया था। लेकिन इस

बार तस्वीर बतला रही है।

मई से ही बारिश शुरू: केरल और कर्नाटक के तटीय क्षेत्रों में पिछले महीने में ही बारिश का दौर शुरू हो गया। 26 मई से इन क्षेत्रों में बूंदबांदी से लेकर मूसलाधार बारिश तक हो चुकी है। मैंगलोर और कोझीकोड में तो भारी बारिश हो चुकी है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से लक्षद्वीप, अंडमान व निकोबार में भी वर्षा का दौर जारी है।

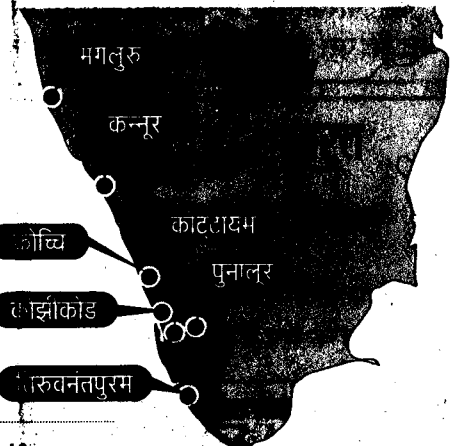
अल-नीनो का प्रभाव खत्म: पिछले दो साल तक मानसून के कमजोर होने का कारण अल-नीनो भी रहा था। लेकिन माना जा रहा है कि इस साल उसका असर नहीं होगा। मौसम विभाग ने इस बार 106 प्रतिशत बारिश होने की संभावना जताई है।

2015 बनाम 2016



2015
2016

बारिश के आँकड़े मिमी में



यह बारिश इसलिए अहम

माना जाता है कि देश में मानसून की स्थिति इसी सेगी। इसका अंदाजा मानसून से पहले की बारिश से हो जाता है। हालांकि ऐसे भी कई उदाहरण मिले हैं जब मानसून से पहले की बारिश और मानसून की स्थिति में अंतर देखा गया।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11/11/2016 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

A a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

केरल में दो दिन में मानसून की फुहार

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

केरल में अगले दो दिनों के भीतर मानसून के दस्तक देने की प्रबल संभावना है। मौसम विभाग ने कहा कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में बारिश हो रही है। मानसून सात जून तक केरल पहुंच जाएगा। वहीं उत्तर-पश्चिमी राज्यों, मध्य एवं पूर्वी भारत को भीषण गर्मी से अगले दो दिनों तक राहत मिलने के आसार नहीं हैं।

मौसम विभाग ने रविवार को कहा कि मानसून ने बंगाल की खाड़ी में आगे बढ़ना शुरू कर दिया है। वह केरल तट की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। दो दिनों के भीतर केरल में दस्तक दे देगा। हालांकि केरल में एक जून को मानसून के पहुंचने की सामान्य तिथि है। लेकिन इस बार देरी के कारण सात जून को पहुंचेगा।

पिथौरागढ़ में भारी बारिश

हल्द्वानी। पिथौरागढ़ में रविवार को भी भारी बारिश हुई। इसके कारण कई जगह सड़कें बंद हो गई हैं। वहीं, देहरादून समेत राज्य के कई इलाकों में आंधी-बारिश से कई पेड़ उखड़ गए। मौसम विभाग ने अगले चार दिनों तक राज्य के अधिकांश इलाकों में बारिश की संभावना जताई है।

केदारनाथ में फंसे रावत

आंधी और मूसलाधार बारिश के कारण मुख्यमंत्री हरीश रावत परिवार सहित केदारनाथ में फंसे गए। शाम 5:45 बजे मौसम खुलने के बाद उनका हेलीकॉप्टर गौरीकुंड के लिए उड़ान भर सका। मुख्यमंत्री सुबह 11 बजे अपने बेटे, बेटों और दामाद के साथ केदारनाथ पहुंचे थे।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-6-2016 in the

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Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

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Deccan Chronicle

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Blitz

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

मे-28-16-6-6-16 आर्कटिक की बर्फ हो जाएगी खत्म

नई दिल्ली। पिछले एक लाख साल में जो नहीं हुआ वह अब होने जा रहा है। एक प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक ने दावा किया गया है इस साल या अगले साल आर्कटिक समुद्र की सारी बर्फ खत्म हो जाएगी। अमेरिका के नेशनल स्नो एंड आइस डेटा सेंटर की तरफ से ली गई हालिया सेटेलाइट तस्वीरों से भी इस बात को बल मिलता है।

जून में घटी बर्फ : तस्वीरों से तैयार रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस साल एक जून को आर्कटिक समुद्र में 1.11 करोड़ वर्ग किलोमीटर इलाके में बर्फ बची है।

लाखों साल पहले भी गायब हो गई थी बर्फ

माना जाता है कि एक लाख बीस हजार साल पहले आखिरी बार आर्कटिक की बर्फ खत्म हुई थी। ऐसा फिर से हो रहा है। ध्रुवीय इलाके में तेजी से बढ़ते तापमान को इसके पीछे का कारण बताया जा रहा है। माना जा रहा है कि इसी के कारण ब्रिटेन में बाढ़ आ रही है और अमेरिका में बिना मौसम तूफान आ रहे हैं।

जबकि इस महीने में पिछले 30 साल का औसत 1.27 करोड़ वर्ग किलोमीटर था। यह कम हुई 15 लाख किलोमीटर की बर्फ यूनाइटेड किंगडम की छह गुनी विशाल है। कैम्ब्रिज

विश्वविद्यालय के पोलर ओसेन फिजिक्स ग्रुप के प्रोफेसर पीटर वडहम्स ने ब्रिटेन के इंडिपेंडेंट को बताया कि उन्होंने चार साल पहले बर्फ गायब होने की भविष्यवाणी की थी। (हिंदी)

News item/letter/article/editorial published on March 5/6, 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
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

उफ! तमतमाती धरती, समझने होंगे हमें ये इशारे

जयंता बंदोपाध्याय (पर्यावरण विद)

हमारी धरती दिन-ब-दिन गर्म हो रही है। आप माने या फिर शुतमृग के समान आंखें बंद कर लें। ये हकीकत छिपने वाली नहीं है। नतीजा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर विपरीत असर के रूप में दिखाई पड़ रहा है। विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के मौके पर ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर सभी को एकजुट होकर फैसले लेने होंगे। आखिर धरती और मानव अस्तित्व का सवाल है। हम पीछे नहीं हट सकते। पिछली शताब्दी के दौरान पृथ्वी का तापमान में 0.7 डिग्री से. बढ़ा। आशंका है कि वर्तमान शताब्दी के अंत तक ये 5 डिग्री से. तक बढ़ जाएगा। आंकड़े चौंकाने वाले हैं। पिछले दो



सौ साल के दौरान हमने प्रगति के नाम पर कल-कारखानों से इतना 'विकास' रचा कि पृथ्वी ही तमतमा गई है। फैक्ट्रियों और गाड़ियों से उठता धुआ वातावरण में छा गया। इसने पृथ्वी पर कंबल ओढ़ा दिया है। इन गैसों को ग्रीन हाउस गैस (जीएचजी) कहते हैं। इसमें कार्बन-

पिछले दो सौ साल के दौरान हमने प्रगति के नाम पर कल-कारखानों से इतना 'विकास' रचा कि पृथ्वी ही तमतमा गई है। फैक्ट्रियों और गाड़ियों से उठता धुआ वातावरण में छा गया। इसने पृथ्वी पर कंबल ओढ़ा दिया है।

डाइऑक्साइड जैसी कई हानिकारक गैसों हैं। इन गैसों के कंबल के कारण पृथ्वी की गरमी वायुमंडल में अवशोषित नहीं हो पाती है। अप्रैल, 2016 इतिहास का सबसे गर्म लगातार सातवां महीना रहा है। ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग के ये स्पष्ट संकेत पृथ्वी दे रही है।

नीतियों में उलझे नेता

जलवायु परिवर्तन और ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग पर अंकुश के लिए दुनिया के नेता लगभग 25 साल से नीतियां बनाने में उलझे हैं। सम्मेलन दर सम्मेलन हो चुके हैं। लेकिन जीएचजी पर रोकथाम के लिए धरातल पर कोई ठोस पहल नहीं हो पाई है। हाल में संपन्न पेरिस सम्मेलन से भी कोई आशा की किरण नजर नहीं आती है। लेकिन जीएचजी उत्सर्जन के बारे में कोई निर्णायक कदम सामने नहीं आया है।

सबसे पहले ये जानना जरूरी है कि किसी क्षेत्र विशेष का असर अंततः एक बड़े भूभाग पर पड़ता है। पर्यावरण से जुड़े ये बदलाव अत्यधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ और सूखे के रूप में सामने आते हैं।

पढ़ें उफ! तमतमाती... पेज 04

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 5.6.2016 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

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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.

आज चल सकती है धूलभरी आंधी

मे.ज. 7-6-16 न.प.



अगले दो दिन हीट वेव जैसी स्थिति बनी रहने की आशंका है

■ स, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में तापमान नॉर्मल से ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। संडे के दिन सफ़दरजंग में मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से दो डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 42.6 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। मिनिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से तीन डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 30.6 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा कि आज बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। धूलभरी आंधी चलने के साथ हल्की बूदाबूदा होने की उम्मीद है। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 42 और मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 31 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान है। 7, 8, 10 और 11 जून को हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना है। 9 से

11 जून के दौरान 38 से 39 डिग्री तक अधिकतम तापमान रहने का अनुमान है। संडे को पालम में मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 42.7 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। हवा में अधिकतम ह्यूमिडिटी 85 पसेंट दर्ज हुई।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि बीते कुछ दिनों से राजस्थान की तरफ से उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा से गर्म हवाएं दिल्ली में पहुंच रही हैं। इसके कारण तापमान ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। दिल्ली में 7 जून के बाद हल्की बारिश की संभावना है, लेकिन यह बारिश रात के वक्त ही होने की उम्मीद है। सुबह के वक्त दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में अगले दो दिनों में हीट वेव जैसी स्थिति रहने की आशंका है।

4.
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and

INDIA IS FACING ITS WORST-EVER WATER CRISIS

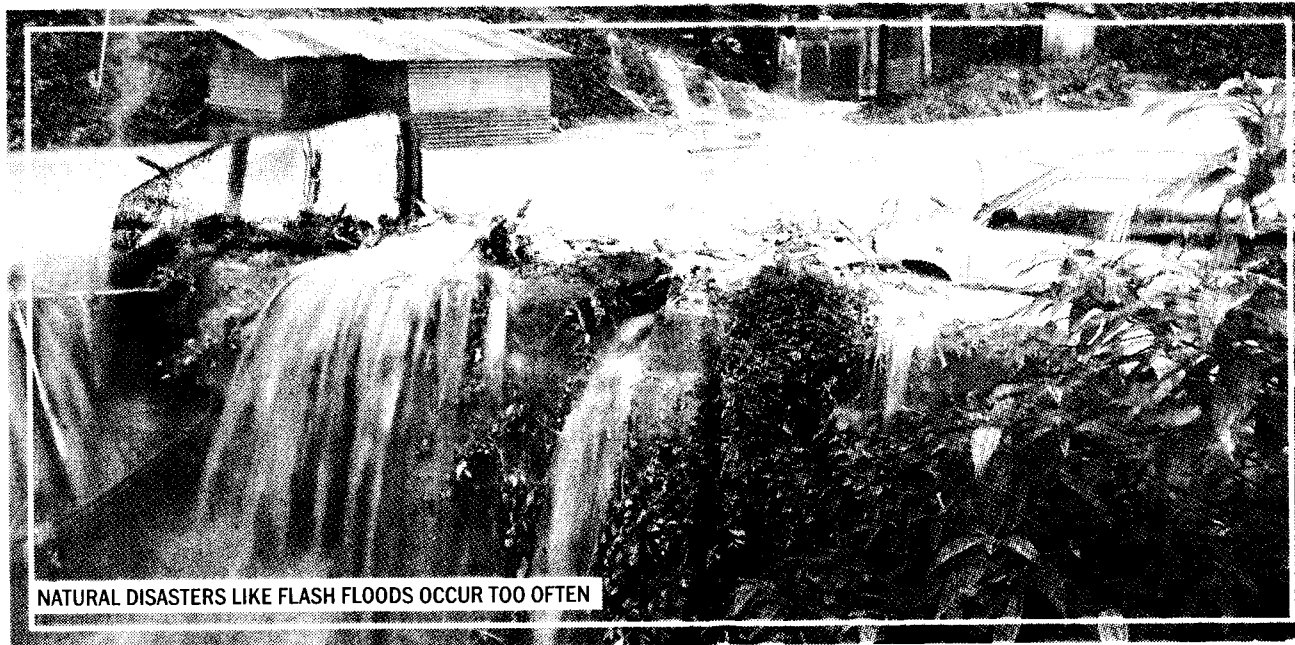
An open letter to Mother Nature

Dear Mother Nature,

HERE'S following a trend and breaking a tradition at the same time. The trend of writing an open letter and tradition of addressing it to someone with political or glamorous credentials! Which means you Mother Nature, too, are popular. The reasons to be so may be different.

Year after year, a climate summit is held in your honour, what comes out of it is another thing. Even Leonardo DiCaprio in his maiden Oscar speech mentioned you and how we got to pamper you and not tamper with your stuff. The video garnered more than 10 million views on YouTube. Do you still doubt your celebrity status? Was the concern meant for you or for the concerned on the podium! Let it be.

US President Barack Obama too spoke about the urgency to rein in climate change at the Paris Climate Summit that received over a lakh views. Please don't compare these statistics with that of DiCaprio. He is the most important man on the planet. So important that the six hours of his life he lost because of air pollution in New Delhi were accounted for. People here who boast of the US visa stamp on their passports claim his country sparkles, there isn't even a speck of dirt. That is because they don't litter like we do. And that's also because that is all the naked eye can see and boxed mind can perceive. The US' carbon footprint in 2015 was three times more than that of India. But never



NATURAL DISASTERS LIKE FLASH FLOODS OCCUR TOO OFTEN

have two wrongs made a right.

While you and media blame our Capital for all things polluted and for Obama's 'grave' loss, it is the only city that takes you seriously. The state government introduced two phases of vehicular odd-even plan to bring down the pollution levels. While there was some breathing space on the roads of Delhi, breathable air was still missing. TERI observed that the format marginally reduced levels of

PM 2.5, for, private cars that took off the roads didn't contribute much in the first place. The issue got politicised and politicians shouted their lungs out, thus, only they benefitted from the whole exercise. On other days, air purifier and respiratory mask manufacturers and Hema Malini as a brand ambassador reap benefits.

It's not like we aren't trying. We are putting our sincere efforts, only glazed by politics, to make a difference. You

must understand that the Namami Gange programme, just like the nomenclature, is complex. When mythology and faith get entwined, it's difficult for people to make sense of science. Only 50 corpses were found afloat in the Ganga early this year, and when half of the country's population believes immersion in this river brings one closer to salvation, the number isn't big.

The country isn't partial to the Ganga, it

gives the same special treatment to the Yamuna as well. The latter hosted the World Culture Festival recently and holds the record of supporting the world's largest stage — 1,200 feet long, 200 feet wide and 40 feet high. The scale of the event triggered a controversy of the same scale. So many VIPs backed off at the last moment but we bore the loss of their presence. Meanwhile, what happens on the Yamuna floodplains is more important than what happens to the Yamuna. You made it to the headlines. You were debated and discussed like a VIP.

We strive to please you, Mother Nature, all the time, in all ways, but why do you still rebuke us? You were patiently tolerating our misdeeds, what has then suddenly infuriated you? There're fires on the mountains and nowhere to run, glaciers are melting, yet there's no water to drink, watertable is depleting, yet floods enter the homes of people both in the North and the South of the country, your El Nino is a nightmare, while we wait for a dream monsoon. Agreed, spoilt brats we are, like sons of an Indian mother who won't mend their ways until spanked. But the ones who suffer your fury are those who live in penury. It's farmers who commit suicide and not framers of the laws.

People can be fooled, but those who trifled with you will play with their future.

Yours sincerely,
Ashima S Batish

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-5-6-2016 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

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

9 जून के बाद ही गर्मी से राहत

पेज-3-हि 5-6-16

पूर्वानुमान

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली के पालम इलाके में शनिवार को अधिकतम पारा 45.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक पहुंच गया। मौसम विभाग की मानें तो 9 जून से पहले गर्मी से राहत मिलने की संभावना नहीं है। 9 को एक पश्चिमी विक्षोभ सक्रिय हो रहा है। इससे दिल्ली एनसीआर में बारिश हो सकती है। इससे गर्मी से कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

मौसम वैज्ञानिक समरजीत चौधरी ने बताया, राजधानी में फिलहाल पश्चिमी हवाएं दर्ज की जा रही हैं। रविवार शाम से हवाओं की दिशा में परिवर्तन होगा।

पालम में आज अधिकतम पारा 46 तक जा सकता है

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार रविवार को पालम में अधिकतम तापमान 46 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक पहुंच सकता है। जबकि शाम को हवाओं की दिशा बदल जाएगी। वहीं रविवार शाम से सोमवार के बीच धूल भरी आंधी भी आने की संभावना है।

दक्षिण पूर्व से आने वाली हवाएं अपने साथ काफी नमी लाएंगी। इससे दिल्ली में उमस भरी गर्मी बढ़ेगी।

सफदरजंग इलाके में शनिवार को अधिकतम तापमान 42.9 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। यह सामान्य

शनिवार को कहां-कितना अधिकतम तापमान रहा

आयानगर	44.2
नजफगढ़	44.9
पीतमपुरा	43.1
लोधी रोड	43.4
अक्षरधाम	42.8

(नोट : सभी आंकड़े मौसम विभाग की वेबसाइट के हवाले से)

से तीन डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है। वहीं, न्यूनतम तापमान 30 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। यह भी तीन डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है। हवा में आर्द्रता का अधिकतम स्तर 70 प्रतिशत के करीब दर्ज किया गया।

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

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Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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

जंगल, जंगल और जिम्मेदारी

पेज-10 - दि-5-6-16

कुड़ते-सिमटते जंगलों से निकलकर जानवर शहरों में आकर रह रहे हैं। आगरा और मेरठ में तेंदुए घुस आएंगे, ऐसा किसी ने सोचा नहीं था। जंगलों में इंसान का हस्तक्षेप बढ़ रहा है। ऐसे में, जानवरों के पास आना भी क्या है?

शशि शेखर

आज विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस है और अपनी बात बचपन में सुनी हुई एक लोक कथा से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। कहानी कुछ यूँ है- गांव के छोर पर एक पेड़ था। विशाल हर-भरा। बच्चे उसके चारों ओर दौड़ते। तरह-तरह के खेल खेलते। कोई उसके तने के पीछे छिप जाता। कोई उसकी शाखाओं पर चढ़ने की कोशिश करता। पेड़ मगन था। बच्चों की हंसी उसे गुदगुदाती। वह हवाओं में झूम-झूमकर नाचता।

बच्चे बड़े होते गए। कुछ ने उसके ऊपर चढ़ने का शौक पाल लिया। वे उसकी नीची टहनियों पर पांव रख-रखकर ऊपर चढ़ने का अभ्यास करने लगे। पेड़ इससे भी खुश था। उसे इन उभरते किशोरों को सिखाने का मौका मिल रहा था। वह अधीर होकर उनका इंतजार करता। उनको आता देख उसका तन-मन डोलने लगता।

कुछ दिनों बाद उसने गौर किया कि किशोरों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है। उनकी रुचियां और व्यस्तताएं अलग तरह की थीं। सिर्फ एक था, जो लगभग हर रोज आता। उसके तने से सटकर ठंडी छांह का लुप्त उठता। कभी पढ़ता, तो कभी गुनगुनाता। धीमे-धीमे उस नौजवान का आना भी घट गया। वह दुनियादार हो रहा था। दुनियादारों की तरह-तरह की चिंताएं और आवश्यकताएं सताती हैं। पेड़ उसे बेहद याद करता। ऊपर से जड़ लगने वाला वह वृक्ष संवेदनशील था। उसे लगता कि नौजवान आगे बढ़ रहा है और वह उसकी सफलता की कामना करते हुए उसका इंतजार करता रहता।

धीमे-धीमे वह नौजवान दुनिया की भीड़ में गुम हो गया।

महीनों बाद वह आया, तो उखड़ा-उखड़ा था। पेड़ ने पूछा, क्या हुआ? मेरी टहनियां तुम्हारा इंतजार कर रही हैं। मेरी छांव तुम्हें याद करती है। जब हवा चलती है, तो मुझे तकलीफ होती है कि मैं तुम पर पंखा नहीं झल रहा। नौजवान चुप रहा। पेड़ चिंतित हो गया। उसने पूछा, कोई दिक्कत? नौजवान ने कहा कि हां, बहुत बड़ी समस्या में फंसे हुए हैं। मां-बाप ने विवाह तय कर दिया है। होने वाली पत्नी चाहती है कि मेरा अपना घर हो। घर कैसे बनाऊं?

वृक्ष चिंता में पड़ गया। वह उससे पहले कभी चिंतित नहीं हुआ था। पेड़ों को चिंतित होने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। दोनों ओर से चुप्पी पसर गई थी। कुछ देर बाद नौजवान ने धीमे से कहा कि अगर तुम्हारी इजाजत हो, तो मैं तुम्हारी लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल कर अपना घर बना लूं? वृक्ष वत्सल भाव से भर हुआ था। उसने हामी भर दी। नवयुवक कुल्हाड़ी साथ लाया था। उसने मतलब भर की लकड़ी काट ली और चलता बना।

काफी दिन बीत गए। युवक फिर लौटा। पहले से ज्यादा परेशान। अधिकतर पेड़ पुराने घावों से जूझ रहा था, पर उसका प्यार ठंडा नहीं पड़ा था। उसने पूछा, अब क्या हुआ? युवक ने कहा कि क्या बताऊं, शादी तक तो सब ठीक था। पत्नी के आने के बाद परिवार पालने की जिम्मेदारी आ गई है। गांव में कमाई का कोई जरिया है नहीं। काम-काज के लिए शहर जाना है। उसके लिए नौका चाहिए। नाव के लिए लकड़ी की दरकार है। मैं तुमसे पहले ही बहुत कुछ ले चुका हूँ, पर क्या कुछ और लकड़ी दोगे? पेड़ काफी कुछ कट चुका था, पर मना नहीं कर सका। नौजवान ने फिर कुल्हाड़ा उठाया। नाव बनाने की लकड़ी मिलते-मिलते वह वृक्ष टूट में तब्दील हो चुका था। युवक ने परवाह नहीं की और चलता बना। बरसों बाद एक अमीर शख्स के तौर पर वह गांव लौटा, बनी-ठनी बीवी और बच्चों के साथ। टूट रास्ता जोह रहा था। उसे उम्मीद थी कि उसकी छांह में पला-बढ़ा यह व्यक्ति अपने कुटुंब से उसका परिचय कराएगा। समूचा परिवार उसके प्रति कृतज्ञता जाहिर करेगा, पर उस नए अमीर ने उसकी ओर नजर तक उठाकर नहीं देखा।

जरा इस कहानी पर गौर फरमाइए।

यह इंसान और प्रकृति के रिश्ते को कितनी गहराई के साथ विश्लेषित करती है। हजारों साल से इंसान यही तो करता आ रहा है। पेड़ों के घर नहीं होते, पर इंसान उनसे घर बनाता है। दरिया कभी रुकते नहीं, पर उन पर बांध बना दिए जाते हैं। हर रोज लाखों पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। पहाड़ छीले जा रहे हैं। नदियों के रुख मोड़े जा रहे हैं। जानवर वनों के अंदर रहकर खुश हैं, पर हम कभी सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों के लिए और कभी शौक के लिए उनकी जान ले लेते हैं। यह पाप आदम और हव्वा की वे संतानें कर रही हैं, जिन्हें प्रकृति ने जना है, जो उसका हिस्सा हैं।

कभी सोचिए। आप जिस शहर, गांव या कस्बे में रहते हैं, उसे आपके पूर्वजों ने क्यों बसाया होगा? सिर्फ इसीलिए न कि वहां जीवन के लिए आवश्यक सभी जरूरतें उपलब्ध थीं। क्या बिना पानी के कोई शहर हो सकता है? क्या बिना हरियाली के कोई गांव हो सकता है? हम दिन-ब-दिन उन्हें नष्ट करने पर आमादा हैं। प्रकृति इससे कुपित हो रही है। हर रोज भूकंप, अतिवृष्टि, सूखे या अन्य किसी आपदा की खबर इसीलिए आती है।

दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम अपनी परंपराओं से भी कुछ सीखने को तैयार नहीं। बच्चे को जन्म लेते ही नहलाया जाता है। इसके लिए पानी जरूरी है।

हिंदू लोगों को विवाह के लिए अग्नि की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। आमतौर पर मरने के बाद दो गज जमीन या अग्नि हमारा अंतिम आश्रय बनती है। आखें खोलने से लेकर आंख मूंदने तक इंसान को प्रकृति की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। प्रकृति के बिना न जिया जा सकता है और न मरने के बाद कोई क्रिया संपन्न हो सकती है। पहली सांस से अंतिम श्वास तक हम उससे हर पल कुछ लेते रहते हैं।

वृक्ष की तरह की यह इकतरफा मुहब्बत हमेशा नहीं चल सकती।

मैं यहां जान-बूझकर आपको आँकड़ों के मायाजाल में नहीं फंसा रहा, पर यह सच है कि साल 1975 से 2000 के बीच के 25 वर्षों में ही संसार के औसत तापमान में 0.5 डिग्री की वृद्धि हो गई थी। प्रति व्यक्ति पानी की उपलब्धता हमारे देश में ही 1991 से 2011 के बीच करीब साढ़े सात लाख लीटर कम हो चुकी है। हवा इतनी प्रदूषित हो गई है कि चीन में सड़कों पर शुद्ध हवा की थैलियां बिक रही हैं।

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बनने का ख्वाब पाले बड़बोले डोनाल्ड ट्रंप कहते हैं कि प्रकृति को कोई नुकसान नहीं हो रहा। हमें पर्यावरण संबंधी बंदिशों को उठ लेना चाहिए। वह अकेले नहीं हैं। उन जैसे बददिमाग अथवा बेईमान राजनेता इस बिनाशालीला के दोषी हैं। क्या उन्हें सूखती नदियां, घटते जंगल और पर्वतों की बर्फ रहित चोटियां नहीं दिखती? हालात इतने खराब हो चले हैं कि सिकुड़ते-सिमटते जंगलों से निकलकर जानवर शहरों का रुख कर रहे हैं। आगरा और मेरठ में तेंदुए घुस आएंगे, ऐसा किसी ने सोचा था?

जंगलों में इंसान का दखल हद पार करने लगा है। ऐसे में, जानवरों के पास और चारा भी क्या है? अगर हालात यही रहे, तो ऐसा वक्त भी आ सकता है, जब हमारे घरों के बाहर हिंसक पशु हमारा और हमारे बच्चों का इंतजार करते मिला करेंगे। क्यों नहीं, आज हम इस सवाल पर गौर फरमाएं और अपनी कुछ जिम्मेदारी तय करें? ऐसी जिम्मेदारी, जिसे आप खुद आंकेंगे। खुद को नंबर दोगे और खुद को पास या फेल करेंगे।

जागृत समाजों को जिम्मेदार लोग ही बनाते और चलाते आए हैं। अब यह आपको तय करना है कि आप क्या हैं?

@shekharkahin

shashi.shekhkar@livehindustan.com



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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

A a j (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

दिल्ली में पारा 45 के करीब पहुंचा

गर्मी का सितम

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

दिल्ली के पालम इलाके में शुक्रवार को अधिकतम तापमान 44.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस पहुंच गया। यह इस वर्ष का दूसरा सबसे अधिक तापमान है। इसके पहले पालम में 19 मई को अधिकतम तापमान 46.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस पहुंच गया था। यह इस वर्ष का सबसे अधिक तापमान था। पालम में न्यूनतम तापमान 29.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा।

सफदरजंग में अधिकतम तापमान 42.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। यह सामान्य से दो डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है। वहीं न्यूनतम तापमान 28.7 डिग्री

यहां तापमान 44 डिग्री सेल्सियस के ऊपर रहा

इलाके	तापमान
पालम	44.8
आयानगर	44.4
नजफगढ़	44.9

सेल्सियस रहा। यह सामान्य से एक डिग्री सेल्सियस अधिक है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिक एके बंसल के अनुसार छह जून तक दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, हरियाणा, पंजाब व आसपास के इलाकों में लू दर्ज की जा सकती है। छह जून को दिल्ली व आसपास के इलाकों में तेज हवाओं के साथ हल्की बारिश की संभावना है।

30 से अधिक विमानों पर गर्मी का असर पड़ा

नई दिल्ली। गर्मी ने विमानों के लिए उड़ान भरना व उतरना भी मुश्किल बना दिया है। पिछले तीन दिनों में 30 से अधिक विमानों पर रिकॉर्ड गर्मी का असर पड़ा है। शुक्रवार को पालम में तापमान अधिक होने के चलते मालवाहक उड़ानों को उड़ने में दिक्कत हुई।

हवाई अड्डे पर मौसम विभाग के वैज्ञानिक डॉ. राजेंद्र जीनामनि ने बताया अगले तीन दिन गर्मी की यही स्थिति रहने वाली है। इससे विमानों के परिचालन में मुश्किल आएगी। गर्मी के चलते हवा का घनत्व घट जाता है। इससे उड़ान भरने या उतरने में दिक्कत आती है।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-4-2016 in the

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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, CWC.

6

स्थानीय

► 4 जून, 2016 ► शनिवार पंजाब

तेलंगाना की आंध्र से जल विवाद से बचने की अपील

नई दिल्ली, (वार्ता): तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री के. चंद्रशेखर राव ने अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ दोस्ताना संबंध को बरकरार रखने पर जोर देते हुए आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री एन. चंद्रबाबू नायडू से दोनों तेलुगु राज्यों के बीच सिंचाई परियोजना और पानी के बंटवारे को लेकर उत्पन्न विवाद से बचने की अपील की। श्री राव यहां राज्य स्थापना दिवस के मौके पर एक विशेष बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश को कृषि कार्यों के लिए 4200 टीएमसी पानी की जरूरत है और गोदावरी एवं कृष्णा नदी में 3858 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध है। दोनों तेलुगु राज्यों को इस विवाद से हटकर पानी के सही बंटवारे को लेकर काम करना चाहिये।

Item/Letter/Article/Editorial published on June 4, 6, 2018 in the

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

र-8 - पत्रिका - 4-6-16



राजधानी में शुक्रवार को मौसम का मिजाज बदला-
बदला रहा। दोपहर तक तेज धूप और उमस ने
बेहाल किया, लेकिन दोपहर बाद अचानक बादल
छाए और तेज हवा के साथ शहर के कई इलाकों में
बूदाबांदी, तेज बौछारों ने हवा में ठंडक घोल दी।

18 जून को प्रदेश में दस्तक देगा मानसून

मौसम विभाग ने प्रदेश
के लिए जारी किया
मानसून का पूर्वानुमान
तमिलनाडु-श्रीलंका में
बने चक्रवात रोआनु ने
डाला असर

जून में रमझिम, जुलाई
से सितंबर तक
झमाझम, औसत से
अधिक होगी वर्षा

भोपाल. राजधानी भोपाल स्थित मौसम विज्ञान
केंद्र ने प्रदेश में मानसून को लेकर पूर्वानुमान जारी
किया है। इसके मुताबिक प्रदेश में मानसून 18
जून या उसके बाद दस्तक देगा। यह पश्चिमी
मध्य प्रदेश में अरब सागर की ओर से, जबकि
पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश में बंगाल की खाड़ी से प्रवेश
करेगा। इसके 28 से 30 जून तक पूरे राज्य में
छा जाने के आसार हैं। विभाग ने ये भी कहा है
कि इस बार भले ही अच्छी बारिश का अनुमान
हो पर जून में इसके कमजोर रहने की संभावना
है। ऐसा तमिलनाडु और श्रीलंका के आसपास
बने रोआनु चक्रवात की वजह से हो रहा है।



इतनी बारिश के आसार

माह	पश्चिमी मण	पूर्वी मण
जून	92.4	101.5
जुलाई	317.0	372.0
अगस्त	322.9	384.5
सितंबर	152.7	225.0

*पूर्वानुमान मिलीमीटर में

भोपाल में दोपहर तक तेज गर्मी के
बाद बादल धीरे धीरे और बौछारें पड़ीं।

राजधानी में 20-22 तक पहुंचेगा

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार 18 जून के आसपास दक्षिणी हिस्से
झाबुआ, अलीराजपुर, होशंगाबाद आदि
इलाकों से होता हुआ मानसून प्रदेश में
दस्तक देगा। इसके बाद 20 से 22
जून तक यह राजधानी पहुंच जाएगा।

विभाग के अनुसार इस बार पूरे प्रदेश में
अच्छी बारिश की संभावना है। मध्य
औसतन लगभग 1000 से 1100
मिमी तक बारिश हो सकती है। यह
प्रदेश की औसत बारिश 975.5 मिमी
से अधिक है।

फिर तपा प्रदेश

भले ही नौतपा निकल चुके हों पर प्रदेश को भीषण
गर्मी से राहत नहीं मिली। प्रदेश में शुक्रवार को सबसे
गर्म नौगांव रहा। यहां पारा 45.5 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया।
वहीं राजधानी भोपाल में भी तापमान 43.3 डिग्री रहा।

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 22-6-16 in the

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1800 ग्रामीण एक ट्यूबवेल पर निर्भर

प्रेस-9-पत्रिका-6-6-16



इंदौर @ पत्रिका. कच्छा जिले के ग्राम पंचायत बंदोरा के करीब 1800 ग्रामीण इन दिनों पेयजल के लिए एक ट्यूबवेल पर निर्भर हैं। घरेलू उपयोग व पीने के लिए लोगों को एक किमी का रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है। ट्यूबवेल पर पूरे दिन लोगों का जमावड़ा लगा रहता है। गांव में करीब दो दर्जन हैंडपंप हैं। दो को छोड़कर इन दिनों सभी खराब पड़े हुए हैं। लोगों का कहना है कि पीएचई विभाग शिकायत के बाद भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

OPINION

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2

'Rivers have become disease carriers'

Asha Ramachandran | 04 June, 2016


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At first sight, Dr Bhure Lal, Chairman of the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for Delhi-NCR (EPCA), appears to be a retired Army man or bureaucrat. With a cheerful smile and pleasant disposition, he hides a keen mind which emerges with his

first few words. It is no wonder that the Supreme Court appointed him EPCA Chairman as well as member of the Pollution Monitoring Committee.

Born and brought up in Delhi, he started his career in the Army. He then joined the Indian Administrative Service and served as Secretary to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Moving to the Centre, he was the Director of Enforcement Directorate. He worked with two Prime Ministers as Joint Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office. He was also Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission, Secretary of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Chairman, Food Corporation of India and Secretary, Coordination and Public Grievances. A doctorate in Economics, Dr Bhure Lal's posting in diverse fields gave him the opportunity to see the problems of the country at close quarters and also from the top.

In a conversation, the EPCA Chairman touched upon the nerve of the pollution problems facing the country and, in particular, the Capital. Excerpts:

Concern over the environment is an old issue. A lot has also been done, both at the policy level and the local level, to combat problems of pollution -- air, water and soil. Yet pollution remains a matter of concern. Why? Where have we gone wrong?

Pollution will always remain a problem because we are using the natural resources. The earth can sustain 8 billion people. By 2050 we will be 9.1 billion. How can the earth accommodate so many people? Naturally trends that will curtail the population to sustainable level will set in. Scientists say by the close of the 21st century, epidemics like cholera, TB, dysentery, diarrhoea, vector-borne diseases and malaria will break out and adjust our population to 5.5 billion by 2100.

So, when we overplay with natural forces, the result is inevitable. We will pollute air, water and the earth.

To sustain such a big population, how much chemical fertiliser have we dumped into the soil? They are destroying the soil texture. Seepage will take place and these chemicals will spoil the ground water. Imagine the number of districts in India which are suffering from maladies due to arsenic, fluorides, iron, magnesium, cobalt and zinc, all of which are carcinogenic.

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the case with almost all our rivers.

Groundwater availability will also be questionable if we don't resort to measures to restore water quality and soil moisture. Water bodies have been destroyed and big buildings have come up over them.

Coming to air pollution, any technology (gadget) being installed is destroying the ambient air quality. They use power and the source of power is hydel, diesel or coal, all dirty sources of energy. Therefore, air pollution is inevitable. As population grows, new technology comes up to meet new needs. And pollution is inevitable. Technology must come to our rescue. We must adopt those technologies that minimise the adverse impact of installing them.

Source of energy must be a very clean one. When industry was run with mother-daughter power, the air was not polluted. To avoid a repetition of Bhopal, we must move away from polluting industries and turn to human-friendly technologies. The problem of pollution will remain as long as man is there. But we can minimise it by becoming scientific in our approach.

On government measures, I would say the adverse impact is much more than mitigation factors adopted by policy makers. For instance, in 1998 the Supreme Court had directed that only CNG-run taxis can run. Yet private diesel taxis have been registered under cover of national permit. Our brains have a genius to defeat even good policies.

Public transport, road design and planning remain three bottlenecks. Your comments.

Transport planning must come before city planning or town planning. There are a large number of unauthorised colonies. How can you regulate them? Cities must be planned so that minimum transportation is required (for daily movement). A green city is designed so that people can walk. In Delhi, you can't cross the road safely without a car. So this type of planning should have been avoided.

Unfortunately, transport planning was not given its due. Even those cities meant to decongest Delhi are more overcrowded than Delhi, such as Gurgaon and Noida.

At the same time roads have been designed badly. They are accident prone. Planners have not taken into account parking aspect and congestion is high. Slow moving vehicles are more polluting. We have ignored the (development of) public transport simultaneously with the city. This also culminates in law and order problem and safety of women.

In Delhi, the High Court directed there should be 11,000 buses. We have hardly 5,000. Thanks to the Metro the situation has eased. But there must be an effective, dependable and reliable public transport system. All must move hand in hand. It has not happened and the result is the catastrophe we face on the roads today -- traffic jams, congestion and pollution.

Would you advocate economics to be the way out to tackle this issue of rising pollution?

Initial economic incentives are an investment to motivate people to adopt environment-friendly practices. Once they are adopted, they will repay much more. For instance, in water, a three-dollar investment in water cleaning will yield returns up to 34 dollars. Similarly, measures to tackle solid waste can be economical to the system. Say, in air pollution, we are spending so much money to tackle diseases. Investment here will motivate people to go clean. For industries too, investment to

[HOME](#) [INDIA](#) [WORLD](#) [SPORTS](#) [BUSINESS](#) [OPINION](#) [DELHI](#) [BENGAL](#) [ODISHA](#) [FEATURES](#) [LIFE STYLE](#)**Would you term the odd-even scheme in Delhi to regulate traffic a success?**

It is an emergency measure. People will cooperate. But if it is made regular, people will find alternative means, like a second car or hire taxis or do some other manipulation.

How much impact was caused by forest fires? Also farm fires...

Forest fires are dangerous. Enough environment damage is caused by them. The impact will be felt over long distances. Forest fires must not happen. Stubble burning has been banned. This is a welcome measure.

You have called for a move away from fossil fuel towards renewable sources. Shouldn't we look at energy mix as a first step?

It is a process. No fossil fuel is clean. Petrol is cleaner than diesel. CNG is cleaner than petrol. But all pollute. We need to have a source of energy that is clean. It is a process that will take time to reach the stage of (using) solar energy which is not supposed to be polluting. In between we have to go through hybrid, ethanol mix and fuel that is less polluting as compared to diesel and petrol.

The ecologically sensitive Yamuna Bank is steadily being encroached upon, including by government utilities and now by builders. How can we hope to clean the river?

It will be encroached. It is vote politics. So long as there is vote politics, encroachment will be there. Not just in Delhi, but in Faridabad, colonies have come up right on the river bank. If the present bus depot is relocated, the place will just become a dumping ground or will be encroached upon by builders. To really find a solution we must rise above politics.

Tags: [Rivers](#) [disease carriers](#)

by Taboola

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