

Villages rise in protest against dam on Ghaggar

Residents' fear of proposed dam near Banur cutting down flow of water to their fields not without basis

AMANINDER PAL
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, JANUARY 7

Although the Punjab Irrigation Department has been dismissing protests by residents of over 86 villages against a proposed dam on the Ghaggar, near Banur, as a "misplaced fear", a perusal of the river water flow data reveals that the fear of thousands of villagers is not baseless.

The construction of the dam was suspended after the villagers organised a massive protest yesterday.

The project funded by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will cost ₹75 crore. The dam would allow drawing of around 130 cusecs to irrigate 15,000 hectares in villages located

around Rajpura and Banur towns in Patiala district.

The project to construct a permanent dam was conceived in 2006. An agreement signed at that time between representatives of various villages located downstream and the Irrigation Department said these villages would get 200 cusecs to irrigate their fields.

However, villagers now fear that the dam would cut down the flow of water to their fields. Their claim is that the water flow in the river is much lower than 400 cusecs, as claimed by the department.

"The water discharge in the river is less than 400 cusecs. How will water reach our villages when they start discharging 130 cusecs in the Banur canal



TROUBLED WATERS

- A dam is proposed to be constructed on the Ghaggar, near Banur, at a cost of ₹75 crore
- An agreement was signed between representatives of various villages located downstream and the Irrigation Department in 2006 promising 200 cusecs to irrigate fields in these villages
- Villagers now fear that they will not get the promised 200 cusecs after the construction of the dam

round the year," said Jaspal Singh of Basma village, who is leading the agitation.

The department, on the other hand, sticks its stand that the water flow in the

river is sufficient enough to feed the canal and the villages downstream.

A perusal of the monthly average discharge data of the river for the past 10 years, however, defies the

department's claim. It revealed that the average yearly discharge barely crossed 400-cusec mark over the past 10 years, excluding the peak period (July to September).

In 2015, the discharge crossed 400-cusec mark for just five months. In 2014, it was so only for three months (July to September).

Secretary to the Department of Irrigation KS Panu and Chief Engineer (Canals) GS Wason could not be contacted for their comments despite repeated attempts. However, an executive engineer overseeing the project said, "The project was cleared only after a detailed study by the department's research wing. NABARD also conducted a separate study before giving the go-ahead for the loan. Discharge in the river is around 400 cusecs and it is sufficient to feed the canal and the villages downstream."

Warm winter threatens to lower wheat yield by 5-7 pc

PARVEEN ARORA

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

KARNAL, JANUARY 7

Concerned at the above normal temperature for this time of the year, scientists fear it would adversely affect the yield of wheat in the region and add to farmers' woes on account of yellow rust.

Scientists of Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research (IIWBR) say if the sunshine continues for the next few days, it could help in photosynthesis and increase the threat to wheat from fungus (yellow rust) strike.

Extreme variation in temperature after rain could also affect the maturity of the grain, resulting in lower yield across the region. However, the scientists say if the temperature remains on the lower side till the end of March, it could reverse the trend and result in better yield. But above normal temperature towards the end of winters could hamper the production by 5-7 per cent.

IIWBR Director Dr Indu Sharma says northern

Punjab, Haryana to bear the brunt

- Punjab had produced 16.5 million tonnes of wheat, while Haryana 10.7 million tonnes in 2014-15
- Scientists believe the yield could fall by 7 per cent in both states if temperature continues to remain above normal
- The country cultivated wheat on 27 million hectares this year as compared to 30 million hectares last year



states, including Haryana, Punjab and UP, have been witnessing a high degree fluctuation in temperature in comparison to last year. "Normally, during these days the weather remains cold and foggy and the suitable temperature ranges between 0-15°C. However, the less severe winter this year has been a cause for concern," she says.

"The temperature during this season is fluctuating between 3°C and 23°C, while it was between 1°C and 17°C last year during this period," Dr Sharma says, urging farmers to be watchful of yellow rust during the forthcoming rainy days. Farmers should avoid using high doses of nitrogenous fertilisers, which could increase the chances of lodging, she advises.

Pay ₹8 000 to take MD/MS ent

Mild snowfall in Shimla

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, JANUARY 7

Normal life was disrupted as Shimla and its surrounding areas experienced another spell of mild snowfall, preceded by sharp shower and sleet this afternoon. The sky remained heavily overcast with strong icy winds sweeping the region and the mercury plummeted after rains and sleet, followed by snow.

The upper areas of the town were covered under a thin blanket of snow but slippery roads caused skidding of vehicles and resulting in long traffic jams in Chotta Shimla, Dhalli and Mashobra areas.

Thick fog engulfed the region, reducing visibility to a few meters. Vehicles were forced to put the lights on during the day and move at snail's pace. The people were forced to rush indoors and put on heavy woollens as the capital town received 5 cm snow and 2 mm rain. The minimum temperature was recorded at 5.0 degree C



Tourists walk during the hailstorm in Shimla on Thursday.

PHOTO AMIT KANWAR.

while the day temperature dropped by few notches after rain, sleet and snow.

The sprawling Dhauladhar and Churdhar ranges in Kangra and Sirmaur and higher reaches in Chamba district also received moderate snow while the adjoining valley areas had drizzle, causing sharp fall in the mercury.

Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti district was the coldest in the region with minimum temperature at minus 7.2 degree C while Kalpa and

Manali recorded a low of minus 1.0 degree C and 1.0 degree C, followed by Solan 4.2 degree C, Sundernagar 4.6 degree C, Bhuntar 5.6 degree C, Palampur 6.5 degree C and Una 7 degree C.

The maximum temperature dropped to 20.5 degree C in Una while Shimla, Manali and Kalpa recorded a low of 12.0 degree C, 11.6 degree C and 9.0 degree C. The local Met office has predicted rain or snow at isolated places in lower, mid and higher hills tomorrow.

A warm Pacific has stolen your winter

Among the biggest El Niños in history — the same phenomenon that hit the 2015 monsoon — is now producing unusually warm temperatures across India. And a shift in the positions of two wind systems over the subcontinent has kept the usual winter rain away. AMITABH SINHA explains

MORE THAN half the winter is gone and most of India has hardly even noticed the cold. Temperatures are 4-5 degrees Celsius above the normal for this time of the year. In parts in western Rajasthan on Wednesday, the average temperature was 8 degrees Celsius above normal.

This could turn out to be the warmest winter in India in several years. Scientists are blaming both global and regional/local factors. Globally, it is the persisting El Niño phenomenon, one of the strongest ever, that is believed to be having a warming effect over the Indian subcontinent. The warmer winter in India is part of a global weather pattern dictated by an unusual warming of ocean waters thousands of miles away.

At the more local level, the lack of winter rain, caused by a combination of atmospheric processes — some of them unexpected and unusual at this time of the year — has kept the chill away.

El Niño, the 'Godzilla'

In India, the impact of El Niño is felt as suppressed monsoon rainfall. El Niño refers to a condition in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru and Ecuador, in which sea surface temperatures become unusually warm. This warming of the sea influences weather events across the globe, resulting in enhanced rainfall in the US and Europe, and dry spells in India, Indonesia and Australia. There is a strong correlation between an El Niño event and a poor monsoon in India.

What has been noticed somewhat less is that winters that follow an El Niño event are slightly warmer than usual. Scientists say the Pacific warming spreads to the Indian Ocean with a lag of about 2-3 months, leading to a warming over the subcontinent. Past data provides some evidence for this, though the warming is not very noticeable every time, mainly because local factors override the impact of El Niño.

The current El Niño, however, is one of the longest and strongest ever. By the time neutral conditions are expected to be established in the Pacific Ocean later this year, the El Niño would have persisted for 15 months, spanning two seasons. Some scientists had called it a "double El Niño" last year, and the latest advisory from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the US says the current El Niño "will rank among the three strongest episodes" since 1950.

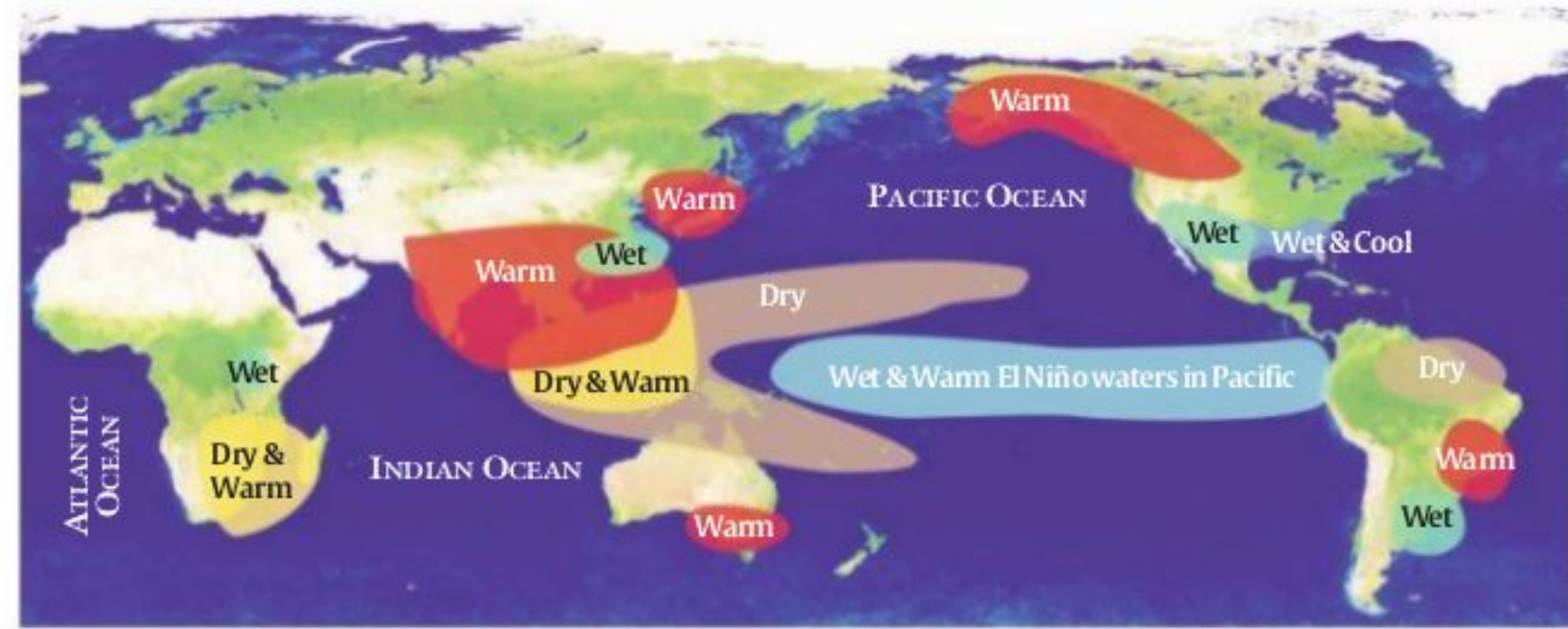
Many are calling this the "Godzilla" El Niño. It has already resulted in record rainfall events in California, and the warmest ever December — 8 degrees Celsius warmer than normal, according to a BBC report a few days ago — in the UK. Some of the worst wildfires in Indonesia have occurred this year, are being attributed to the El Niño.

In India, the warming impact of El Niño on winter is extra pronounced this year. It has overshadowed the effects of local weather patterns that are usually more prominent at this time of the year. The El Niño could lead to 1-2 degrees Celsius abnormal rise in temperatures this season, according to J Srinivasan of the Divecha Centre of Climate Change at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

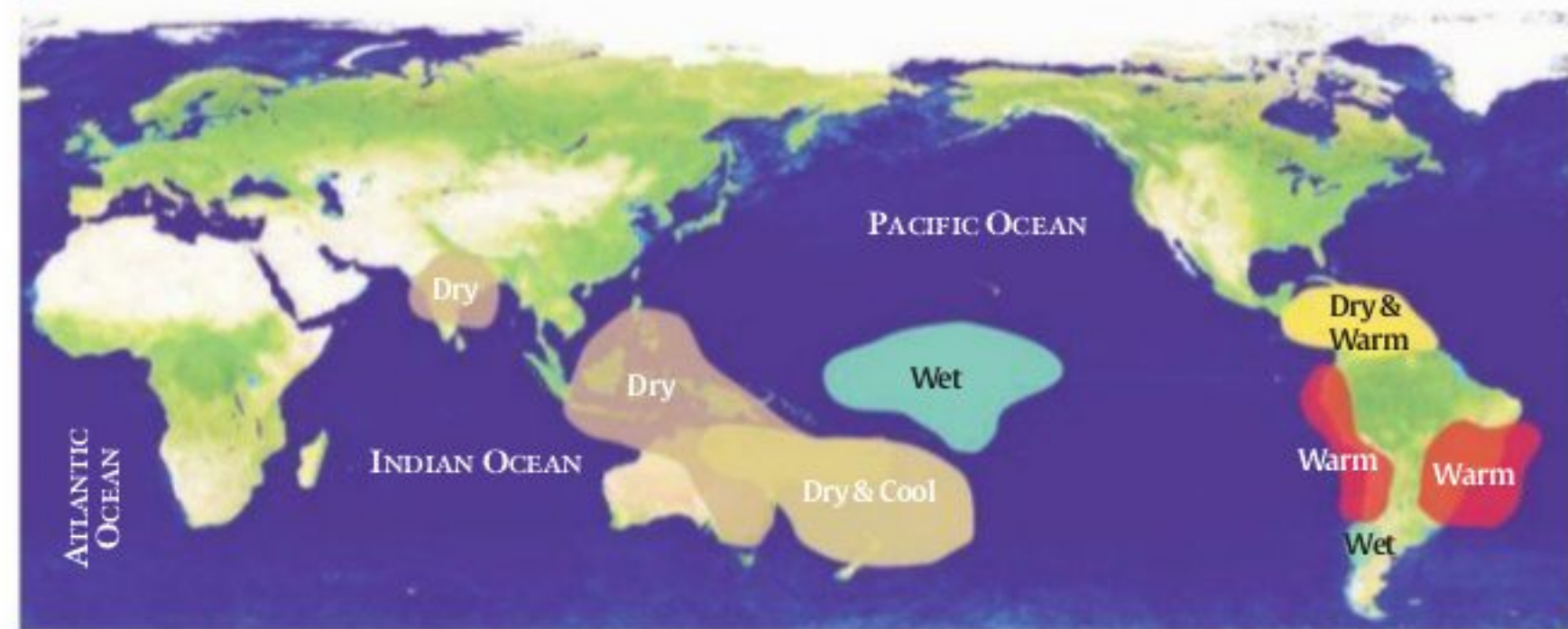
El Niño and its impact across the globe

Images from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration show El Niño's influence on weather worldwide. It's having a warming effect over India now, and may lead to a dry first half of the monsoon season

DECEMBER-FEBRUARY



JUNE-AUGUST



Adapted from NOAA maps

SLIGHTLY WARMER IN EL NINO YEARS

	OCT-DEC MIN	OCT-DEC MAX	JAN-FEB MIN	JAN-FEB MAX
NORMAL	16.51	27.15	13.85	24.56
1972-73	16.53	27.21	14.12	25.35
1982-83	16.81	27.26	13.57	24.62
1997-98	17.21	26.65	14.49	24.96
2009-10	17.20	27.96	14.51	25.96

Average temperatures, in degrees Celsius. 'Normal' is average temperature of the last 100 years.

The Absent Westerlies

The last week of December and first week of January see rain in most of Northern and Eastern India. It pulls down temperatures, and introduces a chill in the air. This rain is brought by the Westerlies, a wind system that moves in the mid-latitudes, 30 to 60 degrees, in the northern hemisphere from west

to east. These winds shift slightly southward during this time, and flow through most of northern and central India.

This year, the Westerlies have been kept north of the Indian landmass by two different wind systems. An anticyclonic wind system that is usually located south of the Indian peninsula has been pushed northward, and

is located where the Westerlies are usually found at this time of the year. This anti-cyclonic system is warmer and drier.

Around the same latitude, but much higher in the atmosphere, are located another wind system called the Jetstreams. The Jetstreams, also moving west to east, are found in the upper troposphere, between 5 km and 12 km above the earth's surface. These generally operate in the mid-latitudes, north of the Indian landmass. But this year, they are positioned much to the south, aligned to the foot of the Himalayas and the Gangetic plains.

Scientists say that these two systems together have prevented the penetration of the Westerlies into northern and central India, thereby denying these areas their winter rain. Rainfall in the country as a whole was 86 per cent below normal in the last week of December, and 68 per cent below normal in the first week of 2016.

Rabi crop fine for now, a few worries over wheat and early end to winter

HARISH DAMODARAN
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 7

DRY WEATHER combined with unwinter-like temperatures — roughly 5 degrees Celsius above normal levels for this time — may not pose immediate worries to the rabi season crops in the fields now. But the real concern is whether these conditions would persist, and the winter would end before it has even set in fully.

Field reports suggest that the mustard crop — currently about 70-90 days old and at the reproductive (flowering and pod development) stage in most areas — is in good condition.

"The positive thing is that there have been no white rust or stem rot attacks. These fungal diseases normally spread when you have low temperatures along with high humidity, especially from late-December to mid-January. What we are having, instead, is dry weather and above-average temperatures," says Dhiraj Singh, who heads the Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research at Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

But such optimism of a bumper crop does not extend to wheat. Unlike mustard, which is harvested by February-March, the wheat in much of North India would start flowering only after mid-February. The real grain-filling or accumulation of starch matter in the kernels happens from around mid-March. If day temperatures spike to 35 degrees Celsius or more by then, there would be premature drying and ripening of the grain. The usual thumb rule is that every extra day on the field during the grain-filling stage confers an additional wheat yield of 45-50 kg per hectare. Any sudden rise in the mercury, forcing the crop to mature 7-10 days in advance, can translate into yield loss of roughly half a tonne per hectare.

Indu Sharma, director of Indian Institute of Wheat & Barley Research at Karnal in Haryana, feels there's no problem with the wheat crops as of now. Farmers have planted about 2 million hectares less area this time, mainly because of the precarious soil moisture position from the lack of rain in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

"But where sowing has taken place, both germination and tillering (formation of shoots) has been generally fine, while the good sunshine and no frost or fog has only



Mustard, now in the flowering stage, is in good shape; wheat may suffer from premature drying, ripening. File

helped the crop," she notes. Also, the fact that over 90 per cent of the country's wheat area is irrigated, means lack of moisture isn't as much of an issue.

According to Pritam Singh Hanjra, a farmer from Urlana Khurd village in Madlauda tehsil of Haryana's Panipat district, wheat normally requires about four irrigations. But this time, since there has been no rain at all, farmers will have to give two extra irrigations. If they were to use 10-horsepower diesel pumpsets, it would take about four hours to irrigate an acre, consuming five litres of fuel. But where groundwater has to be extracted using submersible pumps running on tractor-powered generators, diesel consumption can go up to 8-10 litres per acre.

Sharma's (and Hanjra's) hope is the delayed onset of winter this time would translate into an extended winter, with low temperatures through February-March. And rain would, of course, be most welcome now.

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Light rain, fog likely today

TNN | Jan 8, 2016, 12.42 AM IST

New Delhi: Very light, isolated showers are expected in the capital on Friday. A western disturbance affecting northwest India resulted in shallow fog and mist from Thursday afternoon onwards. The Met department has predicted a cloudy sky on Friday as well.

"Thursday saw a long duration of shallow fog and mist near the surface. The sky was also cloudy due to calm winds which made the day almost whitish. At IGI Airport, visibility barely crossed 500-900m during the day and was below 700m between 4.30pm and 7.30pm. The morning hours saw a similar drop in visibility. Visibility was 1,200-1,500m during the same period on Wednesday. This was due to higher humidity levels which, by 11.30am had touched 78% and were 85% at 5.30pm. The day was also colder by a degree or so during this period. Another factor that contributed to low visibility was the calm wind on Thursday. Against the three-six knots experienced between 11.30am and 4.30pm on Wednesday, there was almost no wind on Thursday," said Dr RK Jenamani, director in-charge, IGI Met.

The city recorded a maximum temperature of 24.7 degrees Celsius, five degrees above normal while the minimum was four degrees above normal at 11.5 degrees Celsius. It was almost identical to Wednesday's temperature, the only difference being the minimum temperature which was 11.6 degrees Celsius.

"A fall of two or three degrees Celsius in minimum temperatures is very likely to occur over the region from January 9. Shallow to moderate fog may occur at isolated places over Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and west Uttar Pradesh. On Friday, Delhi will see a partly cloudy sky with very light rain or thundershowers in some areas. On January 13, we are expecting partly cloudy sky with some thundery development," said a Met official.

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Rs 5,000cr later, Yamuna stinks

TNN | Jan 8, 2016, 12.20 AM IST



A temporary toilet made by farmers for their use is seen near the Yamuna in New Delhi. AP Photo)

New Delhi: The Supreme Court has resolutely attempted to improve water quality of Yamuna for the past 22 years during which governments have spent nearly Rs 5,000 crore, yet its water continues to be heavily polluted, mostly by coliform, indicating direct discharge of sewage into the river.

This was revealed by latest tests on Yamuna water by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) which submitted the results to the SC. In its detailed report, the pollution watchdog said water quality of the river at Palla, where it enters Delhi, "generally meets the prescribed standards of drinking water after conventional treatment and disinfection that is class 'C' water with occasional non-compliance in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and total coliform, which should be a maximum of 5000 most probable number (MPN) per 100 ml".

As the river meanders through the 22 km stretch through Delhi, it picks up all the pollutants. This would hinder the plans to create Yamuna water fronts on the lines of Sabarmati river in Gujarat.

The coliform level at Palla on October 14 was 2200 MPN per 100 ml, but at Nizamuddin the count was a horrific 1.6 crore MPN per 100 ml making it unfit even for bathing.

The CPCB said: "Water quality of Yamuna River measured at Nizamuddin and Kalindi Kunj indicates that the value of pH is meeting the desired criteria for propagation of wildlife and fisheries, that is class D, for all rounds of monitoring. However, dissolved oxygen level is not meeting the desired criteria during all 12 rounds of monitoring at both the locations."

"Comparison of findings of 2013-14 and 2014-15 indicate more violation of Ammonia standards observed in the year 2014-15 at both the locations," it said. However, CPCB said: "Twelve rounds of monitoring average of water quality at Agra canal on Kalindi Kunj indicates improvement in water quality with reduction in Ammonia and total coliform number."

Since 1994, when the apex court took up monitoring of steps to reduce pollution in Yamuna, Uttar Pradesh has spent Rs 2,052 crore, Delhi government and its civic bodies Rs 2,387 crore and Haryana Rs 549 crore to clean the river, taking the total to Rs 4,988 crore.



कुछ दिनों में दिल्ली में बढ़ सकती है ठंड

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका . दिल्ली में लोगों को इस बार जबरदस्त ठंड का सामना अभी तक नहीं करना पड़ा है, लेकिन मौसम विभाग की अगले कुछ दिनों में बारिश की भविष्यवाणी के बीच ठंड बढ़ने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग ने गुरुवार को कहा कि न्यूनतम तापमान 11.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा जो सामान्य से चार डिग्री अधिक था। इस दौरान अधिकतम और न्यूनतम आद्रता 100 और 62 प्रतिशत रही। शुक्रवार सुबह भी हल्का कोहरा छाए रहने का अनुमान है।

नई दिल्ली में गुरुवार को धुंध में लिपटा सूरज।

— पत्रिका — 8-1-16

पत्रिका

दो-तीन दिन में तेजी से बदलेगा मौसम, दिल्ली-एनसीआर में बारिश और कोहरे के कारण सर्दी में इजाफा होगा

10 जनवरी से कड़ाके की ठंड के लिए तैयार रहें

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

जनवरी में गर्मी के अहसास के कारण अगर गर्म कपड़े कहीं रख दिए हैं तो उन्हें दोबारा निकाल लें। दिल्ली में 10 जनवरी से ठंड बढ़ने जा रही है। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक अगले दो दिनों के भीतर मौसम में जबरदस्त बदलाव आना शुरू हो जाएगा। बारिश और कोहरे के कारण सर्दी बढ़ेगी।

विशेष का असर : मौसम विभाग के अनुसार दिसंबर में पश्चिमी विक्षोभ नहीं आने, बारिश न

होने और अलनीनो के कारण मौसम गर्म बना रहा है। लेकिन अब एक के बाद एक पश्चिमी विक्षोभ बन रहे हैं इसलिए आने वाले दिनों में बारिश, कोहरा और सर्दी तीनों के आसार हैं। अगले दो-तीन दिनों में तापमान में हुई बढ़ोतरी न सिर्फ कम होगी बल्कि वह सामान्य से थोड़ा नीचे भी जा सकता है।

दिल्ली, एनसीआर और उत्तर भारत में तापमान तीन डिग्री तक ज्यादा चल रहा है। हालांकि उत्तर राजस्थान, पश्चिमी विहार, मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में तापमान



सामान्य से सात डिग्री तक ज्यादा है। **फसलों पर पड़ सकता है प्रभाव :** मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार दो संभावनाएं हैं कि यदि आने वाले

04

डिग्री तक नीचे गिर जाएगा दिल्ली समेत पूरे उत्तर भारत का तापमान

ऊंची पहाड़ियों पर बर्फबारी होने से भी सर्द हवाएं मैदानों का छूछ करेंगी

दिनों में सर्दी नहीं पड़ी तो गर्मी जल्दी आ जाएगी। इससे गेहूं के दाने पूरा आकार लेने से पहले ही फरवरी में पकने शुरू हो जाएंगे। यदि सर्दी देर

सर्दी के महीनों में बदलाव !

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने इस बार फरवरी-मार्च में भी बारिश होने और सर्दी पड़ने की संभावना से इनकार नहीं किया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के चलते उत्तर भारत में सर्दी देर से शुरू हो रही है। पिछले साल भी कुछ हद तक ऐसा ही पैटर्न देखने को मिला था। इसी प्रकार मानसून देर से उत्तर भारत में पहुंच रहा है और देर तक सक्रिय रहता है।

तक विस्तारित हुई तो भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वैसी सूरत में अपेक्षित गर्मी नहीं मिलने के कारण गेहूं के दाने पूरा आकार नहीं ले पाएंगे।

हि-8-1-16

खनन माफिया ने यमुना में बना दिए फार्म हाउस



ग्रेटर नोएडा | मुख्य संवाददाता

माफिया याकूतपुर व चक मंगरौला गांवों के पास दो पुल बनाकर बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध खनन कर रहा है, जिससे यमुना के किनारों पर 10-10 हजार वर्ग मीटर बड़े गड्ढे बन गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं यमुना की जल धारा को रोककर द्वीप बना दिया है, जिस पर फार्म हाउस हैं। गौतमबुद्ध नगर जिला प्रशासन ने एक बार फिर कार्रवाई का आदेश दिया है।

एडीएम (प्रशासन) चंद्रशेखर ने बताया कि नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में मुकदमा चल रहा है। एनजीटी ने हरियाणा

व यूपी के यमुना खादर क्षेत्र में खनन पर पाबंदी लगा रखी है। गौतमबुद्ध नगर की सीमा में यमुना नदी का गूगल अर्थ से सर्वे किया गया। पता लगा कि याकूतपुर और चक मंगरौला गांवों के पास नदी पर दो पुल हैं। ग्रेनो की ओर थोड़ा आगे चलने पर नदी के किनारे बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे हैं, जिनमें पानी भरा है। डीएम, एनजीटी और शासन को रिपोर्ट भेजी गई है।

झोपड़ियां बना हो रही खेती : माफिया ने मंगरौली-छपरौली गांव के पास नदी का बहाव रोक दिया है। बरसात के दिनों में जब यमुना में बाढ़ आएगी तो यहां बड़ी मात्रा में रेत एकत्र हो जाएगा, जिसका माफिया फिर खनन करेगा।

नदी से ज्यादा बड़े हैं खनन के गड्ढे : खनन माफिया लाखों घन मीटर बालू यमुना खादर से खोदा है। इनकी करतूत का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि गड्ढों का आकार खेतों और यमुना से भी बड़ा है।

41/1001-8-1-18

भूजल में बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण पर एनजीटी विचार करेगा

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के भूजल में लगातार बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण के मुद्दे पर राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) सुनवाई करेगा। एनजीटी से कहा गया है कि भूजल के प्रदूषित पानी की वजह से कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को बीमारियां हो रही हैं और अब तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ के समक्ष हरियाणा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पूर्व वैज्ञानिक डॉ. सीवी सिंह की ओर से पेश हुए वकील गौरव बंसल ने कहा कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 ऐसे बांध हैं। जहां पानी रुकने की वजह से उन क्षेत्रों का भूजल स्तर ऊपर तो आया है, लेकिन पानी बुरी तरह प्रदूषित हो गया है।

इस पानी में बड़ी मात्रा में मैटल, सीसा, पारा और मैग्नीशियम समेत अन्य तत्व निर्धारित मात्रा से ज्यादा पाए गए हैं। बंसल ने कहा कि यह पानी पीने

याचिका - 8-1-16

- प्रदूषण बोर्ड के पूर्व वैज्ञानिक सीवी सिंह ने दायर की याचिका
- एनजीटी भूजल प्रदूषण पर दायर याचिका पर 12 को सुनवाई

से लोगों को, खासतौर पर बच्चों को हड्डी और त्वचा से संबंधित रोग हो रहे हैं जिनका इलाज पानी का प्रदूषण दूर किए बिना संभव नहीं है।

उधर, एनजीटी ने गुरुवार को सभी राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है कि वह नदियों के किनारे गैरकानूनी रेत खनन पर रोक लगाएं। एनजीटी ने कहा कि राज्य सरकारें पर्यावरणीय अनुमति के बगैर किसी को भी इस गतिविधि की इजाजत नहीं दें।

जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने महाराष्ट्र के आवास आयुक्त को अधिकरण के सामने राज्य की ओर से कोई अधिकारी पेश नहीं होने पर जमानती वारंट जारी किया है।

कुछ इलाकों में आज हो सकती है बारिश

नव-8-1-16



स्वच्छ नवभारत

पल्यूशन के खिलाफ नवभारत टाइम्स की मुहिम

■ **स, नई दिल्ली :** दिल्ली में मौसम का मिजाज सामान्य ही रहने वाला है। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक अगले दो से तीन दिनों में सुबह के वक्त हल्का कोहरा छा सकता है। मैक्सिमम और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल के आसपास रह सकते हैं। मौसम विभाग ने शुक्रवार को कुछ इलाकों में हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना जताई है। मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 24 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 10 डिग्री रहने की संभावना है।

गुरुवार को मौसम सामान्य रहा। सफदरजंग स्टेशन में सुबह 5:30 बजे विजिबिलिटी 400 मीटर दर्ज हुई। इसके बाद सुबह 8:30 बजे विजिबिलिटी 300 मीटर दर्ज हुई। मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से पांच डिग्री ज्यादा के साथ 24.7 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। वहीं मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 11.5 डिग्री रहा जो नॉर्मल से चार डिग्री ज्यादा रहा।

स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक ने बताया कि इस सीजन में वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस से ज्यादा बर्फबारी नहीं हुई है। हर बार जनवरी महीने में वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस एक्टिवेट होता है जिसके चलते ठंड और बर्फबारी होती है। लेकिन इस बार ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इससे दिल्ली का तापमान सामान्य से ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। हालांकि वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि अगले तीन-चार दिनों में मौसम का मिजाज बदल सकता है।

दिल्ली और शहरों का एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स



गुरुवार रात 9 बजे तक

पार्टिकुलेट मैटर 2.5 और 10 हवा में मौजूद प्रदूषित कणों का पैमाना है।

दिल्ली

द्वारका	385
आनंद विहार	493
मंदिर मार्ग	456
आरके पुरम	475
शादीपुर	172

अन्य शहर

फरीदाबाद	447
आगरा	417
लखनऊ	356

■ खतरनाक ■ मॉडरेट ■ अच्छा
नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स