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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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

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For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 14.07.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.) ✓

Indian Express

Tribune

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Soon, treated sewage water in Delhi taps

Paras.Singh@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Would you want to drink water that was once flushed down the toilet? Repugnant as it may seem, it's an idea whose time has come.

Driven by water shortages, disputes with Haryana and the prospect of rejuvenating the Yamuna, Delhi government has decided that it will use treated sewage water to augment the city's water supply on a large scale.

While inspecting work at Asia's largest sewage treatment plant at Coronation Park in north Delhi on Tuesday, CM Arvind Kejriwal announced that the city will follow the "Singapore new water policy" by using waste water to augment 15-20% of its water supply within two years.

'NEW WATER' PLAN

- Treated waste water to be pumped back into Yamuna at Palla from Coronation Park
- Water will flow 11km downstream to Wazirabad, be treated again and supplied to consumers

900MGD	DJB's water supply
70MGD	Treated waste water by June '19
150MGD	Treated waste water by June '20

"DJB has an installed water capacity of 900mgd (million gallons/day) and we will start using 70mgd water from Coronation Park treatment plant by June next year as a start," Kejriwal said.

► Continued on P 2

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How Delhi govt plans to use waste water to augment supply by nearly 20% in two years

► Continued from P1

Treated sewage water will be pumped upstream to Palla near the Delhi-Haryana border, where it will mix with river water channel, travel 11km downstream undergoing natural purification. "Water will be drawn back at Wazirabad and treated again for re-use as 'new water'. In the second phase, 40mgd water will be diverted from Rithala by December 2019 and another 40mgd by June 2020. It will be an overall improvement of 150mgd," he added.

Besides this 150mgd water, consultants have already been hired to make plans for utilising 605mgd coming from 36 sewage treatment plants. DJB estimates that it can produce at least 200mgd of additional water which can be put back into Yamuna. Plans are afoot to improve the water supply by 50% in five years, the CM said. Two new water treatment plants at Dwarka (50mgd) and Chandrawal (140mgd) have been approved to accommodate this "new water" by February 2020.

In 2015, DJB had started a "Toilet to Tap" project in Keshopur. "It could not succeed due to a 'cultural problem' in using sewage water," Kejriwal said. DJB expects that by putting the treated water in the river, where it'll be purified naturally, will help overcome this inhibition.

The CM also announced a plan to rejuvenate 200 lakes. "Borewells will be set up along the periphery of these lakes to exploit the increase in groundwater levels. Landscaping around the water bodies is also planned. The water will percolate to the ground and improve the groundwater levels in the vicinity," he said.

Groundwater quality testing will be carried out at places where the water table is very high and sets of borewells will be installed with the coop-

HOW DJB PLANS TO TIDE OVER CRISIS: 200 LAKES TO BE REVIVED, UP CANAL CONCRETISED

While Delhi's water supply capacity stands at 900 million gallons per day, the demand is 1,110MGD and the gap is steadily rising

► Board chairman Arvind Kejriwal announced a host of measures on Tuesday

1 70MGD of treated sewage water to be pumped upstream from Coronation Park to Palla at Delhi-Haryana border

► This will mix with the river water channel, travel 11km downstream and undergo natural purification

► The water will be drawn back at Wazirabad treatment plant, treated and supplied to the city

DEADLINES

70MGD

from Coronation Park
June 2019

40MGD

from Rithala plant: Dec 2019

40MGD

from Rithala 2: June 2020

HISTORY

DJB had started its 'Toilet to Tap' project in Keshopur in 2015. It could not succeed due to "cultural problem" in using sewage water. DJB says mixing with river water and natural purification will help overcome this inhibition



2 Two new water treatment plants to be set up to accommodate this additional water

50MGD
at Dwarka

150MGD
at Chandrawal

Deadline Feb 2020



1 200 lakes to be revived and borewells set up along the periphery of these waterbodies to exploit groundwater; 600 lakes identified for phase 2

2 The canal carrying water from Ganga to Delhi to be concretised. This is expected to add 150MGD of additional water. Up govt has agreed to a 5-year deadline

3 70 Ranney wells and tubewells to be installed in Palla along the riverbed to extract 10MGD additional water; Deadline: 6 months

5 Groundwater testing being conducted at places with high water table. Borewells to be installed along with RWAs to extract water; mini-treatment plants to be set up to compensate for the loss

6 Plan afoot to enforce installation of rainwater harvesting plants in all government institutes, schools and offices before next monsoon

7 Conserving Yamuna water during rainy season; consultant hired

eration of RWAs to extract water at positive locations. Mini-treatment plants would be set up to compensate the loss," DJB vice-chairman Dinesh Mohaniya said.

Delhi government has announced that the Gangnahar canal carrying Ganga water from UP will be concretised to save seepage of water. "UP government has agreed to supply the additional water saved by the concretising the canal to Delhi. We estimate around 150mgd will be added by this measure but UP government has asked us to appoint a consultant for better estimates," Kejriwal said.

What is Singapore 'new water' model?

Singapore, a city state, with an area of 710sq km and 5.6 million population, has become a world leader in harnessing new technologies to deal with scant water resources. It relies on Malaysia for water consumption, but the agreement will end after 50 years. Anticipating a crunch, Singapore water reclamation study was initiated in 1998. Currently, it has five operational NEWater plants that cater to major water demand by treating waste water into a high-grade drinkable one via three-stage process — micro filtration, RO and UV. An MoU was signed between Singapore and Delhi in 2012 for studying feasibility of the project in the capital. **TNN**

Jyoti Sharma, a water expert from an NGO, Force, felt that DJB would face many problems when they actually start implementing the project. "Carrying water against the slope would be an expensive affair. If norms regarding the output water are followed and they are able to implement it, hats off to them," she said.

Meanwhile, Delhi BJP and Congress slammed the AAP government for "making false promises". While DPCC president Ajay Maken said it would take at least five years to improve the water situation in Delhi, Delhi BJP chief Manoj Tiwari said people felt let down by the CM.

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Monsoon deficit 9% as north and east India miss July rains

Lack Of Activity In Bay Of Bengal, Revival On Cards After 13th

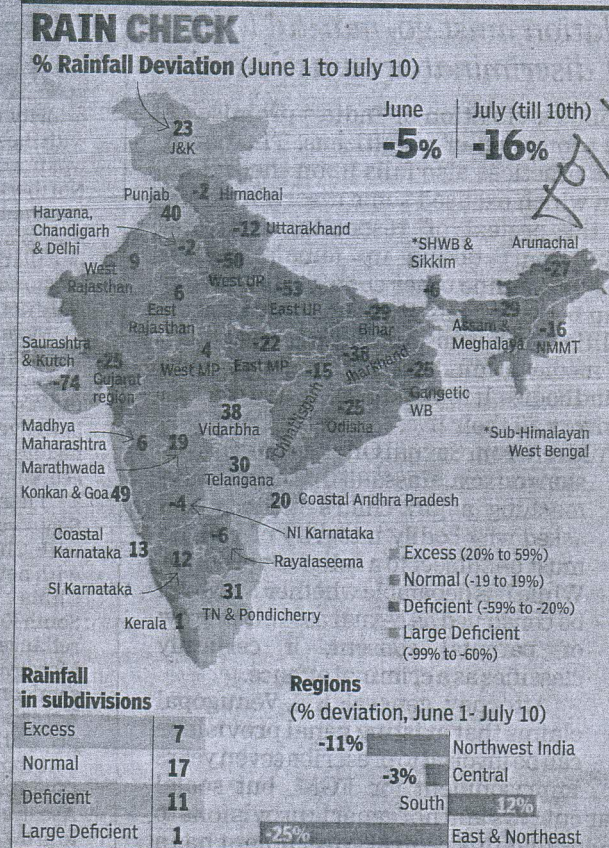
Amit.Bhattacharya
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New Delhi: While heavy rains in Mumbai have been hogging the headlines, the monsoon over the country has so far remained weak. The nationwide rainfall deficit in the season stands at 9%, with the monsoon 16% below normal in the first 10 days of July — a shortfall that has led to sluggish pace of kharif sowing.

UP and Gujarat have received just about half the normal rainfall so far, while deficits have opened up in east and northeast India. The south and many parts of central India though have been receiving bountiful rains. But with the monsoon season in a crucial phase agriculturally — the maximum kharif crop sowing takes places in July — a third of the 36 meteorological subdivisions in the country show deficient rainfall.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) officials attribute the lower-than-expected monsoon so far to a lack of activity in the Bay of Bengal.

“The overall circulation patterns are fine. What the monsoon needs is a push from Bay of Bengal. Only one low-pressure system has formed over the bay since June. Normally, we have four in July,” said D Sivananda Pai, IMD’s



the month. “Rain activity in northwest India is likely to pick up from Wednesday although east and the northeast may have to wait a few more days,” Pai said.

As per government figures released last Friday, summer (kharif) crops sowing so far has been 14% below the corresponding period last year and around 10% below normal. The sowing of paddy, the major kharif crop that requires more water, is 15% below the corresponding period last year and 21% less than normal.

While the monsoon’s onset over Kerala took place this year a few days ahead of the normal date, rainfall in June was 5% below normal. The month ended on a good note with an active phase pushing the monsoon to cover the entire country around 15 days ahead of the normal date.

However, the monsoon has remained concentrated mainly in central and south India. Northwest, which had a rain surplus of around 15% in June-end, currently shows a deficit of 11%. The deficit in east and northeast India is higher at 25% of normal.

Rainfall in central India is pretty much in the normal range, showing a nominal shortfall of 3%. South India has so far received the best rainfall with a surplus of 12%.

lead monsoon forecaster.

The “push” could be around the corner. A low-pressure system is expected to form in the north Bay of Bengal on July 13. It’s likely to intensify and move

inland. “Usually, more such systems follow once a low-pressure is formed,” Pai said.

IMD has forecast a good monsoon in July, with rains at 1% above normal during

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Rains paralyse Mumbaikars life



Traffic stands at a standstill on a flooded road in Mumbai on Tuesday.

AFP

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
MUMBAI, 10 JULY

Local trains, considered the life-line of Mumbai, today moved at the snail's pace due to water-logging of the tracks, resulting in harrowing times for lakhs of office-goers and other commuters.

A distance, usually covered in about an hour, took several hours, even up to five hours in some cases, as the rail tracks as well as roads were submerged. This was the scene of the metropolis as it continued to be lashed by heavy rains for the fourth straight day.

This has now become an annual affair during the monsoons and while the citizens may grin, they seem to have become almost immune to these hardships. "We have now become used to this," said Ranvijay Singh Yadav while travelling from Navi Mumbai to Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CSMT) by a local

train. On normal days, the daily commuter's 39-km journey would take him about an hour. Devendra Masurkar, a daily commuter whose travel from Thane to CSMT by a local train normally takes him 40 minutes, today reached his destination after three and a half hours.

He said many office-goers, who got a train after waiting for for hours, returned home from midway as the locomotive was moving at a very slow pace and they felt they would be reaching their offices only in the afternoon.

"Some of them ate their lunch inside the train and returned home," said Masurkar who did not give up, even though he reached office late.

"We face such a situation every year but nobody seems to care," he added.

On the water-logged roads, people could be seen wading through knee-deep water while the vehicles were submerged.

In Wadala area, some children, unmindful of the misery around, could be seen happily playing on flooded streets.

Suburban services were suspended on one section of the local network and several long-distance and inter-city express trains were delayed or cancelled, officials said.

Tracks submerge under water every monsoon, paralysing the local train services in Mumbai, but the Railways has not taken any concrete steps to prevent it, the Bombay High Court said today. The remarks came on a day when torrential rains hit the suburban train services.

The rains also affected Mumbai's famous tiffin carriers Dabbawalas, who are known for their on-time delivery service. They suspended their services today. A Defence spokesperson said, "Our (Navy) rescue, diving and air teams are on standby. No assistance has been sought so far."

Heavy rains in Yavatmal dist, floods claim 4 lives

YAVATMAL, 10 JULY

Four persons were washed away since Sunday as heavy rains are lashing the district, authorities said today.

The district has recorded an average 299 mm of rainfall in the current season, while 40.33 mm of rainfall was recorded since yesterday, Met department officials said.

Vikas Anil Aglave (19), Vinod Laxman Vilal (35) at Banshi in Pusad tehsil, Sunil Subhash Bhoyar (27) at Pettur in Wani tehsil and Anil Moreswar Pawar (26) at Kondi in Kelapur tehsil were washed away in flooded nullahs. Their bodies have been fished out, district officials said.

Passengers of two trains stuck in water: Around 2,000 passengers of two Mumbai-bound long distance trains that got stuck between Nallasopara and Vasai stations of Western Railway due to water-logging of tracks had a harrowing time before they were rescued in a joint operation by the NDRF and police. PT

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COMBATING LOW GROUNDWATER

Govt wants to revive 200 water bodies

HT Correspondent

hitreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Delhi government on Tuesday announced it would revive around 200 water bodies and inject water from treatment plants into underground aquifers to recharge groundwater.

Less than a month ago, the NITI Aayog had warned that Delhi could run out of groundwater by 2020, triggering a major crisis.

Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, who doubles up as the chairman of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) said the water utility has taken up a series of projects, which would help to increase the production of drinking water in Delhi by around 20% in the next two years and around 50% in the next five years.

"There are 1000-1200 water bodies across Delhi but only around 600 could be revived. We will take up 200 water bodies that would be revived in the first phase. This would help to increase the groundwater level," said Kejriwal.

Kejriwal also said that work is going on to reuse waste water from STPs in the lines of NEWwa-



■ The government has appointed a consultant for the project.

HT FILE

ter programme of Singapore. Hindustan Times had earlier reported that the water from sewage treatment plants will be released into the Yamuna. Downstream, the water would be lifted and sent to a water treatment plant for further treatment. This treated water will be supplied to Delhiites.

Once the water level increases,

bore wells would be dug along the banks of the revived water bodies to supply water to nearby areas. The water bodies would be beautified to increase aesthetic value.

"Ponds and lakes act as natural sinks from which accumulated rainwater gradually percolates into the underground aquifers. But many of these water bodies and their catchment areas

Increasing the city's water production

THE SHORTAGE



THE PLAN

20% increase in production in two years

50% increase in production in five years

UPCOMING PROJECTS

- 150 MGD from sewage treatment plants (STP) at Rithala and Burari to be treated in water treatment plant (WTP) at Wazirabad in the lines of NEWwater programme in Singapore
- 150 MGD from Uttar Pradesh
- New WTPs at Dwarka and Chandrawal
- Plan to reuse at least 200 MGD water from 36 STPs

would be set up with the help of RWAs for this purpose," he said.

The government has hired a consultant for this also and a pilot project would be taken up in some localities. If successful, it would be replicated across Delhi to increase the water table.

There are around 36 STPs in Delhi treating around 600 million gallons of water per day (MGD). The government plans to utilise at least 200 MGD from these STPs.

"Injecting fresh water back into the ground through wells has already been done by CGWB. It is usually done in coastal areas where saline water ingresses into the water table. Fresh water is injected through 'injection wells' to push down the saline water level," said a former official of the Central Ground Water Board.

Experts such as Shashank Shekhar, an assistant professor of Geology in Delhi University, however, warned such a measure could backfire if the STP malfunctions. "If the STP malfunctions, we would be injecting contaminated water into the ground. It would be next to impossible to treat that groundwater as it would incur huge costs and infrastructure," said Shekhar.

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YOGINDER K ALAGH

SOWING SLOGANS

MSP is important, but real issues are markets, first-stage processing and supply chains

WE SEEM TO be in an anything-goes frame. In these columns, I had argued that the MET department's forecast of a "normal" monsoon was with the rider of expected problems in the Deccan Plateau. Unfortunately, I turned out to be right.

By June 27, the country had a more than 10 per cent deficiency and the monsoon had barely reached central India. By July 3, the deficiency was seven per cent and the MET department is saying with some satisfaction that the kharif rainfall is normal as they had predicted. Senior officials and some of the financial press, not to ignore politicians, are predicting a normal kharif harvest.

But a meteorological "normal" need not be an agricultural "normal". Delayed rains in dry and rainfed areas can mean delayed sowing. Sometimes, a less preferred crop has to be sown. We are happy at the farmer sowing oilseed or pulses but he wants to sow paddy. Until the first week of July, and well past the sowing season, Gujarat and Saurashtra, UP, central Bihar, Odisha and the entire Northeast were deficient in rainfall. This is not to be scoffed at. Remedial steps must be taken.

Niti Aayog officials have correctly pointed out that the MSP is 50 per cent higher than paid out costs in most crops. Others say that was not the recommendation of the National Commission on

In any case, the MSPs effectively matter for and cover only a few crops, and that too in a few regions. Also, there is only token procurement in pulses and oilseeds because the prices the farmer has sown for are much higher.

Farmers. This is turning into a "tu tu mein mein" match. Rajiv Kumar and Ramesh Chand, both economists of impeccable integrity and competence, have argued correctly that in economic theory, rentals on land and return to capital are not always compensated in short-run pricing decisions. But our government does not follow Ricardian principles in its economic policies.

In calculations of controlled item prices or for public sector purchases, or for that matter, for setting tariff rates for domestic protection, land rentals and return to capital is included in cost. It's the CA who is calling the shots and not economic theory. So, what's good for the goose should be good for the gander.

I had in one of my books worked out a long-run tariff example and in that had not costed scarcity rentals and abnormal interest rates. But sadly, that example is only used for teaching. So M S Swaminathan is on firm ground in saying that the 50 per cent recommended is on C2 costs and not A2 plus family labour costs. The former includes imputed rental and capital costs. Incidentally, it is wrong to say that transport and sales costs are excluded, as some farm leaders are saying. A committee I chaired a number of years ago had recommended that the time the farmer spends on taking the crop to the mandi and the

transport cost should be included in C2 costs. My impression is that has been done.

In any case, the MSPs effectively matter for and cover only a few crops, and that too in a few regions. Also, there is only token procurement in pulses and oilseeds because the prices the farmer has sown for are much higher. The farmer knows when he plants a dal that he will not get the then prevailing price of over Rs 200 a quintal and will settle for Rs 150. The MSP of Rs 50 or Rs 60 is not important and in any case he is worried about highly subsidised imports from the US, Canada or Australia. The government hardly ever imposes a high enough tariff because of the needs of the consumer.

NAFED does some procurement, but it is usually short of funds. In reality, therefore, the MSP is a peg to base slogans on. The real issue of markets, first-stage processing and supply chains lies elsewhere. Getting Walmart to buy farmers' produce and give them space in its warehouses is important to give the farmer another supply chain. But we are told its case is slowed down because of the trader lobby. In pulses, vegetables, fruit and milk, demand is rising fast and where we get food and agri inflation, the infrastructure has yet to be built.

The writer is an economist and a former Union minister

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Mumbai sinking, Delhi stinking, where's govt: SC

Slaps penalty on Punjab, HP, J&K for not forming waste mgmt policy

NEW DELHI, JULY 10

Delhi is getting buried under mounds of garbage and Mumbai is sinking under water, but the government is doing nothing, an anguished Supreme Court said today. It slapped fines on 10 states and two UTs for not filing affidavits on their policies for solid waste management strategy.

Expressing its helplessness over the situation, the top court lamented that when the courts intervene, the judges are attacked for judicial activism, and said what can be done when government of the day does not do anything or acts in an irresponsible manner. A Bench of Justices MB Lokur and Deepak Gupta referred to the recent SC order on the powers of the Delhi government and the L-G and asked them to inform it by tomorrow who was responsible for clearing of the three "mountains of garbage" (landfill sites) at Okhla, Bhalswa and Ghazipur in Delhi.

The Bench was annoyed after it was informed that around 13 states and several UTs have not yet formulated their policy for solid waste management strategy. The top court slapped a fine of Rs 1 lakh each on Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala,

Karnataka, Meghalaya, Punjab, Lakshadweep and Puducherry for not filing the affidavit despite earlier directions.

The Bench also slapped a fine of Rs 2 lakh each on "remaining defaulting states/UTs" whose lawyers were also not present in the court room during the hearing, without naming these states. "One final opportunity is given to these states/UTs... failing which we may have to call the Chief Secretary of the states/UTs concerned," it said, posting the matter for further hearing on August 7.

"Every second day, we are attacked for judicial activism. Every now and then there is a statement that courts are resorting to judicial activism or encroaching upon the powers of the executive or the legislature. What should we do when nobody is working," it said.

It observed that due to the loads of garbage in Delhi, people were getting infected by dengue, malaria and chikungunya. In 2015, the SC had on its own taken cognisance of death of a seven-year-old boy due to dengue. He was allegedly denied treatment by five private hospitals and his distraught parents subsequently committed suicide. — PTI



NAVY ON STANDBY IN MUMBAI

- The Navy has been asked to remain on standby as heavy rains continued to lash Mumbai and suburbs for the fourth day on Tuesday
- Thane and Palghar districts outside Mumbai received heavy rains, leaving low-lying areas flooded, people marooned atop buildings
- Despite flooding, train services plied within city limits, but those from outskirts were off
- With many arterial roads under waist-deep water, city's dabbawallas called off supplies



RUMOURS AUGMENT RAIN MISERY

- Rumours on social media of a cyclone hitting Mumbai, meanwhile, caused panic among office-goers preparing to leave for home
- Messages going viral said the Bandra-Worli Sea Link was shut due to the impending cyclone; weather dept rubbished it as false

AI PLANE OVERSHOTS RUNWAY

- An aviation disaster was averted at Mumbai airport after an Air India aircraft overshot the runway while landing on Tuesday afternoon
- Vijayawada-Mumbai flight IX213 stopped just 10 ft beyond the end of paved stopway; no damage or injuries were reported

AFLOAT: People take cover under umbrellas at a waterlogged Mumbai street on Tuesday. PTI

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जलवायु संकट का एक पहलू है आबादी

बढ़ती आबादी के लिए संसाधन जुटाने की कोशिश में ही हम प्रकृति का ज्यादा से ज्यादा दोहन कर रहे हैं। विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस पर विशेष-

कहा जाता है कि मानव आबादी वर्ष 1350 में ब्लैक डेथ (प्लेग) के बाद लगातार बढ़ी है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि 1350 के बाद शुरू हुई और उसका कारण था बेहतर स्वास्थ्य व अधिक खाद्य उत्पादन। इसकी वृद्धि दर वर्ष 1980 के बाद घटी, पर पूर्णक संख्या फिर भी बढ़ी ही है। एक हालिया शोध ने बताया है कि 5 जुलाई, 2018 को 763.4 करोड़ लोग धरती पर हैं। यह भी माना जाता है कि पृथ्वी पर चार अरब लोग बेहतर जीवन जी सकते

हैं और यह धरती 16 अरब से ज्यादा आबादी का भार नहीं ढो सकती, यानी यह उसकी अंतिम सीमा है। यह भी माना जा रहा है कि वर्ष 2040-50 तक विश्व जनसंख्या आठ से 10.5 अरब तक पहुंच जाएगी, क्योंकि प्रतिवर्ष 7.4 करोड़ लोग धरती पर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। दुनिया में सात देश ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास वर्ष 2050 तक आधी आबादी का कारवां होगा।

हमारी धरती पर कितनी आबादी होनी चाहिए, यह चर्चा बहुत पुरानी है। प्राचीन लेखक तेतुल्लियन ने दूसरी सदी में कहा था कि आबादी पृथ्वी की क्षमताओं के अनुसार ही होनी चाहिए। यह भी बड़ी अजीब सी बात है कि 750 साल पहले मतलब औद्योगिक क्रांति से भी पहले दुनिया की संख्या बहुत धीमी गति से बढ़ती थी, परंतु 19वीं सदी में आते-आते यह संख्या अरबों में पहुंच गई। 18वीं सदी की इसी क्रांति के बाद जनसंख्या वृद्धि भी हुई और साथ में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन भी हुआ। उस सदी के अंत में जहां जनसंख्या एक अरब थी, वह 20वीं सदी में आते-आते छह अरब हो गई और 20वीं सदी के अंत तक छह अरब पर पहुंच गई। वैसे थॉमस मॉलथस जैसे विद्वान ने भी कभी यह भविष्यवाणी की थी कि मानव जाति संसाधनों की तुलना में कई गुना बढ़ जाएगी।

यह पृथ्वी कितनी आबादी का भार ढो सकती है, यह बहस भले ही सदियों से चल रही हो, लेकिन 1994 से इसके विश्लेषण भी शुरू हो गए। तब इंटर एकेडेमिक पैनल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि इसके कारण पर्यावरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रदूषण जैसे मुद्दे खड़े

अनिल पी जोशी
पर्यावरणविद



होंगे। यूनाइटेड नेशन पॉपुलेशन असेसमेंट की वर्ष 2004 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2050 तक जनसंख्या स्थिर हो जाएगी। लेकिन 2014 में साइंस मैगजीन ने इसका खंडन करते हुए बताया कि जनसंख्या वृद्धि अगली सदी तक चलेगी। वर्ष 2017 में ही 50 नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेताओं ने सामूहिक रूप से एक पेटिशन में कहा कि निरंतर बढ़ती मानव जनसंख्या और पर्यावरणीय क्षति दुनिया के दो बड़े खतरे बन चुके हैं। और इसी वर्ष 184 देशों के 15,364 वैज्ञानिकों ने माना कि बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या ही बिगड़ती सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिकीय का कारण है।

लेकिन आबादी कभी बहस का बड़ा मुद्दा नहीं बन पाती, क्योंकि इससे कई चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं। जनसंख्या के आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक पहलू जब भी चर्चा में आते हैं, तो कई तरह के विवादों में अटक जाते हैं। हम जनसंख्या पर चर्चा से कतई नहीं कतरा सकते, क्योंकि स्थिति लगातार विस्फोटक होती जा रही है। खासतौर से जब दुनिया के हर तीसरे व्यक्ति को भरोपेट भोजन नहीं हासिल होता। लगभग आधी आबादी के सिर पर अपनी छत नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मात्र 30-40 प्रतिशत लोगों तक ही पहुंचती हैं। इसी के चलते गांवों से शहरों की ओर पलायन बढ़ रहा है।

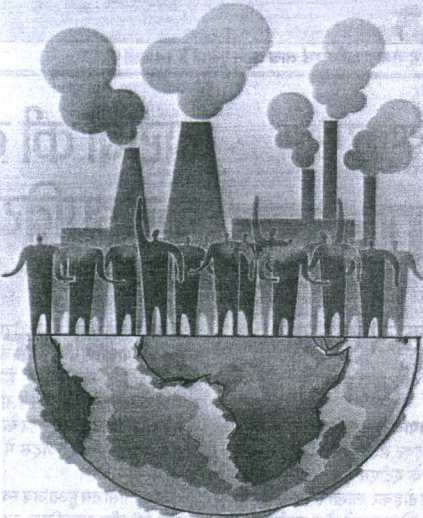
इसे यूं भी समझा जा सकता है कि अगर एक हेक्टेयर खेती 22 टन धान पैदा कर सकती है और उससे 1,000 लोगों का ही पेट भर सकता है, तो आगे सहज अनुमान

लगाया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही हमें बाकी प्राणियों के बारे में भी सोचना होगा। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 1.4 लाख प्रजातियां धरती से विलुप्त होने के मुहाने पर हैं। इनमें से 801 वन्य-जीव भी शामिल हैं। वर्ल्डवाइड फंड फॉर नेचर की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार- आबादी अगर इसी रफ्तार से बढ़ती रही, तो हमें डेढ़ गुना बड़ी पृथ्वी की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। दूसरी तरफ, बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण साफ पेयजल की उपलब्धता पर सीधा असर पड़ा है। बढ़ती वायु प्रदूषण, जल प्रदूषण, मिट्टी व ध्वनि प्रदूषण सीधा बढ़ती जनसंख्या से जुड़े हैं।

वर्ष 1970 से लेकर 2015 के बीच में ऊर्जा के उपभोग में कई गुना बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मतलब 1970 में अगर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को शून्य मान लें, तो 2010 में यह 150 गुना बढ़ी और 2025 तक यह 250 गुना हो जाएगी और इसके लिए हद से ज्यादा प्रकृति का शोषण होगा। हम जानते हैं कि दुनिया में बाल व शिशु मृत्यु-दर बढ़ती गरीबी के कारण है। भुखमरी, कुपोषण व नई-नई बीमारियों को सीधे-सीधे बढ़ती जनसंख्या से जोड़ा जा सकता है। दिक्कत यह है कि दुनिया में कुपोषित और अल्पपोषित लोगों की संख्या भी लगातार बढ़ रही है। हालात यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि ब्रिटेन जैसे सक्षम देश को अपनी आबादी के लिए खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात करना पड़ता है। लेकिन हर देश के लोग इतने खुशकिस्मत नहीं हैं। जिन देशों की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वे बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न आयात कर सकें, वहां के लोग कुपोषण और अल्पपोषण के शिकार हैं।

अगर जनसंख्या की यही गति रही, तो यह तय है कि अन्न से लेकर पानी और प्राणवायु तक, सब पं-बड़ा संकट आएगा। आज भी इन सभी संसाधनों पर पड़ने वाला दबाव साफ-साफ देखा जा सकता है। यह सब पिछले दो दशकों में कहीं ज्यादा गहरा हुआ है, तो यह सहज कल्पना की जा सकती है कि अगले 1-तीन दशकों में परिस्थितियां कहां पहुंच जाएंगी? हमें बढ़ती जनसंख्या, पृथ्वी की क्षमता और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों पर बड़ी और निर्णायक चर्चा अब करनी ही होगी वरना यह दुनिया पहले संसाधनों के संकट और फिर उन्मूलन लिए युद्ध की ओर बढ़ेगी।

(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 11.07.2018 in the

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

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

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

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

जयपुर डेयरी ने जेडीए को जताई जरूरत, परिशोधित जल रोज बहता नालों में नहीं सूखेगी जलधारा, रोज आएगा 5 लाख लीटर पानी

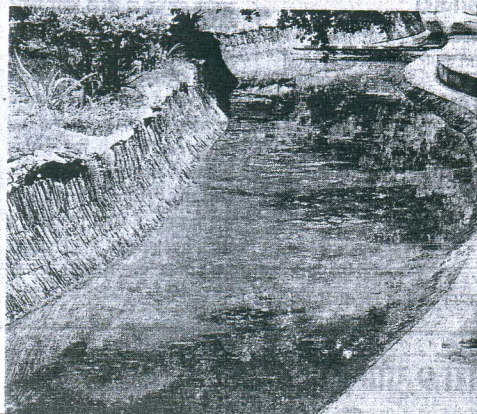
महावीर उद्यान व
पिकॉक गार्डन के लिए
भी प्लानिंग, अभी 21
करोड़ लीटर परिशोधित
पानी नालों में बहा रहे

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर: जेएलएन मार्ग स्थित प्रमुख पर्यटक स्थल जलधारा की अब परिशोधित (ट्रीटेड) पानी से भरा जाएगा। फिलहाल ये सूखी पड़ी है। जयपुर डेयरी ने हर दिन 5 लाख लीटर परिशोधित पानी उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव जेडीए को सौंपा

है। इसके लिए जयपुर डेयरी प्लांट से जलधारा तक पाइप लाइन बिछानी होगी।

जेडीए ने इसकी फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट के लिए अधिशासी अभियंता व उद्यानविद को जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी है। ऐसा हुआ तो गंदे व सीवर लाइन के परिशोधित पानी का बेहतर उपयोग हो सकेगा। पहली बार है जब किसी दूसरे संस्थान ने आगे बढ़कर पानी के उपयोग की जरूरत जताई है। परिशोधित पानी से ही महावीर उद्यान व पिकॉक गार्डन में सिंचाई करने पर भी मंथन चल रहा है। अभी दोनों जगह सिंचाई के लिए हर दिन करीब 1 लाख लीटर भूजल का उपयोग करना पड़ रहा है।



ये हैं शहर में एसटीपी
के पानी का गणित

1000 से ज्यादा उद्यान शहर में

3 को छोड़ सभी जगह भूजल से
सिंचाई

8 सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट
(एसटीपी) संचालित शहर में

21.5 करोड़ लीटर गंदा पानी
रोज हो रहा परिशोधित

60 लाख लीटर परिशोधित पानी
का ही उपयोग

21 करोड़ लीटर परिशोधित पानी
नालों में बहा रहे

काम हो तो पेयजल बचे

प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन करीब 135 लीटर पानी का उपभोग करता है। इसमें खाने-पीने, नहाने में 70 लीटर पानी का उपभोग मानते हैं। सिंगपुर व अन्य देशों की तर्ज पर ऐसे परिशोधित पानी को घरों तक पहुंचा दिया जाए तो बाकी 70-75 लीटर पेयजल बचाया जा सकता है।

डेयरी ने रोज 5 लाख लीटर परिशोधित पानी देने का प्रस्ताव दिया है। इसका उपयोग जलधारा, महावीर उद्यान में हो सकता है। इसकी फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट बनाई जा रही है।

राजेन्द्रप्रसाद गुप्ता, वनसंरक्षक, जेडीए

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

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
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पहाड़ों से शहरों तक फैले चिपको संदेश



भारत डोगरा

पिछले दिनों राजधानी दिल्ली के लोगों ने चिपको आंदोलन की तर्ज पर एक जन अभियान चलाकर हजारों पेड़ों को कटने से बचा लिया। दक्षिण दिल्ली में कॉलोनिअलों के लिए अनेक पेड़ काटने का फैसला किया गया था, लेकिन भारी विरोध को देखते हुए दिल्ली सरकार को अपना निर्णय वापस लेना पड़ा। इस तरह राजधानी के लोगों ने देश भर के लिए एक मिसाल पेश की और साबित किया कि अगर लोग दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ इसी तरह एकजुट हों, तो पर्यावरण की रक्षा की जा सकती है। दिल्लीवासियों की कोशिशों ने चिपको आंदोलन की याद ताजा कर दी है।

लगभग 35-40 वर्ष पहले टिहरी गढ़वाल जिले के वनों में (विशेषकर हेंवलघाटी क्षेत्र) में चिपको आंदोलन की रिपोर्टिंग करने का अवसर इस लेखक को मिला था। सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा और विमला बहुगुणा के अलावा यहां कुवर प्रसून, धूमसिंह नेगी और विजय जडुधारी जैसे आंदोलनकारियों ने बहुत मेहनत की थी। अदानी के जंगल में पुलिस फोर्स पहुंचने पर भी महिलाओं ने पेड़ों से चिपकना जारी रखा। एक ओर बड़े ठेकेदार के साथ पुलिस फोर्स थी, दूसरी ओर ऐसी पर्वतीय महिलाएं, जो गांव से बहुत कम बाहर निकली थीं। पर अंत में जीत इन महिलाओं की ही हुई और नीलाम हो चुके आंदोलन के वन और अनेक अन्य वनों की कटाई रोकी गई।

समाज और सरकार

चिपको आंदोलन को लेकर गांववासियों के दृढ़ निश्चय और साहस की प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए। हालांकि यह भी सच है कि तत्कालीन सरकारों ने आंदोलन व उसकी मांगों के प्रति गहरी संवेदनशीलता दिखाई। कई स्थानीय वन अधिकारी उस समय चिपको आंदोलन की कड़ी आलोचना करते थे और उसका मजाक भी उड़ाते थे, जबकि कई स्थानीय नेता ठेकेदारों



Harshad Vats

दिल्ली के नौरोजी नगर में पेड़ों को बचाने सड़क पर उतरी महिलाएं

किसी भी पेड़ को काटने की नौबत आए, इससे पहले कई बार सोचना होगा कि क्या हम इसे किसी तरह बचा नहीं सकते

से मिले हुए थे। लेकिन स्वार्थों से ऊपर उठकर सरकार ने पेड़ों की कटाई रोकने का निर्णय लिया। केंद्र के स्तर पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और राज्य स्तर पर हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा इस आंदोलन के प्रति संवेदनशील माने जाते थे। (उस समय उत्तराखंड उत्तर प्रदेश का ही एक भाग था)। सरकारी स्तर पर मांग स्वीकृत होने पर चिपको आंदोलन का संदेश दूर-दूर तक फैलने लगा। हेंवलघाटी में चिपको आंदोलन के दूसरे चरण के बारे में कम लोगों को पता है। यह कुछ वर्ष बाद आरंभ हुआ जब टिहरी बांध की बिजली को दूर-दूर पहुंचाने के लिए पावर लाइन बिछानी थी। इसके लिए पर्वतों पर हजारों पेड़ काटे जाने के आदेश आ गए, जिसमें आंदोलन के पहले चरण में बचाए गए अनेक पेड़ भी शामिल थे। चिपको आंदोलन के

कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशासन ने इस बार बहुत साफ कह दिया कि अब तो पेड़ हर हालत में कटेंगे। पर चिपको कार्यकर्ताओं ने कहा कि वे आकर जमीनी स्थिति को समझें। वे आंख मूंदकर पेड़ काटने का फैसला न करें। अधिकारियों को बुलाने से पहले चिपको कार्यकर्ताओं ने बहुत मेहनत की। उन्होंने अधिकारियों की पूरी जमीनी स्थिति इस तरह से समझाई कि बड़ी संख्या में पेड़ बचा लिए गए। उस वक्त वहां ऐसे कार्यकर्ता थे जिनकी आय का कोई निश्चित साधन न होने पर भी वे दिन-रात जंगलों व दूर-दूर के गांवों में घूमकर आंदोलन की तैयारी करते थे। दूर-दूर के गांवों व जंगलों में दिन-रात मेहनत कर वे बहुत अहम जानकारी एकत्र करते थे। जब भी सरकार व अधिकारियों से उनकी बातचीत होती थी तो वे जरूरी तथ्य सामने रख देते थे। यही वजह थी कि जो अधिकारी चिपको आंदोलन का मजाक उड़ाते थे, वे ही कुछ समय बाद उनका सम्मान करने लग गए। जब सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा व उनके साथियों ने चिपको संदेश को पूरे हिमालय में फैलाने के लिए कश्मीर-कोहिमा यात्रा आरंभ की, उस समय विभिन्न सरकारों से उन्हें सम्मान व सहयोग मिला। इसके बाद तो

चिपको आंदोलन दक्षिण भारत के कर्नाटक में भी पहुंच गया और वहां अंपिको नाम से विख्यात होकर उसने अनगिनत पेड़ फिर से बचाए।

आज हिमालय में हजारों पेड़ बेरहमी से काटे जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख गांधीवादी कार्यकर्ताओं सुरेश भाई व राधा भट्ट के नेतृत्व में जांच दलों ने रिपोर्टें तैयार की हैं कि इनमें से बड़ी संख्या में पेड़ों को बचाना संभव है, पर सरकार उनकी बातों पर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भी बड़ी संख्या में पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। इस वजह से यहां भू-स्खलन व बाढ़ जैसी आपदाओं का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है। जांच रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पर्वतीय ढलानों पर जब एक बड़ा पेड़ काटा जाता है तो वहां आसपास के कई अन्य पेड़ क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। यहां व हिमाचल प्रदेश के कार्यकर्ताओं व गांववासियों ने बताया कि जितने पेड़ों की कटाई सरकारी रिकॉर्ड में दर्ज होती है, उससे कई गुना अधिक पेड़ वास्तव में कटते हैं या क्षतिग्रस्त होते हैं। दूसरी ओर शहरी विकास के नाम पर भी बहुत से पेड़ महानगरों में गिराए जा रहे हैं। अधिकारी कहते हैं कि जितने पेड़ काटे जाएंगे उससे अधिक लगाए जाएंगे। पर इस समय जब बहुत सारे हरे-भरे पेड़ों की जरूरत है, इन पेड़ों को काट कर कुछ पैसे रोप देने से क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं होगी। इन रोपे गए पौधों में से कितने बचेंगे, यह किसने देखा है। जांच होने पर प्रायः पाया गया है कि क्षतिपूर्ति के नाम पर किया गया वृक्षारोपण ठीक से नहीं किया जाता है।

विनाश का सिलसिला

वृक्षों को बचाना सदा आवश्यक था, पर जलवायु बदलाव के इस दौर में तो यह पहले से भी कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। किसी भी पेड़ को काटने की नौबत आए, इससे पहले कई बार सोचना होगा कि क्या हम इसे किसी तरह बचा नहीं सकते? आज सरकारें व अधिकारी संवेदनहीन हो चुके हैं। पर्यावरण रक्षा की बड़ी-बड़ी बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन वृक्षों का विनाश बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस सिलसिले को रोकने के लिए हिमालय से लेकर स्मार्ट सिटी तक 'चिपको' संदेश फैलाना जरूरी है।

Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबंधन निदेशालय
Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate

Tele/ Fax: 011-26106523, 26105274

e-mail : indret@doe.in, indret@waf.in

Room No. 208(S), Sewa Bhawan,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

विषय : दिनांक 11-7-2018 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संदर्भ : उपरोक्तानुसार

Handwritten signature
11/7/18
(सहायक निदेशक)

उप निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.) *Handwritten signature*

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.) 210 चन्द
11/07/2018

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साईट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

उप निदेशक (ले-ड) *Handwritten signature*
11/7/18
निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन) on leave

दिनांक 10/7/18 का निम्नांकित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

MUMBAI DISRUPTED

Heavy monsoon rain cripples megapolis and neighbouring areas, flooding streets and rail tracks

◆ **Around 400 stuck** at homes in Vasai due to waterlogging

◆ **At 170 mm rainfall in 24 hours**, the downpour is the highest of the season in a day

◆ **Holiday for schools, colleges**

◆ **Vehicles crawl** along waterlogged roads; potholes compound the problem

◆ **Visibility at Mumbai airport "not very good"** but flights operating



Page 7

दिनांक १७/७/१८ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)



A woman wades through waterlogged streets after heavy rainfall, in Mumbai on Sunday. - PTI

10/7/18
 Bhaskar Times (Delhi)
 The Times of India (Mumbai)
 The Telegraph (Kolkata)
 The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
 The Times of India (Mumbai)
 The Telegraph (Kolkata)
 The Hindu (Chennai)

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

Tulsi starts overflowing while Vihar nears brim

Richa Pinto@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: Heavy rainfall meant cheer from catchment areas of the city as Tulsi lake started overflowing early on Monday morning. It is the first lake among the seven that supply potable water to Mumbai to overflow this year.

The water quantum in all the seven lakes together stood at 5.50 lakh million litres or 38% of the city's total required supply on Monday.

Tulsi is the smallest of the seven lakes and takes care of merely 1% of the city's water requirement. The lake started overflowing at 7.30am. Tulsi is one of the two lakes that are located within city limits; the other is Vihar lake. Both the lakes are located in Sanjay Gandhi National Park. Vihar lake is around 2m away from overflowing. On Monday, Vihar lake's level was 78m while its full capacity is 80.12m.

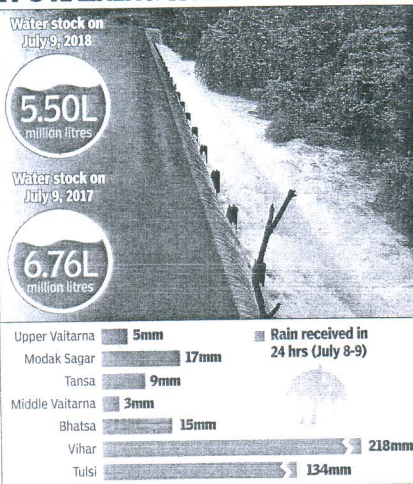
Since 2014, this is the first time that Tulsi has filled up so soon after monsoon onset. In 2017, it filled up on August 14, in 2016 on July 19, in 2015 on September 22 and in 2014 on July 28.

The remaining five lakes, which are located outside the city limits, too are filling up slowly. The largest lake, Bhatsa, which supplies city its 50% water, received 15mm rain in the 24 hours ending 6am on Monday. In the same span, the other four lakes located outside the city limits received lesser rain. For instance, Modak Sagar recorded 17mm, Tansa 9mm and Upper Vaitarna 5mm.

A senior official from the BMC's hydraulic department said, "If the rain recorded in the city would have been received in the catchment areas, all the lakes would have filled up faster," said the official.

Until 2016, the BMC supplied 3,750 million litres water to the city daily and revised it to 3,800 million litres last year, owing to a good monsoon. There were no water cuts imposed in Mumbai last year as the total water stock in the lakes were highest compared to the previous two years. By September last year, all lakes had reached the full capacity. Mumbai requires 14.47 lakh million litres water

IT'S RAINING WHERE IT MATTERS



At 354mm, Dahanu gets highest rainfall in India

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Mumbai/Pune: Maharashtra was the wettest state in the country on Monday with close to 23 locations recording over 100mm rain in the 24 hours ending 8.30am on Monday. Dahanu in Palghar district recorded the highest rainfall in the state in the 24-hour period at 354mm. Rainfall above 204.5mm falls in the extremely heavy category.

In September 2016, Dahanu had recorded 529mm rainfall. Residents were, however, spared of the monsoon fury as the onslaught took place on Sunday night and rainfall abated on Monday. Extremely heavy rainfall has been predicted in the region till Thursday.

Virar recorded 276mm rain, the second highest rainfall in the state in the 24-hour period, while Vasai saw 235mm. Almost all of Vasai-Virar went under and access to railway stations like Nalgaon, Vasai, Nala-

ads were flooded with waist-high water," said a Vasaigaon resident Manisha Ingle. Flooding was also reported on the Mumbai-Ahmedabad National Highway at Vasai-Virar.

The other locations in the state that received over 200mm rain in a day were Mhasla and Murud.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) has issued a red alert for Konkan till July 12, while the Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate has issued a forecast on possible drainage congestion in Mumbai due to heavy rain and flash floods.

"Rivers having their sources in the Western Ghats and flowing into Aral Sea may witness flash floods. Necessary precautions need to be taken in case of old bridges along highways and along Konkan Railway routes," said AK Srivastava, head of climate monitoring and analysis group at IMD.

Meanwhile, all Mumbai-Pu-

As lake city gets concretised, highway turns into a river

Freny Fernandes & Manoj Badgeri | TNN

Thane: A river of rainwater instead of an eight-lane highway snaking itself through verdant hills on one side and a creek on the other greeted motorists on Ghodbunder Road on Monday morning, after a night of incessant showers pounding the lake city.

As the downpour continued, flash floods swamped several upscale and swanky residential enclaves adjoining the Sanjay Gandhi National Park after concrete compounds, asphalt roads and paver-blocked footpaths failed to soak up the rain water. The run-off from the Yeoor hills and the absence of storm water drains only worsened the situation obstructing traffic movement and adding to the chaos. Even gated complexes like Hirandani Estate and Lodha were not spared.

Population of Thane city grew by close to 30% in the span of seven years,



Open plots which would soak up the rain water are fast vanishing in Thane

from 18 lakh in 2011 to over 24 lakh in 2017. The huge population explosion and the lack of basic infrastructure are the reasons for the flash floods, said experts. "These areas had never seen any flooding till date. The open plots, gardens, which once acted as holding

ponds and would soak up the rain water are fast vanishing. Unplanned growth, inadequate infrastructure and open plots giving way to concrete sprawls have only aggravated the situation here. The civic administration should have given it a thought before sanctions for construction of buildings were given," said Sandeep Prabhu, executive committee member (Maharashtra chapter) at the Indian Institute of Architects.

"The property tax collection was Rs 83 crore in 2007-08, which rose to Rs 134 crore in 2011-12 and this fiscal the expected collection is Rs 550 crore. This indicates the growing preferences of homebuyers for Thane and more so the Ghodbunder belt. However, if the administration fails to address the basic needs it will not be long before these areas turn into highly vulnerable flood spots. It should serve as an example of how nature can wreak havoc if you don't respect it," an expert said.

दिनांक 10/7/18 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी खबरें

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Unrelenting rain infuses life into rivers, reservoirs

BENGALURU, DHNS: Unrelenting rain in Malnad and Konkan regions has infused fresh life into the rivers and reservoirs in the state.

River Krishna and its tributaries Doodhganga and Vedganga have come alive following the heavy rain in the Konkan coast of Maharashtra. On Monday, the Rajapur barrage, across Krishna river, in Maharashtra received an inflow of 45,155 cusecs. At Kallol in Chikkodi taluk, the inflow stood at 59,587 cusecs.

With Krishna river flowing in full spate, two low-lying bridges - Malikwad-Dattawad and Kallol-Yadur - have been submerged, cutting off several villages from the town.

Moderate to heavy showers continued to lash Kodagu district on Monday. Rivers Cauvery and Lakshmanath-ertha are flowing above danger level.

With Madikeri and Madapura experiencing good showers, the inflow to the Harangi reservoir has increased drastically. About 15,000 cusecs of water from the reservoir is let into the river. The water-level

in the reservoir has reached 2,857.80 feet.

With incessant showers lashing the region for the past few days, Abbey, Mallali and Irpu waterfalls have come to life, drawing a large number of tourists.

Sringeri too experienced heavy rain on Monday. In the last 24 hours (ending 8.30 am on Monday), Kigga received 143.5 mm, Sringeri-134 mm and Kerekatte-94 mm. The rain is hampering the farming activities.

The rain receded in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts. Though schools and colleges were declared holiday by respective DCs anticipating heavy rain today (Monday), the region experienced light showers.

Heavy rain continued to batter Sakleshpur and surrounding areas in Hassan district. Sakleshpur town, Bisile, Vanaguru and Goddu recorded a staggering 240 mm rain on Monday. A massive landslide was reported on Hadinuru-Mavinuru road, disrupting vehicular traffic.

Hosanagara and Sagara in

Shivamogga district continued to receive heavy rain. Hulikal ghat in Hosanagara taluk recorded 150mm rain. Vehicular movement was disrupted on Ranebennuru-Byndoor road following a landslide at Byse.

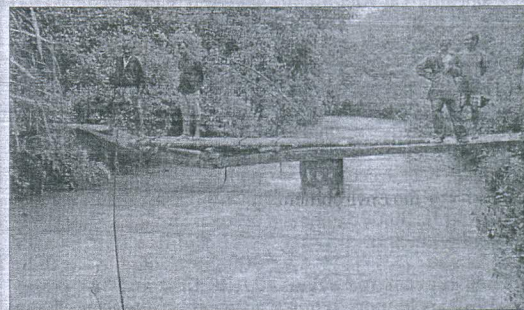
2 killed in rain-related mishaps

A woman and a teenage girl were killed in separate rain-related incidents in Malnad region on Monday. Aashika (14), a Class IX student of Guddekeri Govt High School in Thirthahalli taluk, Shivamogga district, washed away in a rivulet after a mini bridge over it collapsed.

In another incident reported from Kambihalli in Chikkamagaluru district, a 48-year-old woman, Vanaja, died when the wall of a cowshed fell on her.



Children take shelter under umbrellas after skies open up in Sakleshpur town, Hassan, on Monday evening. DH PHOTO



This mini bridge gave away while a Class IX student was crossing it near Doddalimane village in Thirthahalli taluk, Shivamogga district, on Monday. The student was washed away in the swollen waterbody. DH PHOTO

दिनांक 11/7/2018 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मात्र सूत्र/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी सूत्र

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

भारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bangalore)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

MONSOON MAYHEM

Heaviest one-day July rainfall in four years cripples Mumbai

HT Correspondent

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MUMBAI: Just how bad have the Mumbai rains been this year?

Since Sunday, Mumbai has recorded rainfall in excess of 100mm every day.

Between 8.30am on Monday and 8.30am on Tuesday, the Santacruz weather station recorded 184.3mm rain, the highest on a July day since 2015. And heavy overnight rain Monday meant that by Tuesday, Mumbai received 65% of the average rain it receives each year.

On Tuesday, torrential rains for the third consecutive day in Mumbai disrupted life in the city. Over a



■ People walk through a water-logged street near Parel bridge in Mumbai on Tuesday.

HEMANSHI KAMANI/ HT

span of nine hours on Tuesday (between 8.30am and 5.30pm), the Santacruz weather station, representative of suburbs and Mumbai,

recorded 106.2mm, while Colaba, representative of south Mumbai, recorded 39mm.

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