

Central Water Commission
Water System Engineer
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.

Encl: As stated above.

S. Mahom
12.10.2018.
SPA (Publicity)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
12/10/18

Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
12/10

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at www.cwc.nic.in

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 12.10.2018 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)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirathi(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

BS/12 Heed the warning

UN panel on climate change paints a scary picture

The findings of the latest scientific review report on global warming prepared by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) paints a scary picture of the ramifications of a spike in temperature. It has, therefore, rightly called for redoubling the effort to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial levels as mooted in the 2015 Paris agreement on climate change. Though the fallout of global warming would cut across the world, India and its adjoining regions are projected to be the worst victims of it. The report points to more intense heat waves in India and Pakistan than the one in 2015, which killed over 2,500 people. It specifically mentions that Kolkata and Karachi could expect annual conditions equivalent to their deadly 2015 heat waves. The most affected areas in India would be megacities, coastal areas, high mountains and small island regions. Disquietingly, the frequent freakish weather shocks linked with climate change are anticipated to heighten farmers' distress by adversely affecting farm productivity. Kharif crop yields are predicted to fall by 4 per cent at 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature increase, and by 12.8 per cent if warming grows by 2 degrees. A similar impact on rabi output is reckoned at 4.7 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively.

The report points out that the global mean temperature has already risen 1 degree above the pre-industrial era and could surge beyond 1.5 degrees between 2030 and 2052. A rise of this level would increase, deepen and spread the impacts much wider. The consequences could manifest in terms of greater frequency, intensity and amount of heavy precipitation as also worst droughts. Besides, outbreaks of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, would shoot up, causing overall deterioration in human productivity and escalation in poverty. The most disconcerting conclusion is that the burden of global warming would fall disproportionately on the poor who are incapable to withstand it, though they are not responsible for the problem.

The need, according to the report, is to slash the man-triggered carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by about 45 per cent from 2010 levels by 2030. However, the chances of emission cuts of this order are remote as the developed countries, which are capable of — and should actually be — cutting down emissions, are unwilling to do so and the developing countries find such action beyond their means even if they put in an extra effort. India is no exception, though it runs one of the world's largest renewable energy programmes. The US, the world's biggest polluter and the most reluctant participant in the Paris climate deal, as also the oil-rich Saudi Arabia, have already aired their disagreement with the conclusions of the IPCC's report.

Nevertheless, experts feel that climate mitigation effort can at best delay the disaster by averting further damage to the environment; it cannot reverse it in foreseeable future. The greenhouse gases that have already accumulated in the atmosphere can remain there for decades, if not centuries, despite higher sequestration through forests and other carbon sinks. The IPCC report is categorical that the CO₂ capturing technologies are still unproven on a large scale. Adaptation to global warming is, therefore, as imperative as mitigation of climate change.

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On fast to save the Ganga, G D Agrawal dead

Veteran environmentalist had asked for a stop to construction of hydropower projects on the river's tributaries

NITIN SETHI

New Delhi, 11 October

A veteran environmentalist, an engineering professor, and a Hindu ascetic, G D Agrawal — fasting in protest to save the Ganga for more than four months in Haridwar — died on Thursday. He was 86.

He had abjured food demanding that the government stop construction of all hydropower projects on the tributaries of the Ganga in Uttarakhand, pass a law protecting and managing the river, and ensure it does not run dry.

Agrawal had said the Union and Uttarakhand governments did not respond to his several pleas in writing, leading him to take the decision to fast.

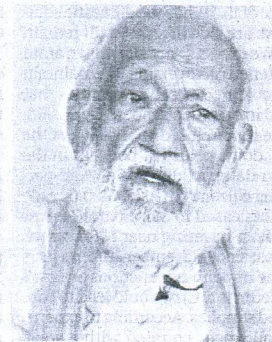
He had recently announced he would stop taking fluids as well to draw the attention of the Union government and the state.

"I will give up fluids from October 10 and die before Dussehra. I will have no regret even

if I die in the course of saving the Ganga. The end of my life would not mean the end of efforts being undertaken to save the river," he had said.

On Wednesday, a day after he stopped taking fluids besides solids, the Uttarakhand government forcibly moved him to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Rishikesh, and administered him salts via drip. But, his health deteriorated further. He refused to be moved to AIIMS-Delhi.

Agrawal was once a professor at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He had also served as a board member of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) and was the first member-secretary of the Central Pollution Control Board, the Union government's apex body to regulate pollution. He later took vows to become a Hindu ascetic and came



G D Agrawal was 86

to be known as Swami Gyan-Swaroop Sanand. It was his ability to mobilise both science and religious belief to his single-minded pursuit of protecting the Ganga that often created a wide coalition of environmentalists, activists, scientists as well as religious leaders.

He fasted four times between 2008 and 2012, forcing the Union government to engage with his demands. Coupled with the efforts of other activists, these led to former environment minister Jairam Ramesh passing an order banning the construction of dams on the Bhagirathi, one of the tributaries of the Ganga. In 2012, Agrawal resigned as a member of the newly set up the NGRBA, claiming it was not serving its purpose.

Since 2014, the National Democratic Alliance government at the Centre altered its position on the dams on the Ganga's tributaries, carefully crafting a change of stance before the Supreme Court (SC).

The SC has been engaged with the question of a ban on hydropower projects in Uttarakhand since the natural calamity of 2013. The Union government has dithered from taking a clear stand against the projects, even as it advocates

"Namami" and "Aaviral" Ganga.

The environment ministry and the water resources ministry's earlier strong views against hydropower projects had been whittled down over time with the intervention of the Prime Minister's Office asking for consonance between the push for hydropower by the power ministry and the avowments of other arms of the government.

Remembering Agrawal, Ramesh, environment minister in the United Progressive Alliance government, said, "He was an indefatigable crusader not only for Nirmal Ganga but also for Aviral Ganga. It was my privilege and good fortune to be able to implement some of his important suggestions to ensure uninterrupted flow in the holy Ganga and its tributaries in Uttarakhand. I salute his commitment and dedication, his scholarship and learning, his faith and passion."

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Fears of flooding as rain pounds Odisha

Rising rivers prompt fresh evacuation in Odisha; in A.P., around 100 houses collapse, power supply cut off

K.SRINIVASA RAO
SIBKUMAR DAS
SRIKAKULAM/BERHAMPUR

Cyclone 'Titli' that left a trail of destruction in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha on Thursday was not as intense as Phailin and Hud-Hud that wreaked havoc in 2013 and 2014.

However, high-speed winds and rain severely damaged the road network in both States. Around 100 houses collapsed in Bhamini, Jalumuru, Kothuru, and other areas in Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh. Power supply to 4,319 villages was disrupted.

Uddanam region in Srikakulam district was the worst affected, with several trees uprooted by the 120 kmph winds.

Srikakulam Collector K. Dhananjaya Reddy said relief work would continue for the next couple of days till the cyclone warning was officially withdrawn. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu is expected to visit Palasa if weather permits on Friday, sources said.

Flooding in Odisha

As the cyclone triggered heavy rain, major rivers in Odisha's southern region are rising, prompting the State government to launch a fresh evacuation. Around three lakh people have been moved from low-lying areas to 1,112 relief camps ahead of the cyclone. Around two lakh of them are from Ganjam district.

Officials said southern dis-

tricts - Gajapati, Ganjam and Rayagada - were pounded by incessant rain since Wednesday, leading to rising water levels in the Bansadhara and Rushikulya rivers.

Six persons, including four of a family, were missing after flash floods swept away a house in Ganjam district.

A 13-year-old girl is reported to have died at K. Nuagaon of Chikiti block in Ganjam district when a wall collapsed after a tree on the house.

Several roads in Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada and Kandhamal were blocked by fallen trees. Thirteen teams of the National Disaster Response Force and the Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force were deployed in the affected areas along with fire brigade personnel to restore communication and other basic services.

The East Coast Railway, which had suspended train services between Khurda Road in Odisha and Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh since 10 p.m. on Wednesday, has partially resumed services on the route. ECR CPRO J.P. Mishra said some railway station buildings were damaged, including in Palasa.

Odisha CM reviews situation
Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik reviewed the situation and administrative measures at the State secretariat in Bhubaneswar. The IMD has forecast heavy rain at some places in Gajapati, Ganjam, Puri, Rayagada and Koraput.

(With inputs from PTI)



Fast and furious: Cyclone 'Titli' making landfall at Gopalpur on Thursday. • BISWARANJAN ROUT

150 fishermen rescued

STAFF REPORTER
BERHAMPUR

As many as 150 fishermen from Andhra Pradesh, stranded at sea when Titli struck, were rescued in a joint operation by the Odisha police, the Ganjam administration, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), the Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) and the Coast Guard.

According to Deputy Inspector General of Police Ashish Singh, the fishermen were in 35 trawlers. They had left the Andhra coast on September 29. "On

Wednesday, October 10, they were sailing near Gopalpur. Despite warnings, they did not come ashore," he said.

When the cyclone intensified, their friends and relatives requested the local police for help.

Noting the gravity of the situation, the Ganjam administration and the police coordinated an operation with the support of the Coast Guard, the NDRF and the ODRAF. The operation started around midnight on Wednesday and continued till Thursday morning, even as the

cyclone was making landfall near Palasa in adjoining Andhra Pradesh. Three trawlers with 27 fishermen that had been washed into the shallow waters were first towed to the coast. They were provided medical help and sheltered at the Arjyapalli marine police station. They will be sent back to their homes in a day or two, said officials.

The remaining fishermen in trawlers in deep sea were provided protection by the Coast Guard rescue team till the cyclone subsided.

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Rain, hailstorm ravage paddy

Procurement hit as humidity content crosses permissible limit

KULWINDER SANDHU

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

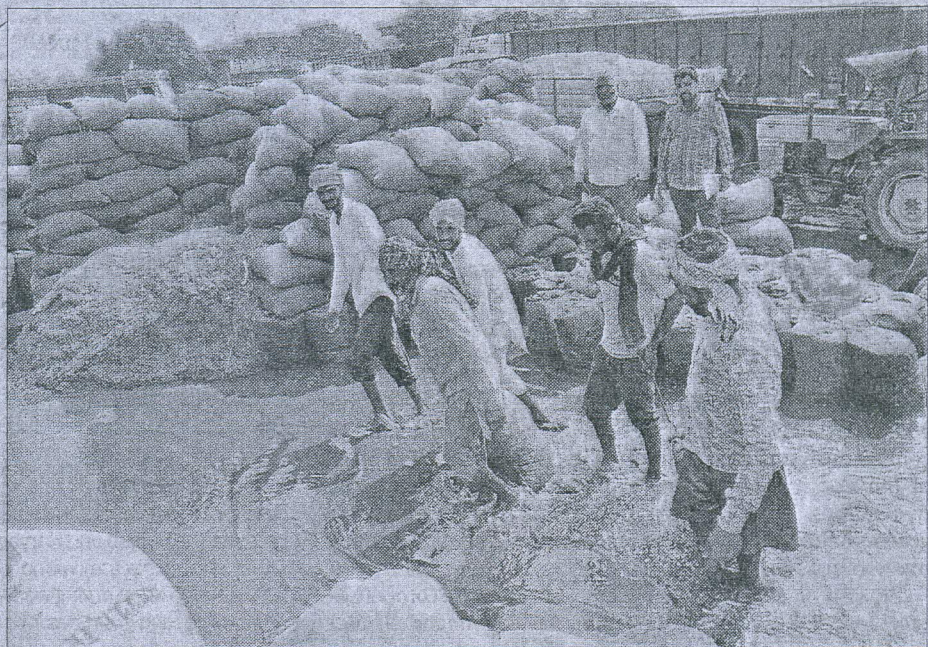
MOGA, OCTOBER 11

Unseasonal rain, coupled with hailstorm, during the past 24 hours in the state has caused widespread damage to paddy crop, which is almost ready to harvest in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mohali, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Tarn Taran and some parts of Moga district.

Heavy rain and hailstorm have also flattened crops. The humidity content in paddy has increased beyond the permissible limits of 15 per cent resulting in hampering the procurement process. With accumulated rainwater in fields, harvesting by combine harvesters has been affected.

While confirming this to The Tribune, Dr Jasbir Singh Bains, Director, Agriculture Department, said about 2,500 acres of standing paddy crop had been affected in the Anandpur Sahib block of Ropar district, 1,500 acres in Khera and 500 acres in the Khamano blocks of Fatehgarh Sahib district. In Anandpur Sahib, heavy winds were also reported that flattened the standing paddy crop in many villages.

He said in Patiala, the



Labourers shift sacks from the waterlogged Bhagtanwala grain market in Amritsar on Thursday.

HARVESTING DELAYED

- Paddy was damaged in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Patiala, Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mohali, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Tarn Taran and some parts of Moga district.
- Harvesting has been delayed due to high moisture content because of the rains in many parts of the state.

Rajpura and Ghanaur blocks had been affected by rain and hailstorm. There were also reports of damage in some pockets of Mohali district.

GIRDAWARI IN RAIN/HAIL-HIT AREAS

“The CM on Thursday held a meeting with Addl Chief Secy and discussed the issue with him. He has issued directions to hold girdawari in the rain/hailstorm-hit areas so that adequate compensation can be awarded to the affected farmers.”

Senior functionary in the CMO

“The government is yet to collect data on crop loss. After that only the extent of damage can be assessed,” he said.

Dr Paramjit Singh Brar,

chief agriculture officer, Moga, said there had been reports of rains and hailstorm in a few villages of the Dharamkot sub-division.

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केरल की बाढ़ से सरकार ने लिया सबक

RP-12

मंत्रालय बताएगा स्थानीय निकाय को उपाय

पत्रिका ब्यूरो
patrika.com

नई दिल्ली. केरल की बाढ़ से सबक लेते हुए सरकार ने स्मार्ट सिटी योजना में काफी बदलाव किए हैं। केन्द्रीय शहरी विकास मंत्रालय अब स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट से पहले वहां के स्थानीय निकायों को बाढ़ से बचने के उपाय सुझाएगा। इसके लिए मंत्रालय में आला अधिकारियों को योजना बनाने को कहा गया है।

बाढ़ से कैसे बचें

केन्द्रीय शहरी विकास मंत्री हरदीप पुरी ने बताया कि हाल के दिनों में आयी बाढ़ की वजह से स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट को काफी नुकसान हुआ है। हमने मंत्रालय को इस मामले में ठोस योजना बनाने को कहा है जिससे स्मार्ट सिटी योजना लागू किए जाने से पहले संबंधित शहर में यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाए कि बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने के लिए वह शहर तैयार हो जाए। मंत्रालय से मिलने वाली

रिपोर्ट को स्थानीय निकाय के साथ साझा किया जाएगा। वे गुरुवार को शहरी मामलों के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान (एनआईयूए) की ओर से शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के संकट पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम में यह जानकारी दे रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले कुछ सालों में बाढ़ की बढ़ती घटनाओं के बीच शहरी विकास परियोजनाओं के प्रभावित होने के कारण मंत्रालय ने यह पहल की है। उन्होंने कहा 'केरल में बाढ़ की गंभीर स्थिति का सामना करने के बाद यह सवाल उत्पन्न हुआ कि क्या हम ऐसी आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए तैयार हैं।'

तकनीक का बेहतर सहारा लिया जाएगा

स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट में शहरों में त्वरित सूचना प्रणाली पर खास तौर से काम किया जा रहा है। किसी भी आपात स्थिति से निपटने के लिए त्वरित चेतावनी और कार्रवाई की व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त किया जा रहा है। साथ ही नुकसान को कैसे कम से कम किया जाए, इस पर भी खास तरह की रणनीति बनाई जा रही है।

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बंगाल की खाड़ी में उठे तूफान से ओडिशा, आंध्रप्रदेश में भारी नुकसान, राहत और बचाव कार्य तेज

'तितली' चक्रवात से आठ लोगों की मौत

12 11-12

लोगों की मौत श्रीलंका में हो गई, जबकि 69 हजार से ज्यादा लोग प्रभावित

तूफान से तबाही

नई दिल्ली/ कोलंबो/ एजिसिया

बंगाल की खाड़ी में उठे 'तितली' तूफान ने गुरुवार को ओडिशा, आंध्रप्रदेश में भारी तबाही मचाई। तूफान के कारण आंध्रप्रदेश में आठ लोगों की मौत हो गई। वहीं तितली से श्रीलंका में भी 12 लोगों के मारे जाने की खबर है।

मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक तितली तूफान गुरुवार तड़के साढ़े चार बजे ओडिशा के गोपालपुर तट से टकराया। इसकी वजह से गंजम और गजपति जिलों में 126 किलोमीटर प्रतिघंटे की रफ्तार से हवाएं चलीं और कई स्थानों पर पेड़ और बिजली के खंभे उखड़ गए। हालांकि, राज्य में किसी की मौत होने की खबर नहीं है। मुख्यमंत्री नवीन पटनायक ने कहा कि राज्य राज्य जानहानि के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में सफल रहा है। जबकि ओडिशा के पांच जिलों गंजम, गजपति, पुरी, खुर्दा और जगतसिंह पुर में भारी बारिश हो रही है।

आंध्रप्रदेश में अधिक नुकसान : 'तितली' ने सबसे अधिक नुकसान आंध्रप्रदेश के दो जिलों श्रीकाकुलम और विजयनगरम में देखने को मिला। श्रीकाकुलम में सात लोगों की मौत हुई है। जबकि विजयनगरम में एक व्यक्ति की जान चली गई। वहीं कई रेलवे

स्टेशनों सहित संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचा है। विशाखापत्तनम चक्रवात चेतावनी केंद्र के अधिकारी श्रीनिवास ने बताया कि 'तितली' जब तट से टकराया तो इसकी गति 150 किलोमीटर प्रतिघंटे की रफ्तार पर पहुंच गई थी। मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने राहत और बचाव कार्य को शुरू करने के निर्देश दिए हैं।

श्रीलंका में 12 की मौत : 'तितली' तूफान का असर पड़ोसी देश श्रीलंका में भी देखने को मिला। बारिश और तेज हवाओं के कारण श्रीलंका में 12 लोगों की मौत होने की खबर है। जबकि 69 हजार से अधिक लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल पर असर नहीं : मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक तूफान का पश्चिम बंगाल में ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ेगा। हालांकि, दक्षिणी जिलों में बारिश हो सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक की मौत, बिहार-झारखंड में बारिश : पश्चिमी विक्षोभ से आए तूफान और बारिश के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर स्थित मीरापुर में पेड़ की चोट में आकर अघ्याणक की मौत हो गई। गंगा में डॉल्फिन की गणना करने वाली चार सदस्यीय टीम भी तूफान में फंस गई। वहीं, तूफान से उत्तरखंड, झारखंड और बिहार के कुछ इलाकों में रुक-रुक बारिश हो रही है।



नई दिल्ली में गुरुवार को आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा में तितली तूफान के बाद राहत कार्य को लेकर गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह से वार्ता करते केंद्रीय मंत्री धर्मप्र प्रधान। • हिंदुस्तान



आंध्र प्रदेश के श्रीकाकुलम जिले में गुरुवार को तितली तूफान से हुई तबाही के बाद अपना सामान सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाते स्थानीय लोग। • राहत

तूफान की ताकत

150 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से चली हवाएं

112 मिमी बारिश पांच घंटों में ओडिशा के बालासोर में हुई

280 मिमी बारिश श्रीकाकुलम जिले के कई स्थानों पर दर्ज की गई

हर जगह बर्बादी का मंजर

- 3000 एकड़ में लगे बागान और 1000 एकड़ में लगी फसल विजयनगरम में बर्बाद
- 2000 से अधिक बिजली के खंभे आंध्रप्रदेश में उखड़ने की शुरुआती सूचना

• हजारों की संख्या में पेड़ सहकों पर गिरे, कई मोशियों के भी मरने की खबर

प्रशासन की तैयारियां

- 3 लाख लोगों को ओडिशा में सुरक्षित स्थानों पर भेजा गया
- 14 एनडीआरएफ की टीमें ओडिशा में तैनात की गई थीं
- 30 जिलों में आपात संचालन केंद्र स्थापित किए गए थे
- 300 रावर बोट हालात से निपटने की तैयार रखी गई थीं
- 879 बहुउद्देशीय आश्रय स्थल को भी तैयार किया गया था
- सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की छुट्टियां रद्द की गई थीं

सतर्कता से बची जान

- ओडिशा के गोपालपुर में समुद्र में नौका पलटने से पांच मछुआरे फंसे, जिन्हें तत्काल बचाव दल ने निकाला, गुरुवार और शुक्रवार को स्कूलों और कॉलेज बंद
- आंध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले के 67 मछुआरे कुछ दिन पहले समुद्र में गए थे, इनमें से 65 सुरक्षित लौटे

'तितली' के बाद अब 'गज' का उर

बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर में आने वाले तूफानों का नाम आठ देश भारत, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, ओमान, म्यांमार, थाईलैंड, मालदीव और बांग्लादेश मिलकर तय करते हैं। इसी प्रक्रिया के तहत इस तूफान का नाम 'तितली' पाकिस्तान की ओर से प्रस्तावित किया गया था। अगले तूफान का नाम 'गज' होगा, जिसे बाइलैंड ने सुझाया है।

ओडिशा ने 1999 से सबक लिया

- आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण बनाने वाला देश का पहला राज्य बना।
- राज्य के छह जिलों में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली स्थापित की गई। लोगों को एसएमएस से चेतावनी दी जाती है।
- स्थायी चक्रवात आश्रय स्थलों की संख्या 1999 के 23 के मुकाबले 2018 में बढ़कर 879 की गई। इनमें पांच लाख लोगों को रखने की सुविधा।
- ओडिशा सरकार ने कच्चे मकानों को कंक्रीट में बदलने की योजना पर काम शुरू किया।
- स्पष्ट कमांड और नियंत्रण प्रोटोकॉल तैयार किया गया और सिपाही से लेकर अधिकारी तक की जिम्मेवारी तय की गई।

देश में आए कुछ बड़े तूफान

ओखी: नवंबर 2017 को दक्षिण-पश्चिम में बंगाल की खाड़ी में बने कम दबाव से ओखी तूफान बना। इससे 365 लोगों की मौत हो गई फरिन 2013: भारतीय तट से टकराने वाले सबसे ताकतवर तूफानों में से एक है। इससे 30 लोगों की मौत हुई थी। पारादीप 1999: यह उत्तरी हिंद महासागर में उठने वाला सबसे ताकतवर तूफान था। इससे 10 हजार से अधिक लोग मारे गए।

भारत को 80 अरब डॉलर की क्षति

संयुक्त राष्ट्र। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण गत दो दशकों में आई प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से भारत को 79.5 अरब डॉलर का नुकसान हुआ। आर्थिक नुकसान, गरीबी और आपदा : 1998-2017 शीर्षक से बुधवार को जारी रिपोर्ट में जलवायु परिवर्तन से होने वाले महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव या मौसमी घटनाओं के वैश्विक अध्ययन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन किया गया है।