

■ Between July and October, T.N. should receive 8 tmcft of Krishna water from Andhra Pradesh

■ Only Chembarambakkam saw actual inflows due to recent rain; other reservoirs remain bone dry

■ Many farmers have planned to take up direct sowing, which will cut crop duration

State to seek Krishna water release due in July

K. LAKSHMI
CHENNAI

With the water crisis worsening in the city, the State government has decided to seek the release of Krishna water from Andhra Pradesh that is due in July. Though the four major reservoirs in the city recorded 4 cm to 9 cm of rainfall till 6 a.m. on Wednesday, it did not translate much into actual inflows except in Chembarambakkam lake. The reservoir in Chembarambakkam that registered the highest volume of rainfall of 9 cm received an inflow of 253 cusecs.

The combined storage of the four lakes went up to 103 million cubic feet on Wednesday, which is nearly 25 mcf more than the previous day's storage.

Such inflow is equal to one day's volume of drawal for city supply.

Sources in the Water Resources Department said as the reservoirs are bone dry, it would take three or four more days of similar spells of rain over the catchment areas to boost the storage. The murky weather would nevertheless help in reducing evaporation loss.

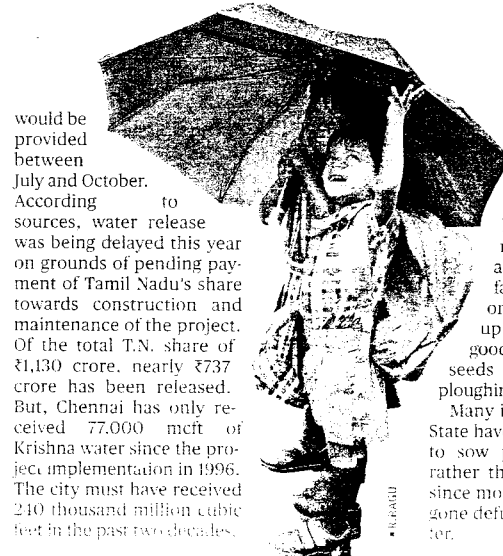
Meanwhile, the city's water supply has dwindled to 470 million litres a day. It is in this scenario that the State government has planned to write to the Andhra Pradesh government to provide Krishna water due between July and October. Chennai received only 2,300 mcf of water last year.

Dispute over payment

As per the agreement between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, Chennai needs to be supplied with a total of 12,000 mcf every year, of which 8,000 mcf



K. PICHUMANI



K. PICHUMANI

would be provided between July and October.

According to sources, water release was being delayed this year on grounds of pending payment of Tamil Nadu's share towards construction and maintenance of the project. Of the total T.N. share of ₹1,130 crore, nearly ₹737 crore has been released. But, Chennai has only received 77,000 mcf of Krishna water since the project implementation in 1996. The city must have received 210 thousand million cubic feet in the past two decades.

DEEPA H.
RAMAKRISHNAN
CHENNAI

With the rains finally bringing in some relief and the Tamil month of Aadi just around the corner, farmers are getting busy once again. As they look up at the skies hoping for good rains, they are buying seeds and fertilizers and ploughing fields.

Many in the rice bowl of the State have ploughed their fields to sow paddy seeds straight rather than prepare nurseries since most borewells have now gone defunct due to lack of water.

People like V.K.V. Ravichandran, founder president, United Progressive Farmers Forum, Nannilam, said they were just waiting for an auspicious day to sow seeds.

"We have been having rains for the last few days. Most farmers in our forum are going for direct sowing since we can reduce about ten days from the duration of the crop. This will also do away with the need for a nursery and the required additional labour," he said.

Farmer S. Ramanathan from Krishnagiri district said around 75% of farmers in his area who depended on the KRP dam for water had just finished one harvest and were getting ready for

sowing. "Since there has been good rains in Karnataka this time, we have received good water. As far as Hosur is concerned, farmers there are into floriculture and they are using borewell water for the flowers," he said. He said farmers who are dependent on the rains are yet to start work since they haven't had any rain so far.

Banking on vegetables

Ponn Vilainda Kalathur farmer V. Parasuraman said farmers in his area were banking on ladies finger and other vegetable crops.

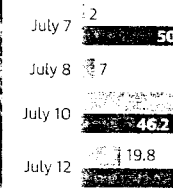
"Ladies fingers are doing well. The rate has not dipped below ₹30 a kg this year.

Though there has not been much rain, we can surely make a profit of ₹70,000 per acre. Hybrids will do well this time of the year," he said, adding that auspicious days are those during which there is good rain.

Meanwhile, since farmers prefer to sow seeds in the Tamil month of Aadi when the weather conditions are said to be conducive for agricultural activities, the Agriculture Department has moved seeds of paddy, vegetables, pulses, millets and oil seeds to agriculture extension centres across the State. "We have ensured that the seeds are certified for quality and for good yield," explained an official.

Showers bring a measure of relief

(RAINFALL IN MM) ■ NUNGAMBAKKAM ● MEENAMBAKKAM



470 million litres: volume of Chennai's water supply on alternate days

380 mld: piped water supply

55 mld: lorry supply

35 mld: industrial and bulk supply to local bodies

• Number of tankers operated by Metrowater: 700

• Number of daily lorry trips by Metrowater: 7,000

Alternative sources
• Agricultural wells in Tiruvallur: 80 mld

• Abandoned quarries: 30 mld

• Porur lake supply since July 11: 4 mld

Heightened convective activity made this month the wettest July Chennai has experienced in the recent past

of rain has been received at Nungambakkam so far. This is 54 mm more than the average for the season since June 1

has been recorded at Meenambakkam, which is 131 mm more than normal for the season

• Average number of rainy days in July: 7

• On July 10, Chennai recorded 84 mm of rainfall, which was the decade's highest for volume of rainfall seen on a single day in July

• On July 28, 1910 the city got its highest ever recorded rainfall for the month with 116.3 mm

• On average, the city receives 104 mm of rainfall in July

• Last year, Chennai recorded a total of only 44 mm

Scattered showers likely until Friday

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
CHENNAI

Clement weather over the city may stay for two more days as scattered rainfall is expected over Chennai and its neighbourhood till Friday.

Chennai that experienced a sultry Tuesday was not left disappointed as late night heavy showers lashed many parts of the city. The automatic rain gauge in Ennore and Chembarambakkam received the highest volume of 9 cm of rainfall during the past 24 hours ending 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday, followed by Poonamallee that registered 7 cm of rainfall.

The weather stations in Tiruvallur and Meenambakkam recorded 6 cm of rainfall. Several other places like Ponneri, Kancheepuram, Cholavaram, Poondi, Madhavaram, Sriperumbudur and Kelambakkam too recorded considerable rainfall, according to the Meteorological Department.

S. Balachandran, Director, Area Cyclone Warning Centre, said: "The strong westerly winds are changing direction and speed. This led to convective activity and is bringing rainfall over north Tamil Nadu. It is typical to receive showers during evening or late night during July," he said.

Overnight showers had brought down the day temperature by several notches to 31.7 degree Celsius in Nungambakkam and Meenambakkam on Wednesday.

RAINFALL RECORDED IN 24 HOURS ENDING 8.30 A.M. | SOURCE: IMD

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 14/9/17 in the

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Assam floods: Annual scourge, with no sign of solution in over 7 decades

This year, 26 of the state's 32 districts have been flooded, with 17 lakh people affected and 50 killed

SAMUDRA GUPTA KASHYAP
GUWAHATI, JULY 13

ABOUT 40 years ago, then Assam chief minister Sarat Chandra Sinha, on being unable to find a lasting solution to the state's annual date with an overflowing Brahmaputra, had appealed to the people to learn to live with the river in spite. "We have to learn to co-exist with the floods," he had said, drawing sharp criticism from various quarters.

Four decades on, the present chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal, in his second year in office, faces a similar situation, with little signs of any respite. "Yes, the flood situation has been bad. Over 17 lakh people have been hit. About 50 lives have been lost. We are putting in our best efforts to provide as much succour as possible," Sonowal told *The Indian Express*.

On Thursday alone, five people lost their lives. So far, about 30,000 people have been put in 123 relief camps in 20 districts. Drinking water, sanitation, food for the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers have remained serious issues in the camps but the government says there is no shortage of funds to tackle the situation.

While Prime Minister Narendra Modi and union Home Minister Rajnath Singh have been speaking to Sonowal every alternate day, Kiren Rijiju, union minister of state for home, conducted an aerial survey of some of the worst-affected districts such as Lakhimpur, Dhemaji and Majuli on Thursday, before saying that a central team would be here in a few weeks to assess the loss.

The current floods were triggered by incessant rain in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, where a sizeable number of the Brahmaputra's major tributaries flow. The situation has been compounded by ageing embankments and other protection measures collapsing. Such is the problem, that while three such embankments gave way in Majuli island, one breached in Lakhimpur district, causing much of the damage.

Experts at the Brahmaputra Board have identified three major reasons for the floods: inadequate capacity of the Brahmaputra

river channel due to its braided nature leading to spilling of floodwater; drainage congestion at the outfall of tributaries during the high stage of the main river; and excessive silt load in the river due to soil erosion and largescale landslides in the hilly catchments.

Another reason is climate change and its impact on the Eastern Himalayas, where many of the Brahmaputra's tributaries originate. This coupled with massive deforestation in Arunachal Pradesh have further complicated things in Assam.

The embankments built along the Brahmaputra and its 103 tributaries cover over 4,475 km. Most of these structures, constructed 25 to 30 years ago based on the 1954 recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, show visible signs of ageing. Officials in the state water resource department admit that though embankments don't have specific life-spans, the ones in Assam were designed on the basis of flood data of 15 to 20 years prior to their construction and were to remain fit for 25 to 30 years.

The Brahmaputra Valley on the other hand is said to be one of the most hazard-prone regions of the country. According to the National Flood Commission of India,

about 40 per cent of the state's area — close to 32 lakh hectares — is flood-prone. The present floods, unsurprisingly, have so far affected 26 of the state's 32 districts.

While floods come and go, the biggest problem that Assam continues to face is the destruction caused to infrastructure year in and year out. As state chief secretary V K Pipersenia puts it, "If we take one step towards development in one year, floods and erosion push us two steps backward. While the government spends around Rs 12,000 crore for development every year, floods and erosion cause a loss of about Rs 10,000 crore."

So far in 2017, the floods have damaged at least eight embankments, while numerous roads, bridges, culverts, schools and other government buildings, water supply projects, apart from several thousand private houses and granaries. The loss to the state's cultivators has been the highest, with over 1.81 lakh hectares of crop area affected so far.

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Chased by river for 40 yrs, she has nowhere to go

SAMUDRA GUPTA KASHYAP
KAZIRANGA, JULY 13

PATESWARI KARDONG, 62, of Borbeel Mishing village near the Kaziranga National Park, says the Brahmaputra has a long running feud with her family. "The river has been chasing us, not letting us live in peace," she says, as she cuts bamboo shoot for a curry, at a make-shift kitchen in the No 1 Hatikhuli Tea Estate Primary School compound. For the past week, the school has been functioning as a relief camp for the region's flood-affected.

"Decades ago, our village of Bilotiya-gaon used to be on the banks of the Brahmaputra near Dhansirimukh. I grew up there, listening to stories about how the village in which my parents lived, further north of Dhansirimukh, was swallowed by the river after the great earthquake of 1950. In 1970, our village disappeared due to massive erosion caused by the Brahmaputra, prompting us to shift to Borbeel in 1971," says Pateswari Kardong as her daughter-in-law Rina and grandson Gautam watch her cook.

Pateswari's family is among 248 people — 109 of them women — taking refuge at the tea estate school since July 6, after their village was inundated by the floodwaters.

The houses of around 270 families of four adjoining villages — Borbeel Mishing-gaon, Seujipar, Bhuyangaon and Dolong-gara — have remained submerged since July 4. The inhabitants of Mishing-gaon were the last to evacuate, as their traditional houses are made of bamboo platforms raised about 10 feet from the ground.

On Thursday morning, Pateswari's husband, America Kardong, took a boat to survey the damage at their home, only to find that it was almost submerged to its roof, with a huge chunk of water-hyacinth threatening to push it away with the water flow.

"I wonder what has happened to our belongings. We could not bring anything much with us as we jumped into a boat last Thursday, when the water-level was rising dangerously. I had left behind two steel trunks full of clothes, my loom, and most of our utensils," Pateswari says.

While the current wave of floods have so far affected over 17 lakh people in 24 districts,



Pateswari Kardong with grandson Gautam. Samudra Gupta Kashyap

there are over 41,000 families across the state who have been rendered landless because of the erosion caused by the Brahmaputra since 1950. According to official statistics, the river has taken away about 4.27 lakh hectares of land — which housed over 500 villages apart from cultivable land — since the great earthquake of 1950 raised its bed and changed its course.

The receding of floodwaters, however, will not bring an end to the troubles of the 270 families in these four Kaziranga villages. "Our villages have been included in the second addition of the Kaziranga National Park, and we have been served with an eviction notice so as to make more room for rhinos and tigers. While the eviction notice was served in 2006, we are still not sure where to shift," says Indreswar Kutum, another resident of Borbeel Mishing-gaon at the camp.

248 persons, one toilet

Life in the relief camps across Assam has been a struggle. At the Hatikhuli primary school, for instance, there is only one toilet for 248 people, compelling most of them to defecate in the open. "The school has two toilet units, of which one has been locked because it belongs to the school students. The one that the teachers use has been opened for us. It is just not adequate. We have made two temporary toilet units with a *kurcha* pit behind it, so that at least the women and girls can go there," says Suresh Kardong, who is lodged at the relief camp.

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'T.N. can claim only 132 tmcft water'

Karnataka wants the quantum of release to be reduced from 192 tmcft apportioned by Cauvery tribunal

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Even as Karnataka sought a reduction in the quantum of Cauvery water it should release to Tamil Nadu from 192 tmcft to 132 tmcft, the Supreme Court on Thursday said it would take a balanced view, keeping in mind the interests of the people of both the States.

On the final day of his arguments before a Bench led by Justice Dipak Misra, senior advocate Fali Nariman for Karnataka criticised the burden imposed on the State by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The State, he said, was equally affected by drought and lack of rain.

'Equally affected'

The tribunal's order that Karnataka release 192 tmcft to serve 24.71 lakh acres in Tamil Nadu had greatly affected Karnataka.

It went against the agreements of 1892 and 1924. Tamil Nadu, he said, could



Dismal scenario: The chances of water flowing into Karnataka's canals are weak as it has to release 40 tmcft of water to T.N. this month. ■ G.R.N. SOMASHEKAR

claim only 132 tmcft.

On Wednesday, in response to a similar submission, Mr. Justice Misra observed that the court did not want a "quarrel" between the States. "From the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, India has been considered one nation. There should not be a quarrel in the name of sharing water," he said.

Karnataka said the extent

of its drought-prone area was 21,870 sq. km as against 12,790 sq. km in Tamil Nadu. Citing a study, it said the contributions to the flow in the Cauvery by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala were 425 tmcft, 252 tmcft and 113 tmcft, amounting to 790 tmcft. The tribunal did not apportion the water on the basis of the "settled principles of equity," it said.

No paddy cultivation in Mandya: officials

M.T. SHIVA KUMAR
MANDYA

Food production is set to take a massive hit in Mandya, considered the "sugar bowl of old Mysuru region", in 2017-18.

With no water being released into canals owing to poor storage in the Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS) reservoir, sowing has been taken up in only 32,505 hectares (12.5%) against the target of 2.59 lakh hectares.

Sugarcane has been cultivated on only 2,424 hectares while another major crop, ragi, has been taken up on just 22 hectares.

Various factors

Not even a single hectare of paddy cultivation was done as of Thursday, according to

statistics available at the Department of Agriculture.

Many factors have deterred farmers from starting the sowing process – non-release of water into canals; poor monsoon; the Cauvery dispute; and the fear of losing crop, say Agriculture Department officials.

An official told *The Hindu*: "We had set a target of sowing paddy on 60,067 hectares during the current season and had stocked 1,000 quintals of seeds. But the achievement is 0%. Over 700 quintals of seeds have remained unsold."

The chances of water flowing into canals are weak as Karnataka has to release 40 tmcft of water to Tamil Nadu in July, official sources said.

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Tribunal prohibits dumping of waste near Ganga banks

Green Tribunal for 'No Development Zone' close to river

BINDU SHAJAN PERAPPADAN
NEW DELHI

An area of 100 metres from the edge of the Ganga between Haridwar and Unnao has been declared a 'No Development Zone,' with the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Thursday prohibiting dumping of waste within 500 metres of the river.

An environment compensation of ₹50,000 will be imposed on anyone dumping waste in the river.

The NGT also directed the Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand governments to formulate guidelines for religious activities on the ghats of the Ganga and its tributaries.

The order said: "Till the demarcation of floodplains and identification of permissible and non-permissible activities by the State government, we direct that 100 metres from the edge of the river would be treated as no development/construction zone between Haridwar to Unnao in Uttar Pradesh."

Order on PIL petition

Giving its verdict on a 1985 PIL petition of environment activist and lawyer M.C. Mehta — which was transferred to the NGT from the Supreme Court in 2014 — a Bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said the authorities concerned should complete projects, including a sewage treatment plant and clean-



Solution in sight: A view of the Ganga near the Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi. ■ R.V. MOORTHY

ing of drains, within two years. "The Uttar Pradesh government is duty-bound to shift tanneries, within six weeks, from Jajmau in Kanpur to leather parks in Unnao or any other place it considers appropriate."

Supervisory panel

The court also appointed a supervisory committee, headed by the Secretary of the Water Resources Ministry and comprising IIT professors and officials of the Uttar Pradesh government, to oversee implementation of the directions passed in its verdict. The committee is to submit reports at regular intervals.

The Bench further noted that all industrial units in the catchment areas of the

Ganga should be stopped from indiscriminate groundwater extraction.

The green court reiterated its earlier order of a ban on mechanical mining in the Ganga and said, "No in-stream mechanical mining is permitted and even the mining on the floodplain should be semi-mechanical and preferably more manual."

"Such mining should be permitted only after a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the annual replenishment of sand and gravel in the riverbed and ensuring that the connectivity of the river is not disturbed and that only a quantity less or equal to the annual replenishment is permitted to be removed from the riverbed or the banks," it said.

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RAINS WREAK HAVOC IN MANIPUR



■ A man navigates his way through a flooded road in front of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology at Akampet in Imphal East district; (left) Manipur's only science centre at Takyelpat in Imphal West district is inundated after heavy rainfall lashed the northeastern state on Thursday. HT PHOTOS

Manipur has been suffering from flash floods and landslides due to intense rainfall after Cyclone Mora hit the state in May this year. According to state agriculture department sources, nearly 40,000 hectares of agricultural land — which is about 20% of Manipur's total agricultural area — has been affected by floods so far. The state has also lost ₹131 crore because of loss of property and other damage caused by floods and related incidents, state relief and disaster management sources said. Most of the low-lying areas in Manipur valley, which comprises five districts of Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishnupur, Kakching and Thoubal and were known as the rice bowl of the state, have been inundated. The once-popular wetlands of Akampat, Lamphelpat, Porompat, Takyelpat and Yaralpat, which were converted into government institutional areas, quarters and buildings, have been inundated due to lack of a proper drainage system and continuous rainfall. To add to peoples' trouble, an earthquake with a magnitude of 4.8 on the Richter Scale rocked Manipur and other northeastern states on Thursday. However, no loss to life or property has been reported.

HTC

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SC pulls up Centre for defying wetlands order

'Govt For Paris Accord, But Ignoring Ground Reality'

AmitAnand.Choudhary
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Thursday blasted the Centre for not complying with its order to frame rules for preservation of wetlands and warned that it would put the environment secretary behind bars if the government failed to give a road map within a week for conservation of wetlands.

In April, the SC had set a deadline of June-end for the government to notify the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, but the Centre sought six more months to implement the law. A bench of Justices Madan B Lokur and Deepak Gupta got infuriated when told that its order had not been complied with. Without mincing words, the court said the government was not serious in conserving wetlands.

Wetlands are defined as areas of land temporarily or permanently covered by water. They play a crucial role in storm and flood control, water supply, providing food, fibre and raw materials. They also support lakhs of migratory birds that come from colder regions in summers, apart from diverse local flora and fauna.

The bench noted that although the government talked about its commitment to the Paris Accord on climate change, it was not concerned about environment protection in the country. "You have taken us for



UPSETTING ECOLOGICAL BALANCE: With encroachment of wetlands becoming rampant, the SC has been monitoring the issue since 2001

a ride and you are making proceedings in the Supreme Court a joke," the bench said.

The court reminded the Centre that being a signatory to the 1971 International Convention on Wetlands, it was bound to frame a policy for their preservation. "How will you face the international community and what will you tell them about its implementation?" the court asked, slapping a fine of Rs 50,000 on the Centre.

With wetlands being encroached upon by builders and governments for various projects, some environmentalists had approached the SC. The court has been examining the issue since 2001 and has passed various orders. It had directed the Centre to take immediate steps to protect around two lakh wetlands across the country.

Senior advocate Jayant Bhushan and lawyer Gopal Sankaranarayanan, appearing for the petitioners, said the

Centre had been consistently flouting the court's orders and pleaded that action be taken against its officials. They said the government had released more than Rs 900 crore over the years but its expenditure was never audited.

The Centre's counsel Ashok Panda said the court should seek explanation from states on how they had spent the money, but the bench was not satisfied.

In 2011, ISRO had prepared a national wetlands atlas on the basis of satellite images and mapped 2,01,503 wetlands. Total wetlands area was estimated at 15.26 million hectares, or 4.63% of the country's area. Lakshadweep had 96.12% of its area under wetlands followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (18.52%), Daman and Diu (18.46%), Gujarat (17.56%), Puducherry (12.88%), West Bengal (12.48%), Assam (9.74%), Tamil Nadu (6.92%), Goa (5.76%), Andhra (5.26%) and UP (5.16%).

दिनांक 12 जुलाई 1994 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
जयभारत 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)

Death toll rises to 37

The Assam Tribune 12 July

State flood situation critical

STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, July 11: The overall flood situation of the State worsened further during the past 24 hours with the number of people affected by flood shooting up to 15,18,365 in 2,498 villages under 82 revenue circles of 23 districts. In the 115 relief camps set up by the local administrations in 10 districts during the past 24 hours, 48,483 flood-hit people are taking shelter. With the report of death of six more persons during the past 24 hours, the total



Living with floods: Houses on stilts to store foodgrains and to shelter denizens and livestock alike, along with a boat appear to be the need of the hour for the flood-affected people in the State. An affected village at Narayanpur in Lakhimpur district on Tuesday. - UB Photos

number of flood-related death in the State during the current wave of flood has shot up to 37. The current wave of flood has damaged a total crop area of 1,40,837.42 hectares. The floodwaters have affected 3,36,776 big domesticated animals, 1,94,235 small domesticated animals and 3,51,304 (See page 4)

State flood situation ...

(Contd from page 1)
poultry, said the official flood bulletin here this evening.

Today, 70 boats have been deployed by the SDRF, NDRF, local people and revenue circle authorities to rescue the marooned people in different districts. In all, 1,245 marooned people have been rescued by the agencies today from various flood-hit areas.

DG State Disaster Response Force A P Rout has stated that four additional teams of SDRF have been deployed in Majuli and Lakhimpur districts and so far 1,576 marooned people have been rescued by the SDRF in the State since July 2.

The NDRF has stated that its teams have rescued 122

marooned villagers from Dihghoriya No. 1 and No. 2 villages under Bihpuria revenue circle of Lakhimpur district. Another NDRF team has evacuated nine villagers from Dubia under Gohpur subdivision of Biswanath district. Five search and rescue teams of the NDRF have been deployed in the flood affected districts of Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Barpeta, Cachar and Biswanath for conducting rescue operations.

The official flood bulletin said that the districts of Lakhimpur, Bongaigaon, Darrang, Jorhat, Golaghat, Cachar, Dhemaji, Biswanath, Karimganj, Sonitpur, Majuli, Barpeta, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar, Morigaon, Chirang, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Kokrajhar,

South Salmara, Charaideo and Goalpara are hit by the current wave of flood.

It stated further that the Brahmaputra is flowing above its respective danger levels at Dibrugarh, Neamatighat, Tezpur, Goalpara and Dhubri. Its tributaries Burhi Dihing, Subansiri, Dikhow, Dhansiri (South), Jia Bharali, Puthimari, Beki and Sonkosh are also flowing above their respective danger levels respectively at Khowang, Badatighat, Sivasagar, Numaligarh, NT Road Crossing, NH Road Crossing, Road Bridge and Golokganj. In the Barak valley, the Kushiyrara is flowing above its danger level at Karimganj, the State flood bulletin said, referring to the Central Water Commission (CWC) flood bulletin.

The Assam Tribune - 12 July


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 Bhadrirath/English & Publicity Section, CMC

ASSAM JULY 13	At least 50 dead	10 rivers in spate	17L+ people hit in 26 districts	1.75L ha crop area submerged	3.8L Animals hit
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NORMAL RAIN, DEADLY DELUGES

The monsoon has been mostly normal in Assam and Arunachal and, in fact, deficit in Manipur. But incessant rains in a few NE districts have led to the Brahmaputra, its tributaries and other big rivers overflowing. Floods have impacted lakhs across 58 districts in the three states...

Central team visits Assam as flood toll climbs to 50

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Guwahati/Bhuraagaon/Itanagar: The death toll in Assam's floods rose to 50, with five more people killed on Thursday. MoS for home Kiren Rijiju led a central team comprising National Disaster Response Force and NITI Aayog officials for ground assessment of the damages incurred due to floods and landslides in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

After visiting Lakhimpur, the worst-hit district in Assam, the team took stock of the situation at Laptap village in Arunachal Pradesh's Papum Pare district where 14 people were killed by a landslide on Tuesday. Rijiju said, "We have seen the extent of damage and an initial assessment has been carried out. The Centre will provide all support after the preliminary damage assessment report."

According to Assam State Disaster Management Authority, the flood affected population has increased to 17.43 lakh, with 25,000 more people reportedly hit in the last 12 hours.

Chairing a review meeting in New Delhi, minister for Development of North Eastern Region Jitendra Singh said this year's damages were unprecedented and a total of 58 districts have been affected due to floods and landslides in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur, with around 85 lives being lost.

Assam chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal said Singh called him and expressed concern over the devastation caused by floods. "Singh also conveyed PM Narendra Modi's condolences for the loss of life and property," he said.

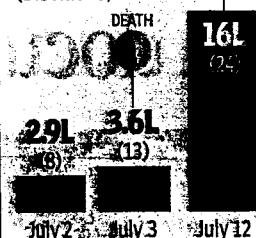
Landslides and flash floods have killed 19 in Arunachal Pradesh so far, including three Indian Air Force personnel and a minor. Many district and administrative headquarters have been completely cut off from the rest of the country.

Assuring Arunachal Pradesh of all possible help from the Centre to mitigate the damage caused by floods and landslides in the state, PM Modi spoke to chief minister Pema Khandu on Wednesday.

HEAVY RAIN IN FEW AREAS TRIGGER FLOODS

On July 2, rains lashed 7 Assam districts Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong, Biswanath, Jorhat, Cachar, Dhemaji, Golaghat

PEOPLE AFFECTED (DISTRICTS)



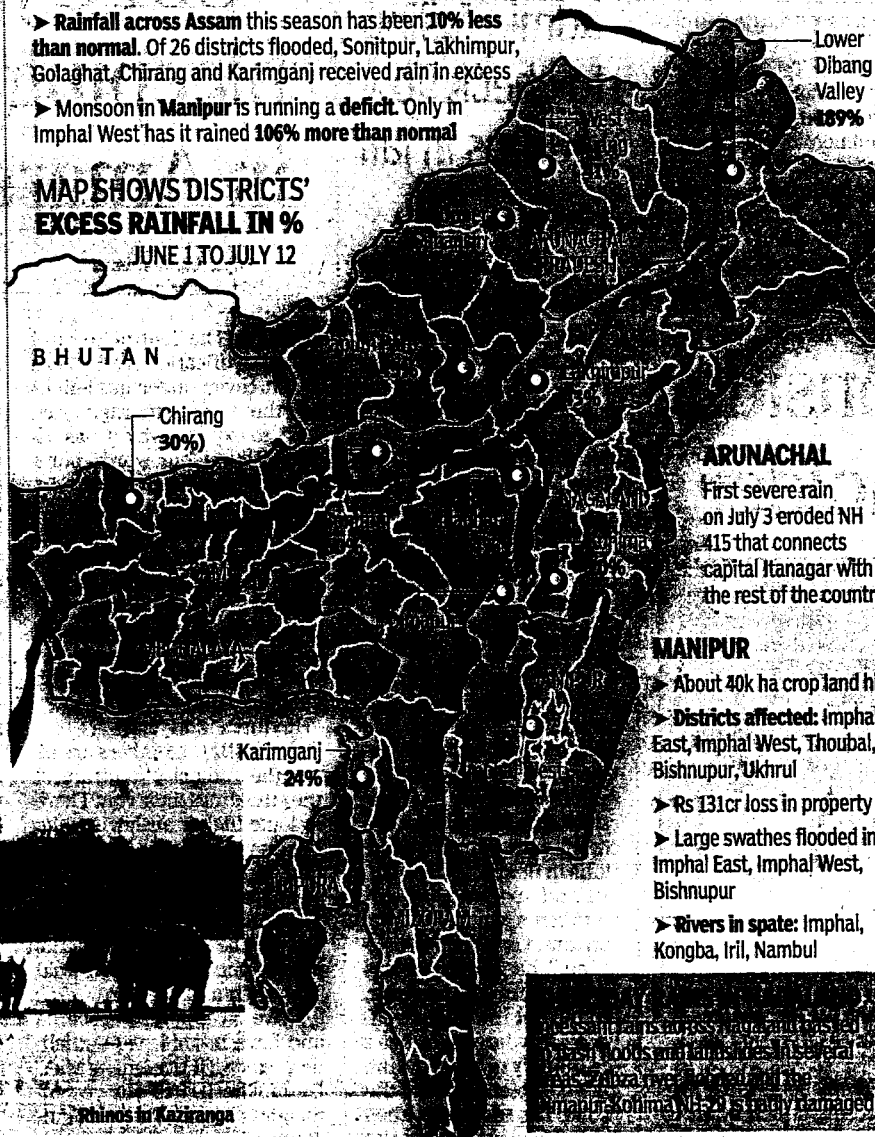
KARIMGANJ & LAKHIMPUR
WORST HIT Local reports said release of dam waters of Ranganadi from the NEEPCO plant at Yazali in Arunachal played a role in worsening the flood situation in Lakhimpur

- Almost all of Kaziranga, Nameri and Pobitora national parks inundated
- Kaziranga so far has lost 4 rhinos, including 2 calves

MONSOON HAS BEEN WITHIN NORMAL RANGE FROM JUNE ONWARDS

- In Arunachal, monsoon's been normal. But Upper Subansari dist got 136% more than normal rains & the Lower Dibang Valley 189% excess rains, as per IMD website
- Rainfall across Assam this season has been 10% less than normal. Of 26 districts flooded, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Golaghat, Chirang and Karimganj received rain in excess
- Monsoon in Manipur is running a deficit. Only in Imphal West has it rained 106% more than normal

MAP SHOWS DISTRICTS' EXCESS RAINFALL IN % JUNE 1 TO JULY 12



The Brahmaputra and most of its major tributaries are overflowing

ARUNACHAL

First severe rain on July 3 eroded NH 415 that connects capital Itanagar with the rest of the country

MANIPUR

- About 40k ha crop land hit
- Districts affected: Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul
- Rs 131cr loss in property
- Large swathes flooded in Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur
- Rivers in spate: Imphal, Kongba, Iril, Nambul

Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have seen heavy floods and landslides in several districts. In Assam, the worst-hit districts are Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong, and Jorhat. In Arunachal Pradesh, the worst-hit districts are Papum Pare, Tawang, and Itanagar.



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Blitz

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

पूर्वोत्तर के 58 जिले बाढ़ की चपेट में, 85 लोगों की मौत



गुवाहाटी. पूर्वोत्तर के तीन राज्यों असम, मणिपुर व अरुणाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कहर और भूस्खलन से 58 जिले प्रभावित हैं। बारिश जनित हादसों में अब तक यहां 85 लोगों की मौत हो गई है। वहीं असम में 24 जिलों के 17 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं।

प्रतिक्रिया-14-7-17

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17 हिन्दुस्तान

नई दिल्ली • शुक्रवार • 14 जुलाई 2017

हरिद्वार में गंगा खतरे के निशान से ऊपर



हरिद्वार | मुख्य संवाददाता

पहाड़ों पर बारिश के कारण हरिद्वार में दोपहर तक गंगा खतरे के निशान से ऊपर बही। दोपहर बाद गंगा का जल स्तर घटना शुरू हुआ। गंगा का जल स्तर सुबह 10 बजे 293.10 और दोपहर दो बजे 292.65 सेंटीमीटर रिकॉर्ड किया

गया। गंगनहर का सारा पानी रोककर लगभग चौदह हजार क्यूसेक पानी गंगा में अतिरिक्त डाला गया है।

बुधवार रात सिल्ट आने से गंगनहर का पानी बंद कर दिया था। लालजी डाम से सारा पानी बंद कर गंगा में डाल दिया गया था। लालजी डाम से गंगा की धारा को बंद कर दिया गया है। भागीरथी बिंदू से ही गंगा में निरंतर हरकी पैड़ी को पर्याप्त पानी जा रहा है। कांगड़ी, गाजीवाला, भोगपुर समेत श्यामपुर क्षेत्र में गंगा के पानी से कटाव शुरू हो गया है। गंगा का जल स्तर बुधवार देर रात 293.80 सेंटीमीटर रहा। गुरुवार सुबह गंगा खतरे के निशान के ऊपर थी।

मिट गया बेड़हा सोतिया गांव का वजूद

सखीमपुर खीरी। शारदा नदी ने बेड़हा सोतिया गांव का वजूद मिटा दिया है। गांव में महज एक ही घर बचा है। चार दिनों ने गांव के घरों को निगल रही शारदा की लहरों में दो और घर समा गए। इस गांव का वजूद मिटने के बाद शारदा के निशाने पर गूम व बेचनपुरवा आ जाएंगे।

फूलबेहड़ में शारदा नदी रोज घरों को निशाना बना रही है। बेड़हा सोतिया के कल तक बचे तीन घरों में नदी ने हासिम का लोहिया आवास काट दिया। आवासों का मलवा लोग नाव से दूसरी जगह पहुंचा

रहे हैं। अभी तक बाढ़ खण्ड की तरफ से कोई इंतजाम नहीं हो पाया है। लोगों को मलाल इस बात का है कि अभी तक कोई जनप्रतिनिधि भी उनकी पीड़ा सुनने नहीं पहुंचा है। नदी अब फसलों पर भी कहर बरपा रही है। घोंसियाना में निसार अली का तीन एकड़ गन्ना नदी में कट गया। वहीं सड़क किनारे लगे दर्जनों पेड़ नदी में बह गए हैं। लोगों का कहना है कि कटान न रुका तो बेचनपुरवा, गूम पर भी खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इन दोनों गांवों से नदी की दूरी ज्यादा नहीं है। (हि.ब्यू.)

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मोदी करेंगे वाजपेयी की इच्छापूर्ति

पंजाब - 14-7-17

नई दिल्ली, (दिनेश शर्मा): पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने देश की सभी नदियों को जोड़ने तथा प्रदूषणमुक्त करने की जो इच्छा जताई थी उसे साकार रूप देने के लिए पीएम नरेन्द्र मोदी ने हरी झंडी दे दी है। इस हेतु आठ सूत्रीय योजना पर बल दिया जाएगा। पता चला है कि नई योजना के तहत सभी 275 प्रमुख नदियों की 302 चयनित स्थानों से निगरानी की जाएगी। सभी नहरों के नमूने लेकर औषक निरीक्षण के जरिये ये परखा जाएगा कि गन्दगी कहाँ से तथा किसी स्तर पर आ रही है। दोषियों पर कार्रवाई के अलावा नदियों के जीर्णोद्धार की भी योजना तय की जा रही है। इस मामले में बांकायदा के न्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने नदियों के जल प्रदूषण पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। उससे पता चला है कि देश की 275 नदियों के 302 स्ट्रेच ऐसे पाए गए जहाँ से उसमें सीवरेज और औद्योगिक

● देश की 275 नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए आठ सूत्रीय प्लान: 302 स्थानों से होगी निगरानी

इकाइयों का दूषित जल मिल रहा है। गत 27 जून को दिल्ली में बोर्ड की हुई बैठक में से निपटने पर विस्तार से खर्चा हुई। समझा जा रहा है कि प्रदूषण के लिए ड्रेनेज सिस्टम की कड़ी निगरानी की जाए। देखा जाए कि नदियों तक ये सीवरेज कैसे पहुँच रहे हैं। टूटे नालों की मरम्मत कर उनकी निकासी नदियों द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाए। समय-समय पर उक्त स्ट्रेचों का दौरा करके स्थिति का जायजा लेने को भी जरूरी समझ गया है। औद्योगिक इकाइयों में सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) का सुचारु रूप से चलना सुनिश्चित करने पर भी

बल दिया जाएगा। इसके साथ नाडेल अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करने व उनकी जवाबदेही तय करने के सूत्र पर भी विचार हो रहा है।

बताया जाता है कि सीवीसीबी ने सभी राज्यों के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से उनके कार्य क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाली नदियों के रेस्टोरेशन यानी जीर्णोद्धार की योजना करने की हिदायत दी गई है। इसी कड़ी में नमामि गंगे प्रोजेक्ट के तहत गंगा नदी में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले स्ट्रेचों पर भी विशेष निगाह रखी जा रही है। अभी तक गंगा में प्रदूषित जल छोड़ने वाली 800 औद्योगिक इकाइयों को नोटिस थमाया जा चुका है। कुछ और इकाइयों को भी क्लोजर नोटिस भेजा जा रहा है। सुझाव आया है कि नदियों के प्रदूषण पर रोक के लिए निगरानी व सख्ती दोनों ही जरूरी हैं। सीवीसीबी स्वयं भी आनलाइन जाँच कर सकेगा कि एसटीपी को स्लेकर उद्यमी गंभीर है या नहीं।