

**The Times of India**

**Title : Here's a Rs 6,000-crore plan to give Yamuna back to city**

**Author : Neha Lalchandani**

**Location :**

**Article Date : 06/15/2016**

**The Delhi govt's revival plan for Yamuna focuses on cleaning of drains, development of green areas along the river and creation of reservoirs, among other steps**

The Delhi government has drawn up an elaborate plan for Yamuna revival, focusing on the cleaning of drains, development of green areas along the river and creation of reservoirs.

Involving several agencies, including the Centre, Delhi Jal Board would supervise the work that's expected to take about two years and cost over Rs 6,000 crore. "The plan has an in-principle approval from the Centre and we have had a couple of consultations with Union water minister Uma Bharti. The Centre has agreed to finance the Yamuna river front development. For the remaining work, which includes improvement of drains, upgradation of sewage treatment plants etc, we are still working out a financing model. Work has already started from the government's end and we have floated an expression of interest for the supplementary drain. For the other works, transaction advisors have to be appointed," said DJB chairperson Kapil Mishra.

There have been plans earlier that haven't been fruitful, but the government claims this one would work. "Since we have all the agencies on board this time and chalked out a detailed plan, we see no problem in the implementation. DDA would oversee the work but all the other government agencies, including DDA, have been allocated their work," Mishra said.

The project also envisages commercial exploitation of vacant land along all major drains to stop encroachment. Officials said the same policy would not be used for the floodplain, the development of which would be supervised by NGT and other green watchdogs.

The work would include the creation of 50m-200m greenways along the river and drains. These greenways would be landscaped with walkways, cycle tracks and recreational places wherever these are close to human settlements. Native trees, shrubs and herbs would be used to attract and sustain wildlife.

A major section in the plan has been dedicated to the management of sludge and solid waste for the first time. Officials said that to remove polluted silt, the river would be dredged at Okhla and Wazirabad. "A bathymetric survey would be done to assess the sludge and a separate plant would be set up to treat it," said an official.

To restore the ecology, biodiversity parks, treatment wetlands, catchment wetlands, mosaic of grasslands, floodplain forests, terrestrial forest communities etc would be developed.

The riverfront would see the creation of public spaces as well as navigation. A special purpose vehicle would be formed to notify water-oriented development. Specific works have also been identified like removal of solid waste dumps especially on the eastern side of the river, relocation of segments of Jaitpur Extension and Badarpur Khadar, removal of embankments and temporary roads, and relocation of all solid waste recycling units, farmhouses, cattle farms and nurseries that come within the notified zones.

Unauthorised construction at Sur and Qudsiya ghats would also be removed. The government has proposed the creation of a special zone for the CWG Village, old Jaitpur, Sonia Vihar, Jagatpur, Samadhis, Delhi Secretariat and Velodrome where pollution would be regulated. The Millennium Depot would also be removed. Another proposal is to create wetlands on both banks before flowing in treated water from drains into the river. "Outfall from Barapullah would be channelised through a cascade of wetlands already existing in the area while wetlands would also be created for smaller drains. These wetlands would also store water," said an official. What the stakeholders must do

DDA | Remove squatters and JJ clusters from the river banks and front development

Upper River Yamuna Board

Release adequate water for dilution

DJB

Capture entire sewage and transport to STPs

Municipal corporations

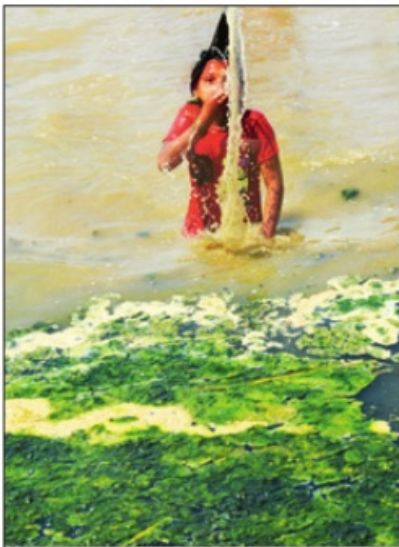
Prevent dumping of garbage into drains and river; ensure desilting and fencing of drains, closing of unauthorised industries and slaughtering

Irrigation and Flood Control

Desilting and channelisation of drains, including fencing

UP and Haryana

Prevent untreated discharge into Delhi stretch of Yamuna



## ENCROACHMENTS

### Get rid of...

- Solid waste dumps, especially on the eastern side of the river
- Settlements at Jaitpur Extension and Badarpur Khadar
- Embankments and temporary roads
- Construction at Sur Ghat and Qudasia Ghat
- Millennium Depot

### Relocate...

- All solid waste recycling units, farm houses, cattle farms and nurseries

### Create...

- Special zones for CWG Village, Old Jaitpur, Sonia Vihar, Jagatpur, samadhis, Delhi Secretariat and Velodrome

### Waste management

- Create construction and demolition waste plants
- Construct solid waste management plants

### Dredging

- Undertake dredging of the Yamuna, Okhla reservoir and at the Wazirabad reservoir
- Set up separate plant for treatment and disposal of sludge

### Increase flow

- Ensure 10 cubic meter per second flow at Wazirabad Yamuna downstream
- Revive and create waterbodies on both banks
- Release treated waste water into the river

## IMPROVING WATER QUALITY

### 1 Agriculture

**Remove** | All nurseries, cattle farm, farm houses

**Ban** | Agriculture and use of pesticide

**Create** | Create mosaic of waterbodies and wetlands

### 2 Develop greenways, desilt wetlands, create more bio-diversity parks

Drop riverfront plan of DDA

Unauthorised colonies

Slums

Wastewater treatment plant

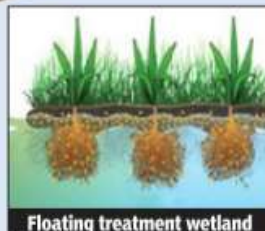
CWG VJ

Slaughter house

Industries

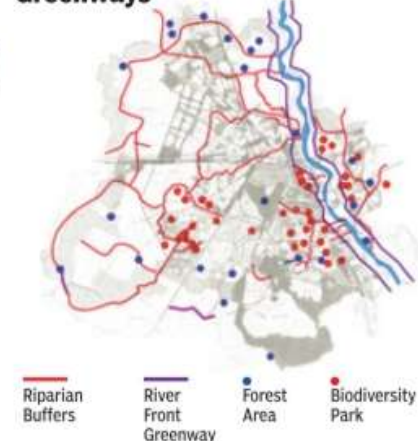
### 3 Wetlands

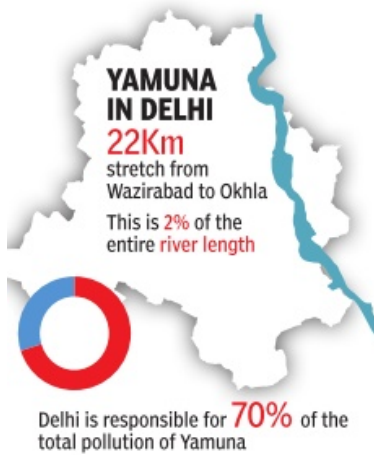
- Develop wetlands on both banks before treated water from drains enters Yamuna
- Channelise outfall from Barapullah through cascade of wetlands already existing in the area



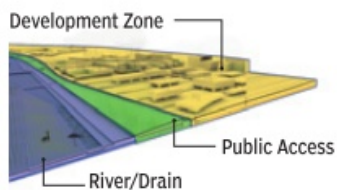
Floating treatment wetland

## Development of Greenways





## WATER-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE



A belt of approx. 250m on either side of a major drain (centre line), and 50m of the smaller tributaries, can be declared WOD zones and special controls and regulations notified for them

### Development Zone (regulated)

Development work must adhere to following guidelines:

- Provide access to the river/nullah
- All pathways/boundary walls to allow permeation and flow of water
- All development to connect to municipal sewer line
- Make direct discharge of sewage or rainwater into ground or natural water body a criminal offence

### Public Access Zone (regulated)

This zone to be publically accessible and have special guidelines:

- Habitat/ecosystem of the drain to be protected
- Strict lighting norms
- Protected banks
- Strict control of sewage and storm water discharge into river drain

### Floodable Zone (protected)

- This is a protected zone where no development will be permitted other than cleaning and ecological restoration





**The Times of India**

**Title : 22 drains hold the key to rewriting dirty picture script...**

**Author : Neha Lalchandani**

**Location :**

**New Delhi:**

**Article Date : 06/15/2016**

Yamuna's rejuvenation plan hinges mostly on the cleaning of 22 drains that carry the city's filth, often untreated or only partially treated, into the river.

The three major drains--Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara--have been already linked to an interceptor system. While Centre for Science and Environment criticised this system for being under-capacity and incapable of reducing river pollution, DJB believes it's quite all right.

“We have devised a plan to redevelop all 22 drains that flow directly into the river. The Najafgarh drain, which is the largest in terms of contribution to pollution, has been developed as a test case,” said DJB chairperson Kapil Mishra.

DJB has assessed that almost 168 million litres per day sewage and polluted water enter Najafgarh drain at Chhawla. Since it isn't possible to create an STP for such a large volume, it has been decided to treat the sewage by bio-remediation through activated wetlands and a series of floating wetlands.

A section of the area along the drain would be notified as public land for greening and creation of walkways. Another stretch would be developed commercially . Parks and cycle tracks would be developed for Rs 500 crore.

“The total estimated sludge in Najafgarh drain is about 10 million tonnes and the cost of dredging this is Rs 300m per metric tonne. Under this plan, drying and disposal of sludge is equally critical. We have decided to set up plants at the STPs at Nilothi, Rithala, Rohini, Dwarka and Sonia Vihar. The cost of one such 20,000 tonne capacity plant is expected to be around Rs 25 crore,” said an official.

A separate action plan has been prepared for small drains.

The 13 effluent treatment plants in industrial areas have a combined treatment capacity of 44.6 million gallons per day, but only 10 MGD is being treated and only two plants are biological ETPs.

“The primary issue with the ETPs is their management. They are being managed by industrial societies and should be run on concession agreements. We also need more biological ETPs and private sector involvement to keep a check on them.

“Pickling needs to be eliminated completely and unauthorised slaughter houses need to be regulated. In fact, dhobi ghats also need to be fitted with ETPs. For the Ghazipur slaughter house, blood needs to be collected separately and converted into valuable products, and a bio-methanisation plant must be installed,” said the official.



# 23 BUILDING INDIA

TRACKING INFRASTRUCTURE

TUESDAY: GOVERNANCE | WEDNESDAY: BUILDING INDIA | THURSDAY: THE RURAL | FRIDAY: NUSE | SATURDAY: THE URBAN



The Nathpa Jhakri Dam on the river Satluj in Himachal Pradesh. Express photo

## GREEN POWER POLICY

# Scaling up hydel's share in energy mix

The government is redoubling its efforts to scale up the share of the hydro energy sector in the country's overall energy mix. Two new sub-committees have been formed to specifically look at ironing out the legal and regulatory framework that is throttling the sector

ANIL SASI  
NEW DELHI, JUNE 14

A HYDROPOWER policy push is in the works, with the government specifically focusing on ironing out the regulatory impediments and catalysing financing options, specifically tuned to the long-gestation hydel sector. The focus on hydro generation comes at a time when the sector has plumbed to its lowest in the overall energy mix since Independence. Also, a renewed push for hydro is cited as being absolutely essential in beefing up the green component in India's base-load capacity as a counterbalance to the rising share of intermittent green power sources such as wind and solar. Power stations comprising thermal and nuclear units that are operated on a continuous basis to generate electrical power to meet the basic minimum demand is termed as the base load capacity.

The power ministry, officials said, has formed two sub-committees to look at the overall legal and regulatory framework of hy-

dropower, while another panel has been constituted with the objective of looking into the various financing options. "A specific mandate in the legal regulatory framework is being considered. The other committee is constituted with the terms of reference of looking at innovative financing instrument for funding the hydropower projects."

"Some firm steps can be expected in the next two to three months and a draft paper is being readied," a power ministry official has said in a deposition before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. The tariff framework under discussion aims at addressing the specific requirements of the hydro sector, where the tariff is higher in the first year and then gradually decreases as and when loan is repaid and depreciation comes down. As a result, states are typically reluctant to buy hydropower because the initial tariff is high. The government has now given that flexibility to the developers to modify the depreciation rate so that the tariff is either flat or it increases with the passage of time, something that was not

available to developers.

As a result of this flexibility, if the developer wants to charge lower tariff in the initial year and higher rates subsequently, that option is now available to them.

Inherently, the project financing cycle of hydro projects is very different from the financing cycle of other infrastructure projects such as highways and railways. The main reason is that in a hydro project, the investigation on the site, pre-investigation survey, preparation of the detailed project report or DPR is far more complex and takes a longer time. Secondly, the environment and forest clearance is a very tortuous process. Plus, the land acquisition and rehabilitation is a very long third-stage process.

Hydropower, in recent

times, has gained greater importance due to the planning of 1.75 lakh MW capacity of power in the country from renewable sources, including wind and solar. Since these renewable sources of energy are intermittent in nature, it will require balancing power which can swiftly start up and stop down to provide grid stability. Hydropower possesses this quality.

**51%**  
was the share of hydropower in the total energy mix of the country in 1962-63. Presently it stands at 15%

**743%**  
is the share of private sector in hydroelectric power generation

**42,850 MW**  
is India's current green power component, comprising largely wind and solar energy

India has hydropower potential to the tune of 1,45,320 MW. Besides this, an additional potential to the tune of 96,524 MW has been estimated in the form of Pumped Storage Schemes. Against this, at present, only 42,433 MW capacity of hydropower is being harnessed. The share of hydropower in the total energy mix of the coun-

try has fallen consistently, from 51 per cent in the year 1962-63 to about 15 per cent at present.

The initial capital cost of hydro electric projects is high on account of high civil construction cost, difficult terrain, poor connectivity, high cost of survey and investigation. The bigger problem in scaling up is that at present, the private sector's share in hydropower generation is a meager 7.43 per cent. Incentivising the private sector, officials admit, remains one of the formidable challenges.

India's current green power component, comprising largely wind and solar is estimated at 42,850 MW, which is expected to go up to 1,75,000 MW by 2022 if solar and wind projects were to come up as planned. That's where the problem could lie.

The steady ramping up of green power — solar, for instance, was just 2 MW in 2010 but is now over 4,000 MW — does go a long way in ensuring some degree of leverage for India at climate talks, but simultaneously poses a serious challenge

for grid managers.

The availability of solar and wind energy is largely determined by the weather conditions, and therefore characterised by strong variability. As a result, power generation from these sources cannot easily be matched to the electricity demand, like power generated from conventional plants such as coal-fired units and gas stations. Integration of large amount of fluctuating RE in the grid is a serious technical challenge for grid managers to ensure smooth operations of the Indian grid — the fifth largest in the world. To compound matters, RE generation forecasting in the country is in its early days.

A more viable strategy might be to focus on the hydro sector, alongside improving the efficiency of the country's coal-fired power plants, replacing older coal plants with supercritical units and pushing for newer technologies such as coal gasification to breach the viability barrier by taking a leaf out of the experiences of Japan, Germany and the US.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on June 15, 2016 in the

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

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

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

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

# Scientists to use underwater robots to study monsoon

Researchers will fly a plane with scientific equipment over Bay of Bengal to collect data

**NEW DELHI:** Scientists from Britain and India will release underwater robots into the Bay of Bengal in a bid to more accurately predict the Indian monsoon critical to millions of farmers, they said on Tuesday.

Researchers will also fly a plane carrying scientific equipment over the bay to measure the atmosphere as part of the multi-million pound study of the monsoon which hit southern India last week. Better forecasting will improve the livelihoods of India's more than 200 million farmers and agricultural labourers, who are reeling from devastating drought.

Scientists from the University of East Anglia (UEA) will release seven underwater robots from an Indian ship next week to study how ocean processes influence monsoon rainfall.

At the same time, col-



**PROMISING FORECAST:** The robots are equipped with computers onboard and look like miniature yellow submarines. — PHOTO: AFP

leagues from the University of Reading and climate experts in India will use instruments on board the plane flying from the southern city of Bangalore to measure heat and moisture in the air.

The robots, which have computers onboard and look like miniature yellow sub-

marines, will spend a month moving through a southern section of the bay, to measure temperature, salinity and currents.

"The Indian monsoon is notoriously hard to predict. It is a very complicated weather system and the processes are not under-

stood or recorded in science," lead researcher Adrian Matthews said. "Nobody has ever made observations on this scale during the monsoon season itself so this is a truly groundbreaking project," he said.

More than half of India's farms lack irrigation for their crops, meaning they depend almost entirely on the annual rains.

## Computer models

More precise predictions of the monsoon, which sweeps up from the Indian Ocean which extends into the bay, can also help hundreds of millions better prepare for droughts and floods.

Beamed back to scientists via satellite signals, the information will be used to create computer models of the ocean to determine how it affects weather and rainfall over India. — AFP



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 15.06.2016 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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## AAP MLA plans to revive waterbody

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** To address the severely depleting groundwater levels in Vasant Kunj and surrounding areas, AAP MLA Colonel Sehrawat is planning to take up the revival of a "75 acre dead waterbody" inside Shankar Vihar cantonment area. Sehrawat said he already has met with the defence minister, Manohar Parrikar to request that the revival be allowed by Delhi government and central agencies.

On Monday, Sehrawat also had a meeting with army chief, General Dalbir Singh about reviving the waterbody as a recharge point in the southern Ridge. Sehrawat in his proposal to the defence ministry has claimed it's a Tughlaq era waterbody, which is now under defence.

"We have asked for access to it. Its width is about 250 metres which is miniscule compared to ancient times," said Sehrawat.

Sehrawat claims that treated waste water from Vasant Kunj and Mahipalpur will be used to fill it.

Manu Bhatnagar of the natural heritage division at Indian National Trust for Art and Culture, who is already working on reviving the waterbody said, "It's definitely not stretched over 75 acres. It is nearly dry now but it needs to be revived because Mahipalpur is facing water shortage," he said. The groundwater table in the area is about 60 metres below ground level and is in the "over-exploited" zone. Bhatnagar also said that there is no evidence of it being from Tughlaq era.



News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-15.06.2016 in the

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पत्रिका-15-6-16

## दो माह से हैंडपंप खराब, ढोढ़ी का गंदा पानी पीने को मजबूर



रामनगर@पत्रिका. सूरजपुर जिले के रामनगर ग्राम पंचायत के डांडपारा में रहे आदिवासी दो माह से इस भीषण गर्मी में उस ढोढ़ी का पानी पी रहे हैं, जिसे जानवर पीते हैं। एक ओर पीपचई विभाग पूरे जिले में पेयजल व्यवस्था दुरुस्त होने का दावा करता है तो इधर डांडपारा में लगा हैंडपंप दो महीने से खराब पड़ा है। ढोढ़ी का पानी इतना गंदा है कि इसे निस्तार के भी उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता, लेकिन तपती गर्मी में मजबूरी ऐसी है कि इसी गंदे पानी से आदिवासी परिवारों को अपनी प्यास बुझानी पड़ रही है। ऐसे में शासन-प्रशासन के सुविधाओं व योजनाओं के घर-घर तक पहुंच के दावे पर सवाल खड़े होते हैं। गौरतलब है कि रामनगर ग्राम पंचायत कोयला खान प्रभावित क्षेत्र होने की वजह से यहां का जल स्तर काफी नीचे चला गया है। इसकी वजह से यहां के लोग इस गर्मी में पेयजल के भीषण संकट से गुजर रहे हैं। सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी डांडपारा में निवासरत आदिवासी परिवारों को हो रही है।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on

June-15.06.2016 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

पंजाब-15-6-16

## आग के बीच बैठकर बारिश की कामना

दौसा, (संतोष तिवाड़ी):  
चिलचिताती धूप और भीषण गर्मी  
के इस माहौल के बीच जहां एक  
सैकण्ड धूप में खड़े नहीं रह सकते।  
लोग तो घरों में एसी में भी पसीने  
पोंछते नजर आती है ऐसे में बिजौरी  
में स्थित बालाजी मंदिर पर एक  
महात्मा अपने चारों ओर आग जला  
कर पिछले सात दिन से अग्नि  
तपस्या कर रहा है। दिगम्बर  
अखाड़ा के महात्मा हरिदास ने  
बताया कि पांच महीने का संकल्प  
होता है। यह संकल्प बसंत पंचमी  
से गंगादशमी तक चलता है।  
उन्होंने बताया कि दौसा में अच्छी  
बारिश के लिए भी प्रार्थना की है।

**प्रार्थना**  
एक सप्ताह से कर  
रहा है साधु तपस्या



बारिश के लिए जलते कंडों  
के बीच सिर पर आग रखकर  
तपस्या करते हरिदास।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on June-15-6-2016 in the

Hindustan Times

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15-6-16

## भारी बारिश से बागेश्वर और सोमेश्वर में तबाही

कुमाऊं। देर रात हुई भारी बारिश से अल्मोड़ा के सोमेश्वर और बागेश्वर के गरुड़ क्षेत्र में काफी नुकसान पहुंचा है।

बागेश्वर में चार घंटे तक पानी बरसने से सरयू और गोमती नदियों का जलस्तर बढ़ गया। सोमेश्वर में ग्रामीणों के मकान ध्वस्त हो गए। नैनीताल के पास बगड़ क्षेत्र में भू-स्खलन से संपर्क मार्ग ध्वस्त हो

गया है। उधर, सोमेश्वर के लखनाड़ी समेत रनमन, चनौदा और बौराघाटी में 20 से ज्यादा चैकडैम और 3 पुल बह गए। बारिश से पौड़ी मार्ग, भैदयूं ढोल मार्ग भी ध्वस्त हो गए हैं। मौसम विभाग ने अगले 48 घंटों में उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी, देहरादून, अल्मोड़ा, चम्पावत, पिथौरागढ़ में बारिश की चेतावनी जारी की है।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 15.06.2016 in the

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

## मॉनसून की चाल सुधरी, प. बंगाल में बारिश शुरू

■ प्रस, नई दिल्ली : कुछ धीमा पड़ने के बाद मॉनसून के बादल एक बार फिर आगे बढ़ने लगे हैं। दक्षिण के राज्यों पर छाने के बाद अब मॉनसून ने पूर्वोत्तर में भी दस्तक दे दी है। पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ इलाकों में भी मॉनसून की बारिश होने लगी है। मौसम विभाग का कहना है कि मॉनसून के आगे बढ़ने के लिए इस समय अनुकूल हालात हैं। दो-तीन दिन पहले चक्रवाती प्रवाह के न बनने के कारण मॉनसून कुछ ठहर सा गया था। इसी कारण इसे गोवा पहुंचने में देर हुई। मुंबई में भी इसके कुछ देर से, 17-18 जून तक पहुंचने के संकेत हैं। यूपी में मॉनसून के 18 से 20 जून के बीच आने का अनुमान है।

गोवा - 15.6.16

दिनांक 15.5.2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित मानसून/बादल से संबंधी 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 (Bengaluru)  
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)  
Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

## 1137 - 15 June - 2016 आज और कल बारिश से मौसम होगा कूल

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली में गुरुवार तक बारिश होने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, बुधवार सुबह और रात को हल्की बारिश हो सकती है। गुरुवार को भी बारिश हो सकती है।

मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, बुधवार को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 36 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है। शुक्रवार तक इसी तरह का मौसम रह सकता है। बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। हालांकि, दोपहर के वक्त हल्की धूप रह सकती है।

मंगलवार को दिल्ली में मौसम दिन भर सामान्य रहा। सुबह के वक्त कई जगहों पर तेज हवाएं चलीं। दोपहर आते-आते हल्की धूप निकली। सफदरजंग में मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से तीन पॉइंट कम 36.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। मिनिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से दो डिग्री कम के साथ 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। पालम में मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 36.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। दिल्ली में मंगलवार सुबह कई जगह बारिश हुई।

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा है कि बुधवार को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 36 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है। दिल्ली में आसपास के इलाकों में आने वाले दिनों में नमी वाली हवाएं दस्तक देगी, जिससे बारिश होने की संभावना है।



दिनांक 15 जून 2016 को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स 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)  
दि हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

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

HT - 15 June 2016

# Morning rain cools city but humidity continues to trouble

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The morning rain in the national capital on Tuesday brought down the maximum temperature but the day remained humid.

The maximum temperature was three degrees below normal at 36.3 degrees Celsius and four degrees lower compared to Monday. Even the minimum temperature settled at 26.0 degrees Celsius, two degrees below normal.

The observatories at Safdarjung, Lodhi Road,



■ Visitors at Humayun's Tomb. The sky remained cloudy for most part of the day.

Palam, Ayanagar and Ridge recorded 0.3 mm, 1.2 mm, 2.4 mm, 2.1 mm and 15.2 mm rainfall till 8.30 on

Wednesday morning.

The humidity, however, wavered between a high and low of 74% and 37%, respectively.

On Wednesday too, the maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to remain at 36 and 26 degrees Celsius, respectively.

"The skies would remain partly cloudy with rain and thundershower likely to occur towards night or morning," said an India Meteorological Department (IMD) official.

The weather in the city is likely to remain so till June 16.

दिनांक .16.5.17. को विभिन्न विदेशी समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित मानसून/बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नवभारत टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
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The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
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हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

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

The Tribune — 15 June 2016

# Pre-monsoon showers inundate Hisar

DEEPENDER DESWAL  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

HISAR, JUNE 14

A good spell of pre-monsoon showers today exposed the poor drainage system in Hisar town as several localities, including Civil Hospital, bus stand and main markets, got submerged in water.

The Meteorological Department said around 93 mm of rainfall had been recorded in the town in the last 24 hours. Around 104 mm of rainfall has occurred so far this month which is much above the normal rainfall of 55 mm.

The knee-deep water in several localities exposed the poor civic infrastructure.

At Civil Hospital, patients



The inundated Civil Hospital in Hisar on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

“Drains need to be cleaned. Councillors have adopted a resolution to install rainwater harvesting system in low-lying areas, but the project is yet to take off”

Anil Jain, COUNCILLOR

and visitors had a tough time as they had to wade through water. The situation was similar at the bus stand.

The auto market, wholesale market, grain market, urban estate, police lines area and several other localities

were also inundated.

However, the rainwater drained out by evening.

Locals said the drainage system of the town had been in a bad condition for the past many years. They said the municipal authorities had little funds to renovate the entire drainage system.

MC member Anil Jain said the drainage system was overburdened as the town population had increased over the years. “The drains need to be cleaned. The Municipal Corporation members have adopted a resolution to install rainwater harvesting system in low-lying areas, but the project is hanging fire,” he said.



दिनांक ... 13 जून 2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित मानसून/बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

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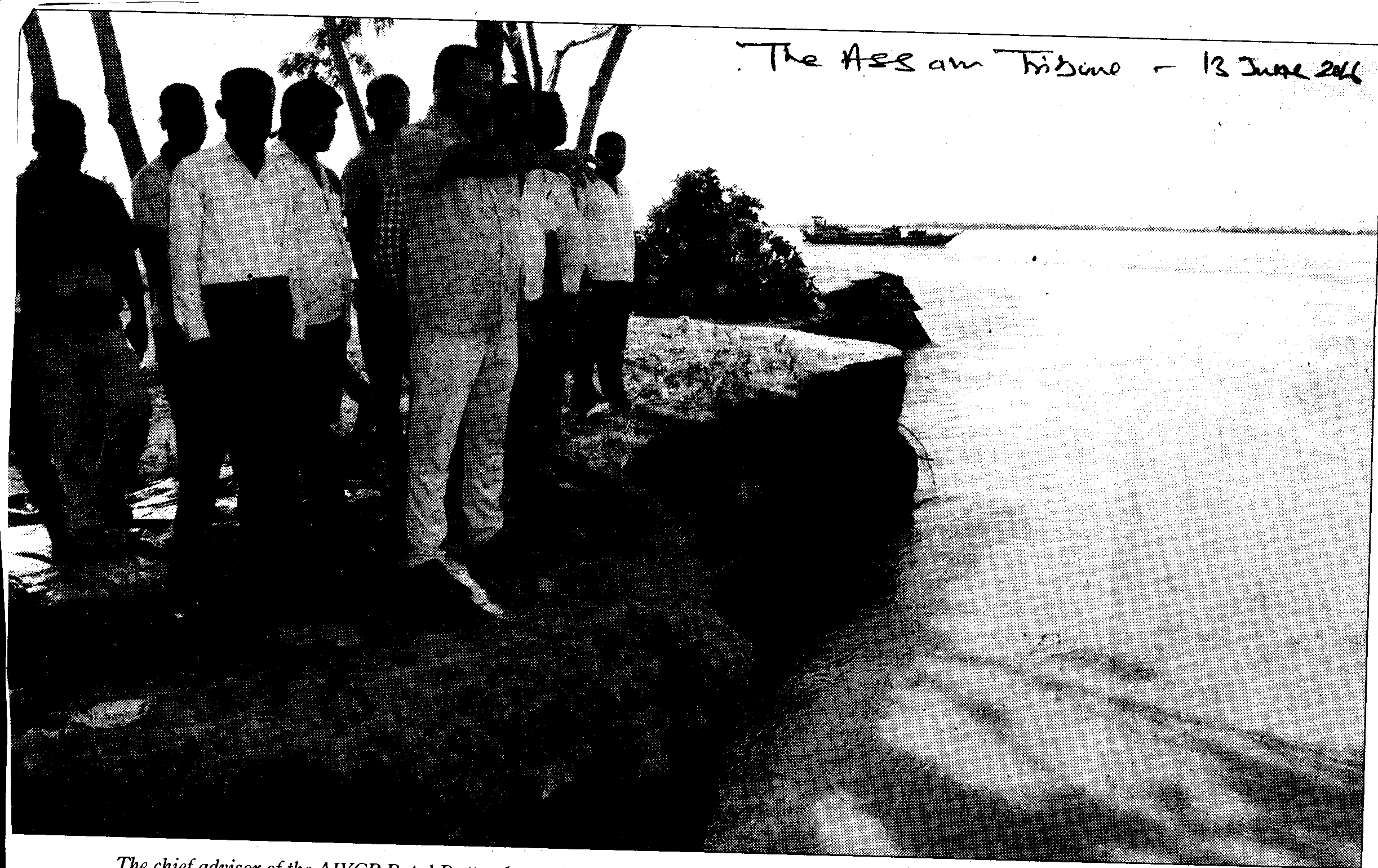
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

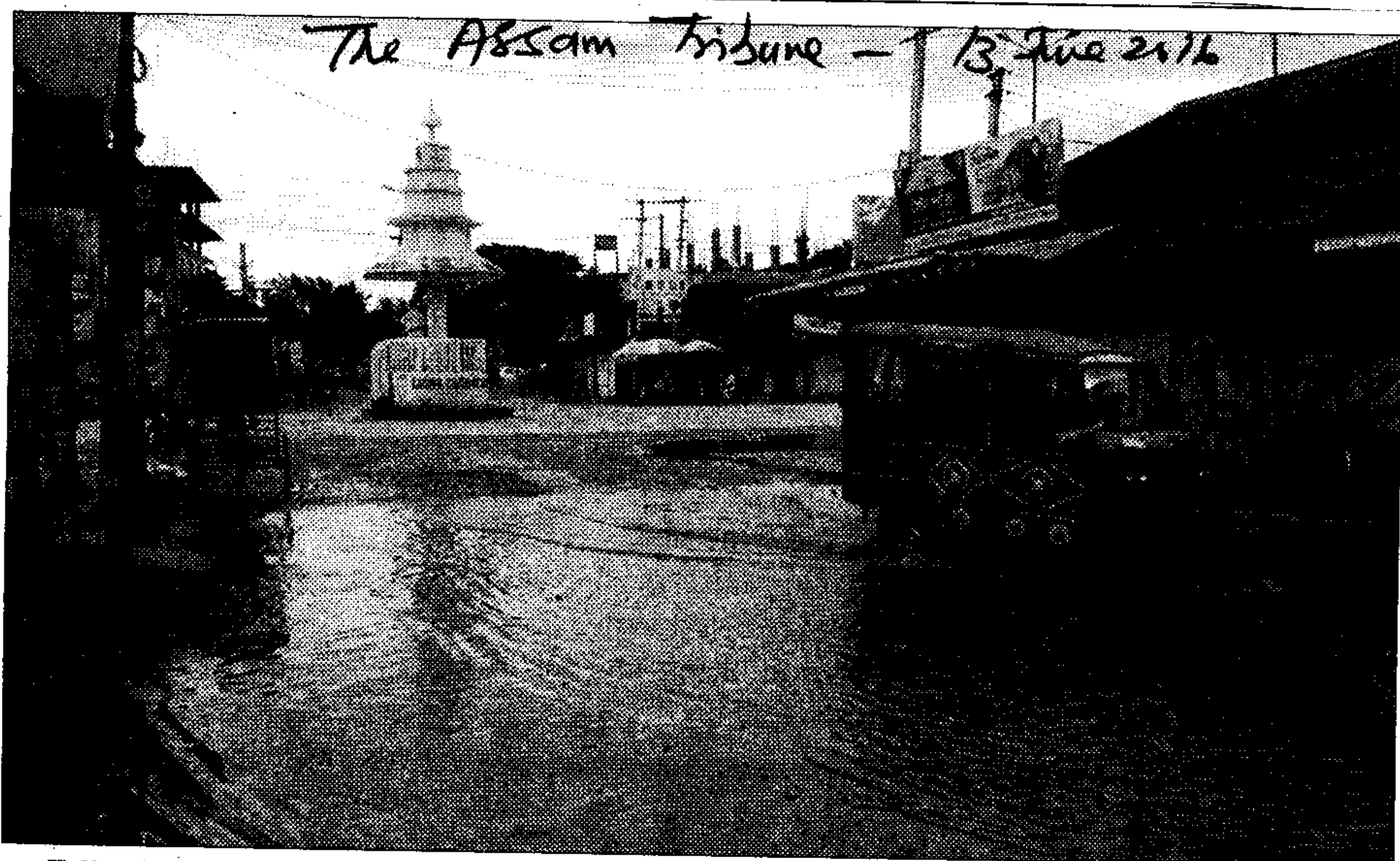
Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

The Assam Tribune - 13 June 2016



The chief advisor of the AJYCP, Putul Dutta along with others inspecting the erosion-hit area of Nimatighat, on Saturday. – UB Photos

The Assam Tribune - 13 June 2016



Following heavy rains, a partially submerged road in Morigaon, on Sunday. – UB Photos





**MG Road, 11.15am**



**Muktaram Babu Street, 11am**

Calcutta woke up to a downpour accompanied by thunder and lightning on Monday, the result of a cyclonic circulation and a low-pressure trough that led to the formation of 10km-tall clouds.

The weather department said the city might continue to receive sporadic showers over the next two days as the twin weather systems were set to remain active till Wednesday.

Monday's downpour, described as pre-monsoon showers by meteorologists, started at 6.30am. Over the next two hours, parts of the city received as much as 60mm of rain.

The downpour was heavier in the south than in the north.

"The rain was caused by 10-km long clouds, which formed over Bihar through the night under the combined impact of a cyclonic circulation and a low-pressure trough and blew over the city in the morning," a weather expert said.

Muktaram Babu Street and parts of MG Road in central Calcutta were among the roads that were flooded. "The water drained out within an hour of the downpour stopping," a civic official said.

The showers brought the day's maximum temperature down to 27.1 degrees Celsius, a



SIX persons were injured when a private bus (picture left) travelling towards Ultadanga mounted the concrete divider of the VIP Road flyover and hit a Maruti Swift while it was raining on Monday morning. Police said the accident occurred around 8.20am, by when the downpour had reduced to a drizzle.

Among the injured were two people travelling in the car and the driver and three passengers of the Behrampore-Babughat bus. They were taken to a nursing home.

"A probe revealed the bus was not speeding," an officer of Baguiati police station said. "The bus suddenly swerved to the right and mounted the divider while descending from the bridge. It hit the rear of a blue Maruti Swift coming from the opposite direction."

The accident disrupted traffic on the airport-bound flank of the flyover. Police later diverted all airport-bound vehicles through the road below.

12.9-degree drop from Saturday's maximum and more than a seven-degree drop from Sunday. The weather department said the maximum would start rising gradually again and could reach 32 or 33 degrees on Tuesday.

"The rain on Monday sucked out much of the heat in the air and cooled down the surface of the earth. The temperature will rise slowly but the sweating and feeling of discomfort will be much less than what it was over the weekend," said G.K. Das, a scientist at the India Meteorological Department, Calcutta.



**The Times of India**

**Title : ...but special zones face green hurdle**

**Author : Neha Lalchandani**

**Location :**

**New Delhi:**

**Article Date : 06/15/2016**

The government has proposed the commercial development of land along drains, which might upset environmentalists.

Officials say this has been done to ensure that no polluting activity could happen in the name of development.

The river rejuvenation proposal suggests that a belt of approximately 250 metres on either side of major drains and 50m along smaller tributaries could be notified as water-oriented development zones with special regulations.

“These zones can be placed under the control of special purpose vehicles for strict monitoring, single-point accountability and enhancing the development potential. This will ensure that no more pollutants can enter the drain and that the drains and the river become ecological zones. The proposed commercialisation will also generate income for the government,” said an official. The development zone would provide access to the drain where all pathways would allow permeation and flow of water. All developments would be connected to municipal sewer lines, and direct discharge of sewage or rainwater into the ground or water body would be a criminal offence.

Manoj Mishra, convener of Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan, warned against any development.

“It is not enough to say that large tracts have already been developed along the banks. This development has blocked the natural catchment area of these drains. The government should ensure that no kind of development takes place. The catchment area should not be touched at all,” he said.

The public access zone would be regulated to protect the habitat and ecosystem of the drain. The flood zone should be development-free other than cleaning and ecological restoration.

The greenways would be landscaped and made wildlife-friendly .

