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The Times of India (N.D.)

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Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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Sacredspace

Water Ways

*Without water, everything
dies. No one "owns" water. It
might rise on your property,
but it just passes through – you
can use it, but it is not yours to
own. It is part of the global
commons, part of our life
support system.*

Marq de Villiers

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Wrangles Over Water

As Karnataka and Tamil Nadu slug it out, Pakistan wages a water war on India

Brahma Chellaney



The violence-marred water feud between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu illustrates how water stress is fuelling bitter discord between

states over sharing the most vital of all natural resources. The Supreme Court intervened this year too in the Punjab-Haryana dispute in the Indus Basin over the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal.

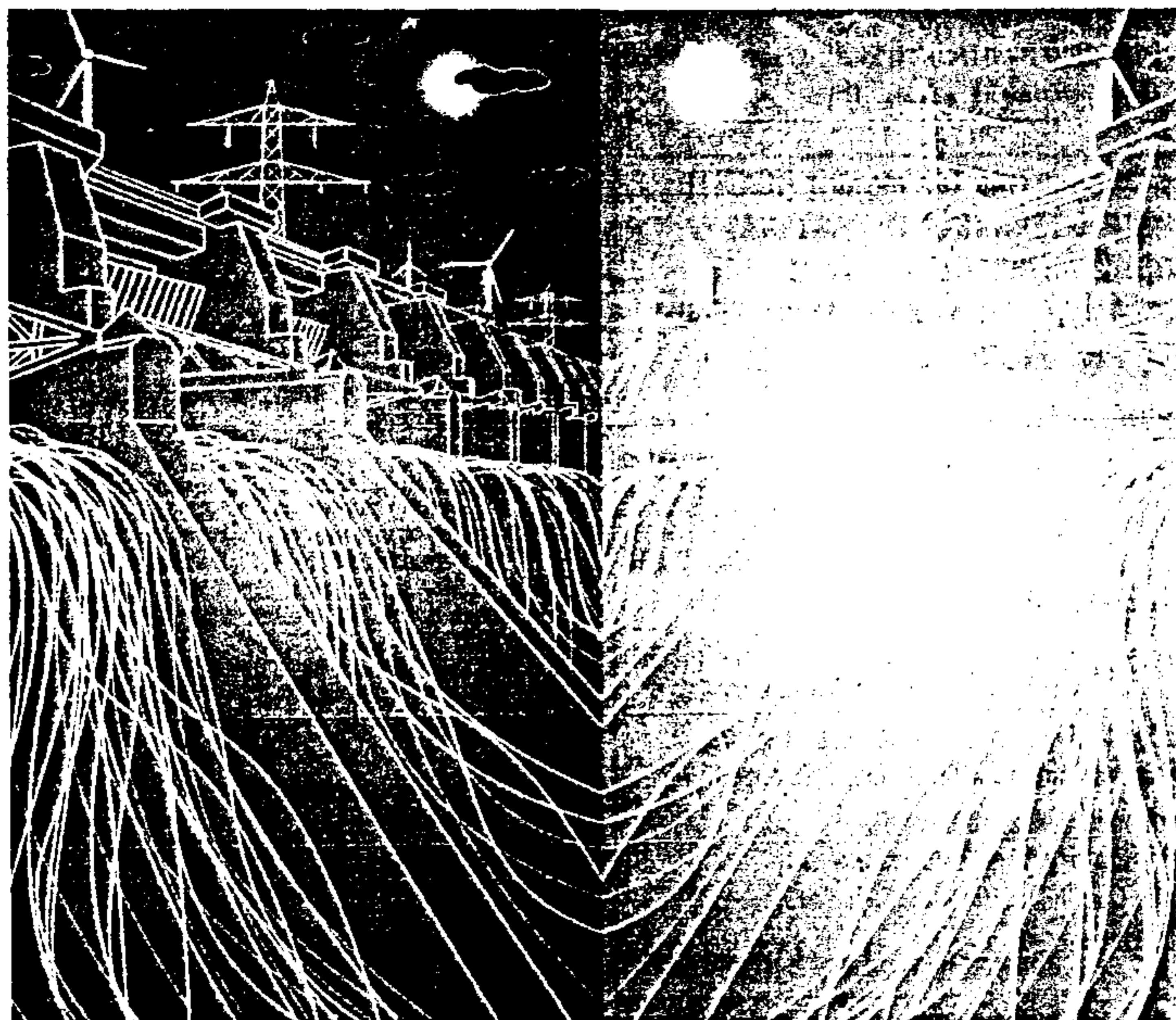
The growing inter-provincial water wrangles draw attention to India's great water folly in 1960: It signed a treaty that allocated to an enemy state, Pakistan, most of the Indus river system waters, without any quid pro quo. The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) reserved for India just 19.48% of the total waters of the six-river Indus system.

An emboldened Pakistan, having secured what still ranks as the world's most generous water-sharing treaty, set its sights on capturing the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir through which the three large rivers reserved for Pakistani use by the IWT flowed. In more recent years, Pakistan has also found novel ways to turn the IWT into a weapon against India.

From waging conventional wars against India from almost the time it was created to sustaining a protracted proxy war by terror against it, Pakistan has for over a decade now been pursuing a "water war" strategy against India. This strategy centres on repeatedly invoking the IWT's conflict-resolution provisions to "internationalise" any perceived disagreement so as to mount pressure on India.

In its latest move to corner India, Pakistan has initiated steps to haul it before a seven-member international arbitral tribunal in The Hague for pursuing two hydropower projects in J&K. Twice before in the past decade, Pakistan triggered international intercession by similarly invoking the treaty's conflict-resolution provisions.

Pakistan's strategy, coupled with its use of state-reared terrorists, could potentially force India's hand. If India begins to view the IWT as a liability and sees itself as the suffering loser, little can save the treaty. After all, India has



the option in international law to dissolve the lopsided but indefinite treaty. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was also of indefinite duration but the US unilaterally withdrew from it after Russia opposed its revision.

The withdrawal option, however, cannot be exercised by a risk-averse nation. India may be parched today but there is still no national discussion about how Pakistan is repaying India's water largesse with blood by sponsoring cross-border acts of grisly terrorism. The water card is probably the most potent instrument India has in its arsenal—more powerful than the nuclear option, which essentially is for deterrence.

India's belated moves to address the problem of electricity shortages and underdevelopment in J&K by building modestly sized, run-of-river hydropower plants have rankled Pakistan, although the IWT permits such projects (which use a river's natural flow energy and elevation drop to produce electricity, without the need for any dam reservoir). The treaty requires India to provide

India should hold out a credible threat of dissolving the Indus Water Treaty, drawing a clear linkage between Pakistan's right to unimpeded water inflows and its responsibility not to cause harm to its upper riparian

Pakistan with prior notification, including design information, of any new project. Although prior notification does not mean the other party's prior consent, Pakistan has construed the condition as arming it with a veto power over Indian works. To keep unrest in J&K simmering, it has objected to virtually every Indian project. Its obstruction has delayed Indian projects for years, driving up their costs substantially.

Not surprisingly, there have been repeated calls in the J&K assembly for

revision or abrogation of the IWT. By gifting the state's river waters to Pakistan, the treaty has hampered development there and fostered popular grievance.

J&K's total hydropower-generating capacity in operation or under construction does not equal the size of a single mega-dam that Pakistan is currently pursuing, such as the 7,000 MW Bunji Dam or the 4,500 MW Bhasha Dam. Indeed, while railing against India's run-of-river projects, Pakistan has invited China to build mega-dams in the Pakistani-occupied part of J&K, itself troubled by discontent, including against the growing Chinese footprint there, especially in Gilgit-Baltistan.

A 2011 report prepared for the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee called the IWT "the world's most successful water treaty" for having withstood conflicts and wars. The treaty has been a success mainly because of India, which has continued to uphold the pact even when Pakistan has repeatedly waged aggression and fundamentally altered the circumstances of cooperation.

International law recognises that a party may withdraw from a treaty in the event of fundamentally changed circumstances. Pakistan's continuing use of state-reared terrorist groups against India constitutes reasonable grounds for the injured party to unilaterally withdraw from the IWT. Sustained sponsorship of cross-border terrorism over many years has created fundamentally changed circumstances that undermine the essential basis of India's original consent to the IWT, while significantly altering the balance of obligations.

The Indus is Pakistan's jugular vein. If India wishes to improve Pakistan's behaviour and dissuade it from exporting more terrorists, it should hold out a credible threat of dissolving the IWT, drawing a clear linkage between Pakistan's right to unimpeded water inflows and its responsibility not to cause harm to its upper riparian. A failure to respect that linkage should free India, for example, to link the Chenab (which has the largest transboundary flow) with the Ravi-Beas-Sutlej system to address water scarcity in its north.

The writer is Professor of Strategic Studies at Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

दिनांक 15/09/2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
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HDK disputes govt claims on water levels in Cauvery basin dams

DM - 15 Sep 16
'Live storage below 20 tmcft and not 33 as stated by minister'

BENGALURU: JD(S) state president and former chief minister H D Kumaraswamy is not ready to believe the state government when it comes to statistics pertaining to water levels in the Cauvery basin dams and the quantum of water released to Tamil Nadu.

Addressing reporters in Bengaluru on Wednesday, he said the government is not furnishing reliable information to the people on the water levels in the four reservoirs of the Cauvery basin. It is much lower than what the government is claiming, he insisted.

However, Water Resources Minister M B Patil has said the government is not hiding from the public the ground reality on the availability of water in the Cauvery basin which caters to the needs of major cities including Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mandya and 600-odd villages. On Wednesday he provided data on the water position in the Cauvery basin reservoirs and stated that there was 32 to 33 tmcft water available in the four dams.

However, according to Kumaraswamy, the live storage in all the four dams together is less than 18 to 20 tmcft. While there is 5.18 tmcft live stock available in the Harangi, it is 2.85 tmcft in the Kabini, 5.8 tmcft in the Hemavathi and 7 to 8 tmcft in the KRS. Soon the levels would

Mandya MLAs meet CM

Cutting across party lines, elected representatives from Mandya district have sought to know how the government will ration water for both drinking water and irrigation needs, when the dam levels are so low. Led by Melkote MLA K S Puttannaiah, the legislators and Mandya MP C S Puttaraju, met Chief Minister Siddaramaiah and sought compensation for crop losses suffered by farmers. Puttannaiah said that 32 tmcft of water was available in the basin, which is not sufficient to meet the water needs next three months.

hit dead storage, leaving no water for both drinking purposes and farming, he added.

Kumaraswamy said that though the government had claimed that it had released 27 to 28 tmcft water to Tamil Nadu up to August 19, he had learnt that more than 42 to 43 tmcft of water had already been released even before the Supreme Court's September 5 order.

He charged that Central Water Committee officers are from Tamil Nadu cadre, and the state government is relying on the information provided by them. The information would be ma-

Water storage data released by government

Live water level in Cauvery basin as on Wednesday

31.579 tmcft

Water level including dead storage is

41.499 tmcft

Water released from June 1 to Sept 14 for irrigation purpose in Cauvery basin

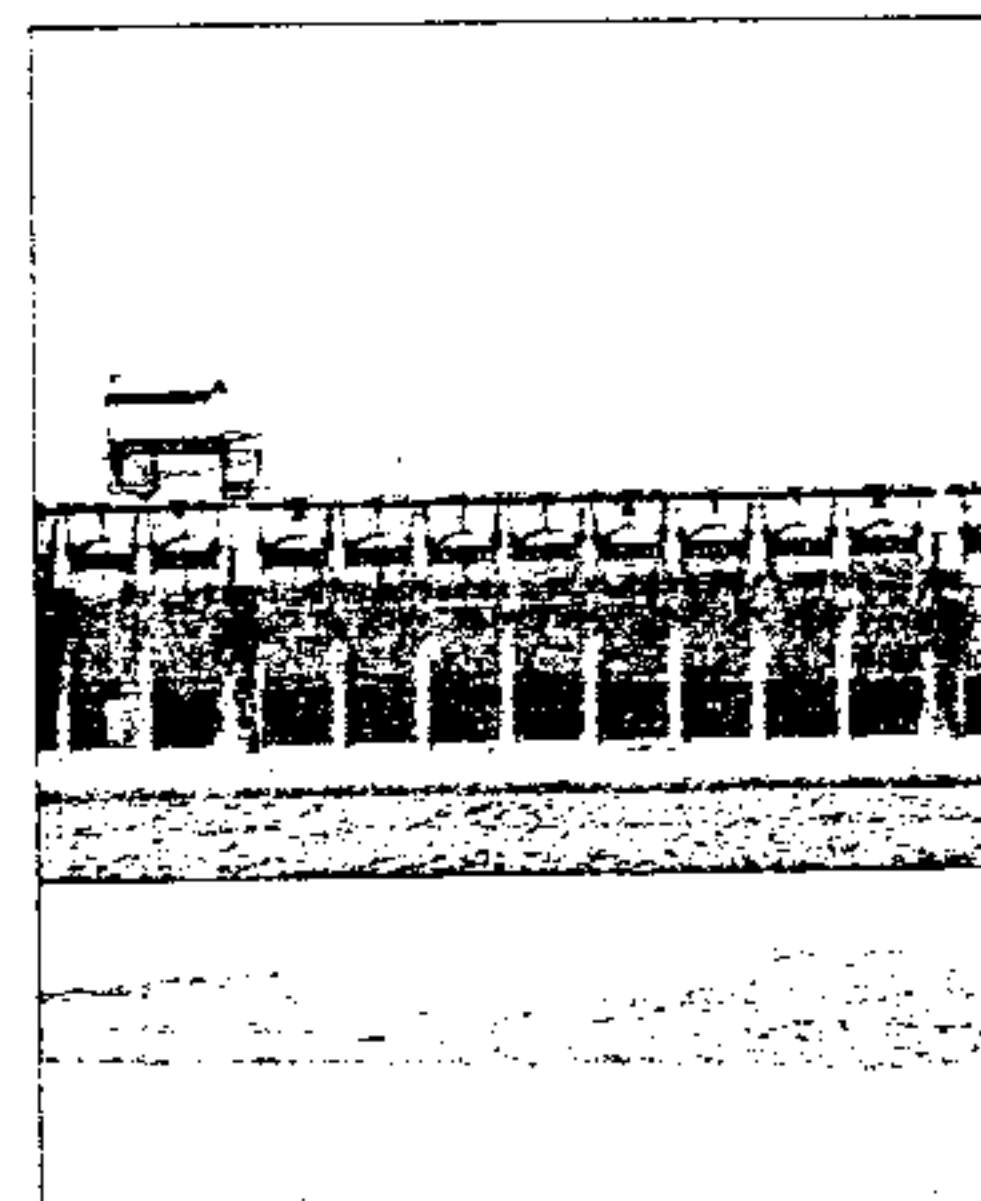
36.55 tmcft

Water released for drinking purpose in Cauvery basin between June 1 and Sept 14

11 tmcft

Water realised at the Biligundlu CWC gauging point in the Karnataka-TN border as on Sept 13

44 tmcft



Minimum water required in the Cauvery basin till May 2017

75-80 tmcft

The projected shortfall in case of paucity of rains

5-8 tmcft

(Cauvery basin has four reservoirs - KRS, Harangi, Kabini, Hemavathi)

Inflow into the four Cauvery basin reservoirs as of now

3k-4k cusecs/day

Projected drinking water requirement till May 2017 in Cauvery basin

27-28 tmcft

Projected water required for irrigation till May 2017

35-40 tmcft

Yield expected from rains from Oct 2016 to May 2017

40 tmcft

In the last 41 years, the average lowest inflow into the reservoirs in Cauvery basin between Sept 2016 & May 2017

35-40 tmcft

SOURCE: CWC: CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION

nipulated, he opined. Stating that JD(S) no longer cared about how much more water would be released to Tamil Nadu, he said, "My party's only stand is that the government should release a compensation of Rs 25,000 per acre to the affected farmers in the Cauvery basin as well as Tungabhadra."

He demanded that the government immediately convene the legislature session to discuss the Cauvery issue. Bengalureans are not getting sufficient drink-

ing water now. Post December, it would be 'Bisleri Bhagya', thanks to the government, Kumaraswamy said sarcastically.

DH News Service

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Central Chronical (Bhopal)

To 15 Sept

Monsoon lags across India, shows 5% normal rain deficit

IMD Confident
Of Its 106%
Avg Forecast

Anandi.Mishra@timesgroup.com

Pune: India may be staring at a below-average monsoon. From June 1 to September 14, the country received 759.9mm rainfall—a 5% departure from the normal 802mm of rainfall during this period. Rajasthan and western Madhya Pradesh have received excess rainfall, while eight regions including Assam and Meghalaya, Kerala, Punjab and New Delhi have received deficient rainfall so far.

However, the Met department remains confident that its prediction of 106% rainfall of the long period average

WET DAYS AHEAD?



| Rainfall Received | Normal Rainfall | IMD Forecast |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 759.9mm | 802mm | 106% of long-period average |

► Rain likely for two more weeks in W Maharashtra, P 7

(LPA) will hold true. An India Meteorological Department (IMD) official said heavy to extremely heavy rain is expected over north Konkan and Goa, particularly over Dahanu, Raigad, Mumbai and Ratnagiri, in the next 48 hours. "Pune will also

be under the influence of this weather system," he said. This could be the last heavy spell of rainfall this monsoon as conditions have become favourable for its withdrawal in the next three or four days. The southwest monsoon usually starts withdrawing in the

EXCESS RAIN

► Rajasthan, western Madhya Pradesh

DEFICIENT RAIN

► Assam, Meghalaya, Kerala, Punjab and Delhi

► In 2015, the southwest monsoon brought 758.6mm rainfall from June 1 till September 28 as against an average of 879.6mm

Four major dams in M'wada still dry

Four major dams in the parched Marathwada region are still at dead-storage levels three-and-a-half months into the monsoon season. The situation in Majalgaon and Manjra dams in Beed district and Sina Kolegaon and Lower Terna dams in Osmanabad district is the same as it was in the corresponding period last year. P 10

first week of September, but this has been delayed by two weeks this year. "The process of monsoon withdrawal will begin in the next three to four days from parts of west Rajasthan," the official said.

► Area under pulses up, P 10

दिनांक ५.११.१६ को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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Union Minister reviews State flood damage

Assures permanent steps to check flood, erosion

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DIBRUGARH, Sept 13: Union Minister of State for Water Resources Dr Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, who is on a two-day visit to the State to make a ground assessment of the damages caused by flood and erosion, visited the flood- and erosion-prone Rohmorla area near here today.

The Union Minister visited Kachuani and Bogoritoli areas of Rohmorla, where erosion is taking place in a huge scale. He also interacted with the people of the area to gather first hand

information about the problems caused by flood and erosion.

The minister assured early sanctioning of the pending project proposals in the Rohmorla area. He also assured the affected people of taking up some permanent measures to check both erosion and flood in the area.

The Union Minister was accompanied by Minister for Water Resources Keshab Mahanta and local MLA Rituparna Baruah. The Union Minister is expected to be in Majuli tomorrow.

It needs to be mentioned here that the Brahmaputra riv-

er has swallowed some 28 revenue villages, tea plantations, several tracts of agricultural land along Rohmorla in Dibrugarh district and Dhola in Tinsukia district. Several families have become homeless in both these areas. The nearby villages are the worst affected during the floods. The Brahmaputra erodes huge chunks of the earth each year in these areas.

On January 16, 2012, the then Union Minister for Water Resources Pawan Kumar Bansal of the UPA government had visited the area to inspect the geo bag technology project at Kachuani village.

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Brahmaputra can be tamed like Huang He

STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, Sept 13: Chief Minister Sarbajit Sonowal today told the Union Minister of State for Water Resources and River Development, Dr Sanjeev Kumar Balyan that heavy siltation on the river bed substantially reduced water bearing capacity of the river Brahmaputra and in order to control flood, the Brahmaputra and its tributaries have to be controlled in line with the Huang He river of China.

Sonowal also said that the State Government has taken up the matter with the Dredging Corporation of India Limited to carry out

dredging in Brahmaputra and its tributaries and sought Centre's assistance. A comprehensive dredging on the Brahmaputra and its tributaries besides helping the State to negotiate with the flood and erosion successfully will create new vistas for Inland Water Transport and of course for the economy of the State.

CM apprises Balyan

Balyan, who is in Assam to assess the extent of damages caused by flood and erosion had a meeting with the Sonowal at Arunachal Circuit House at Mohanbari, Dibrugarh today and vowed to take steps for an effective and speedy solution of flood and erosion related problems in Assam. (See page 2)

Brahmaputra ...

(Contd from page 1)

Sonowal submitted a report highlighting the magnitude of damages induced by the waves of floods in Assam this year. He apprised the Union Minister of the flood-inflicted damages in Assam to the tune of crores of rupees. He also drew the Union Minister's attention of the perennial problem of flood and erosion and their cascading effect on the lives and economy of the State.

Informing Dr Balyan about a World Bank expert committee's report on the flow and current of the Brahmaputra which is very sharp and uncontrollable at times, Sonowal emphasised on using modern technology to tame the Brahmaputra to minimise its mayhem along the downstream. Sonowal also requested for the Centre's financial aid along with other assistance to save the State from the recurrent problems of flood and erosion.

Dr Balyan said that the Centre accorded top importance to the flood and erosion and is dealing with it with utmost sincerity. He also said that Centre's sincerity to deal with flood and erosion in Assam became evident when Prime Minister Narendra Modi asked him to visit the erosion hit areas and assess flood inflicted damages in the State.

Water Resources Minister Keshab Mahanta, Member of Parliament of Dibrugarh Rameswar Teli and several MLAs were present at the meeting.

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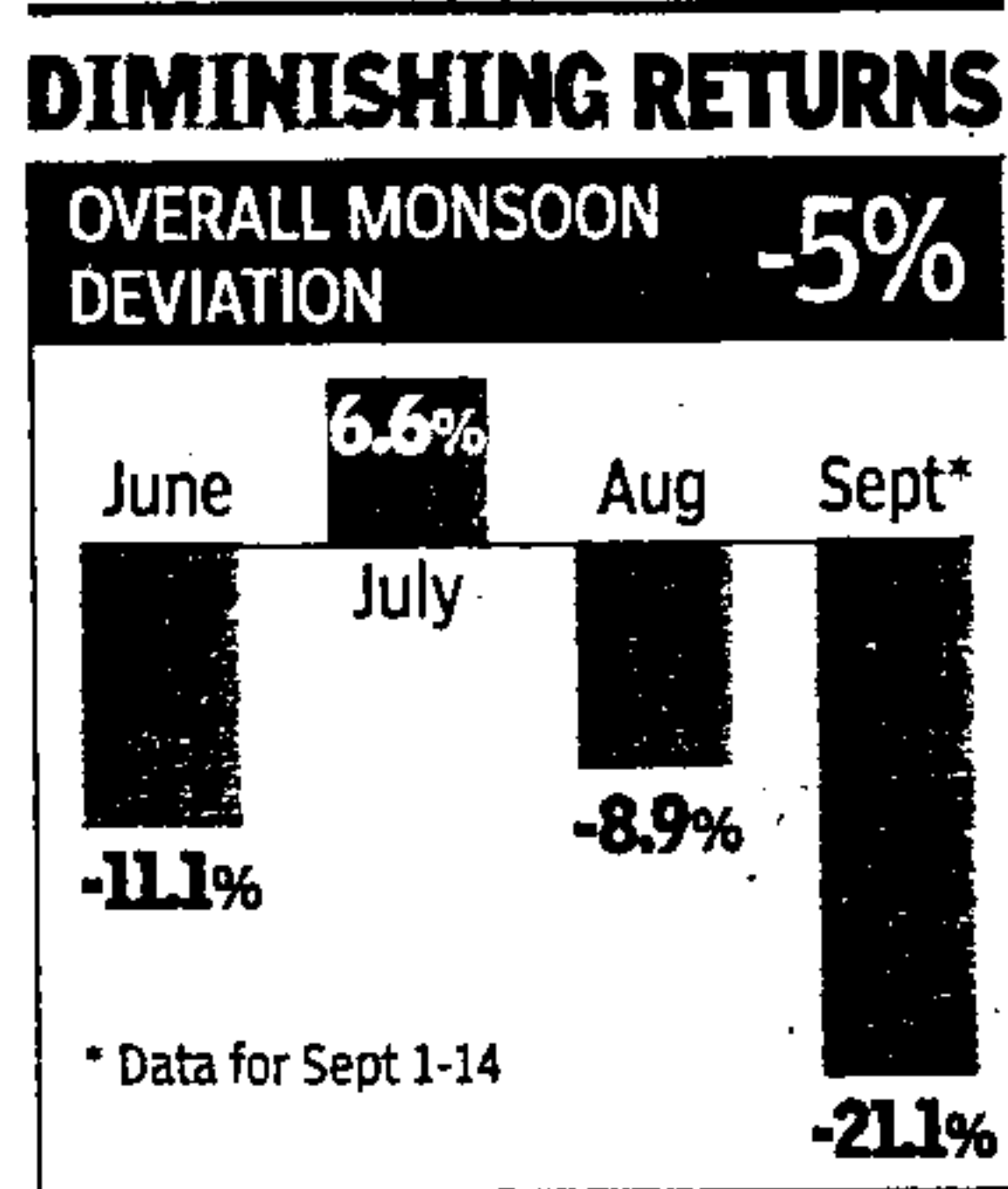
Rain deficit stands at 5% as monsoon starts retreating

Amit.Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The monsoon, which remained unexpectedly weak in the second half of the rainy season, has started withdrawing from the country. It has already retreated from parts of west Rajasthan, the Met office said on Thursday.

Wind circulation patterns have changed over the western extremes of Rajasthan, along with a reduction in humidity and dry weather — all characteristic of the monsoon's withdrawal — the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said.

The normal date for monsoon to begin withdrawing from west Rajasthan is September 1. It gradually retreats from the rest of the



country, a process that can take up to 45 days. "In the next few days, monsoon is expected to retreat from more areas in northwest India. Thereafter, the withdrawal from the rest of the country is likely to be gradual," said B P Yadav, director, IMD.

IMD had predicted an "above normal" monsoon — 106% rainfall of the long peri-

od average. The forecast had a 4% margin of error with 102% rainfall recorded in the current monsoon season.

With just a fortnight left for the rainy season to end (although monsoon may continue into October in some parts of the country), the figure is unlikely to change beyond two-three percentage points.

All-India rainfall has largely remained less than normal since August 10, leading to an overall monsoon deficit that now stands at 5%. This puts monsoon currently in the "below normal" category.

On the brighter side, the monsoon this year was good and well-distributed in July and first half of August, which is the crucial period for kharif sowing.

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SC pulls up T.N., Karnataka over Cauvery protests

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court on Thursday rapped the governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for allowing bandhs and agitations to challenge its order passed in public interest to share Cauvery water between the States.

"We expect the governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to maintain their dignity and respect for rule of law. We reiterate that neither bandhs nor agitations can take place after the Supreme Court

Plea highlighted huge losses due to violence in both the States

passed an order... Our order has to be complied with... Convey this to your governments today itself," Justice Dipak Misra told the panel lawyers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, after summoning them to the front of the courtroom.

The Bench, including

Justice U.U. Lalit, was hearing a petition filed by P. Sivakumar, a resident of Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu, highlighting the huge losses caused by mobs who pillaged and looted in both States. The petition said ordinary people lived in danger in what resembled a war zone after violence broke out following the court's order on September 12, rejecting Karnataka's plea to stop the release of 15,000 cusecs of water to Tamil Nadu.

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

FROM PAGE ONE

SC pulls up Karnataka and T.N. over Cauvery

The petition, filed through advocate N. Rajaraman, urged the court to direct the States to act against the instigators and give damages.

"We are compelled and even constrained to say that it is the duty of the States to see that no agitation or destruction or damage takes place... People cannot be allowed to take the law into their own hands... It was obligatory on Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to prevent such a situation from arising," Justice Misra observed.

Serving copies of the petition on the lawyers in the courtroom itself, the Bench tagged the petition to other Cauvery matters to be heard on September 20.

"We sincerely hope that wisdom may prevail among competent authorities to maintain peace. Convey it today itself that we expect both States to maintain peace, harmony, poise and dignity and respect for law," Justice Misra told the lawyers.

The Bench referred to the judgment in the *In Re*

private property versus State of Andhra Pradesh of 2009 in which the Supreme Court laid down the law on the safeguards to be put in place by the authorities before an agitation.

The ruling had said agitations should be comprehensively videographed, the police should constantly monitor and conduct reviews of the status of an agitation and commit the agitating leaders to a prior undertaking of peace. In case of violence, the police should file a report with the State government, which should hand it over to the High Court or even to the Supreme Court for *suo motu* cognisance.

At the hearing, Justice Lalit asked counsel for the petitioner whether the strike against the order was still on.

"Is your information correct? We heard that the strike calmed down..." Justice Lalit said.

But counsel responded that a rail roko was on in Karnataka today [on Thursday] and another was scheduled in Tamil Nadu

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Ganga water has heavy metal, pesticide traces: CPCB

NEW DELHI: Water quality of the river Ganga shows the presence of bacterial contamination besides traces of pollutants like heavy metals and pesticides, says the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

In a detailed report covering various aspects of contamination in the river, the CPCB has informed the National Green Tribunal that the Ganga, spanning a distance of 543 km between Haridwar and Kanpur, was affected by 1,072 seriously

polluting industries which are releasing heavy metals and pesticides.

"Many years/centuries ago, the river was not blocked for any purpose and due to limited habitation on the banks, there was hardly any disposal of waste into the river. Now, the river Ganga is blocked/dammed at many places (upper Himalayan stretches and on the plains such as Haridwar, Bijnor, Narora and Kanpur) and water has been diverted for various uses. As a result, the

water quality and ecological sanctity is threatened.

"Water quality of the Ganga is showing presence of bacterial contamination besides reporting of presence of trace pollutants like heavy metals and pesticides in some of the studies," the CPCB said in the report filed in pursuance to the NGT's September 6 order.

At present, 823.1 million litres per day (MLD) of untreated sewage and 212.42 MLD of industrial effluent flows into the river, while

three of the four monitored Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) were non-compliant with the set standards, it said.

Zero Liquid discharge

With regard to Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by industries, the CPCB said it has already directed them to achieve ZLD in distillery, tannery and textile units as it was mandatory that pollutants like chromium, total dissolved solid and other chemicals are separated before they are disposed of. PTI

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Monsoon retreat to take time, says IMD ¹⁶₁₆

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 15

AS DELHI reeled under a spate of rain-related diseases, officials of the India Meteorological Department said the monsoon was going to persist in Delhi for at least five more days.

"... There is no chance of its withdrawal from Delhi in the next five days at least. It will take more time," said B P Yadav, director, weather forecasting, India

Meteorological Department.

The monsoon months often see a spike in vector-borne diseases, spread by aedes aegypti mosquitoes, which thrive in high humidity and temperatures between 25-35 degrees Celsius.

The number of dengue and chikungunya cases start coming down two weeks after the withdrawal of monsoon, said doctors.

The capital has received 521.8 mm of rain between June 1 and September 15 this year, said IMD officials.

MONSOON DISEASES IN DELHI

IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, Delhi has received normal or above normal monsoon rainfall only twice, in 2013 and 2016.

IN 2015, almost 16,000

dengue and chikungunya cases were reported in Delhi.

2016 has seen the highest number of chikungunya cases in Delhi.

| Year | Monsoon rainfall | Dengue cases | Chikungunya cases |
|------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 508.3 mm | 2,093 | 6 |
| 2013 | 714 mm | 5,574 | 18 |
| 2014 | 288.6 mm | 995 | 8 |
| 2015 | 446.1 mm | 15,867 | 64 |
| 2016 | 521.8 mm | 1,158* | 1,724* |

Sources: India Meteorological Department and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

*figures till September 11, 2016

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The Times of India (N.D.)
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Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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Pollution body checks Yamuna quality before & after immersion

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NEW DELHI: To check on the increase in pollution levels in the Yamuna, before and after idol immersions on Ganesh Chaturthi, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee collected water samples from the ghats a few days back and will again take samples after Thursday.

This year, seven Yamuna ghats — Kudsia, Geeta, Haathi, Shyam, Kalindi Kunj, Mayur Vihar and Geeta Colony — were earmarked for the idol immersions by the authorities.

According to a senior Delhi government official, apart from spreading awareness regarding the use of environment friendly colours and biodegradable materials in the idols, the pollution watchdog of the state government will also monitor the water quality before and after the immersions.

"Samples have already been collected a few days before Ganesh visarjan, too. Then we can compare the difference

» Samples have already been collected a few days before Ganesh visarjan, too. Then we can compare the difference in water quality and the exact impact of idol immersion in the river can be ascertained.

A SENIOR DELHI GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

in water quality and the exact impact of idol immersion in the river can be ascertained," the official told Hindustan Times.

This year, from the samples picked up from seven points in the river between ITO and the Najafgarh Drain, the dissolved oxygen (DO) content was between 0.24 parts per million and 0.32 parts per million. DO levels in healthy water are supposed to be above four.

Activists welcomed the DPCC initiative dubbing it as a step in the right direction. Water activist Manoj Misra, who is also the convenor of the Yamuna Jiye Abhiyaan, said along with other arrangements for immersion this year, this monitoring can

help calculate the damage to the river.

"It is a good move but needs to be done in a systematic manner. Then you can see results. It needs to be monitored whether while removing idols, the authorities concerned are also taking away other materials which can be harmful for the river and the environment. More sample testing, with a gap of a few days, can give better clarity," Misra said.

Idol immersions and dumping of religious objects in the river increase the level of toxicity every year. The National Green Tribunal's order to prevent dumping of harmful material is not helping because of lack of implementation of the order.

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Wary Centre moves to resolve Krishna row

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HYDERABAD: In the wake of the confrontation between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over sharing of Cauvery water, which took an unprecedented violent turn, the Centre has decided to mediate a dialogue between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to resolve the dispute over sharing of Krishna river.

Union minister for water resources Uma Bharati has called a meeting of the Apex Council on Water Disputes on September 21 in New Delhi to find a solution to the water problem between the two Telugu states.

The council, headed by Bharati, with Telangana chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao and his Andhra Pradesh coun-

THE MEETING ASSUMES SIGNIFICANCE IN THE WAKE OF A DISPUTE OVER CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES ON THE KRISHNA RIVER

terpart N Chandrababu Naidu as members, has been constituted as part of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. However, the council has never met in the last two years.

The meeting assumes significance in the wake of the ongoing dispute over construction of two lift irrigation schemes — Palamuru-Ranga Reddy and Dindi — by the Telangana government on Krishna river, which Andhra Pradesh has been

opposing on the ground that they would reduce the inflows into the downstream of the river and affect cropping in Krishna delta.

The Telangana government, however, has been arguing that the Andhra government has constructed Pattiseema project on Godavari river to divert over 80,000 million cubic feet of water to Krishna basin.

According to the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal award, upper riparian states have a share in the water diverted from Godavari to Krishna basin. As such, it has every right to construct lift irrigation schemes on Krishna river.

The meeting is being convened on the directions of the Supreme Court, which heard a batch of petitions filed by Andhra farmers against the

two projects in Telangana. The Supreme Court said it would entertain the petitions only if the apex council failed to arrive at a consensus.

Interestingly, unlike in the case of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, both Andhra and Telangana chief ministers have agreed to resolve the dispute through negotiations. "We are always open for negotiations to sort out any differences," a senior official of the Telangana irrigation department said.

Meanwhile, the water resources ministry set up a five-member body headed by irrigation expert and former Central Water Commission chairman AD Mohile to decide the powers of the Krishna River Management Board and the guidelines for management of the river water.

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'We are Tamil-speaking, but Karnataka is like our mother'

SPECIAL

KV Lakshmana

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BENGALURU: On Monday night, when pro-Kannada activists were running riot in India's Silicon Valley, a wave of fear swept through the 1,000-odd residents of Sanjay Gandhi Nagar.

Residents of this tin-shed cluster that houses construction workers and those who survive on odd-jobs claim their forefathers were brought from Tamil Nadu to build Bengaluru city.

For many, memories of the first anti-Tamil riots on the Cauvery issue in December 1991 have come back to haunt them. Their colony was razed completely during those dark days, when they spent their nights on pavements in biting cold, scared stiff and clutching their little ones, wanting to escape to the land of their forefathers.

Local MLA S Ramesh, who was close to then chief minister S Bangarappa, persuaded them to stay put and helped them resettle in their lives.

"In comparison, Monday's attacks by the shouting brigades of youth was less scary, but we are afraid nevertheless. The fear is still there, but we are hopeful that things are different now. Within two days things are returning to normal and we had people coming here to reassure us," said S Nirmala, who was a victim of the 1991 anti-Tamil riots like several others in this shanty.

She recalled that some women were molested and raped during the 1991 riots. But this time around, volunteers of the Tamil Sangam visited the colony and ensured police protection was provided.

There are 450 shanties here, cheek-by-jowl, a tin sheet separating the 15 x 5 feet metal box they call 'house'. Located in the Nandini Layout of north Bengaluru, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar nestles between two industrial estates, off the Mysore-Tumkur highway, falling under the Rajagopalanagar police station limits that was a disturbed area placed under curfew.

Bengaluru has 2,350 slums housing six lakh people, out of which 95% are of Tamil



Residents of Sanjay Gandhi Nagar in Bengaluru gather for a meeting with social workers. HT PHOTO

We have lived through worst times... Whatever they (Kannada protesters) do, this is the only place we have and we will not go anywhere else.

S DHANABHAGYAM, a widow who lives with her four sons, a daughter and 12 grandchildren

origin. Other prominent localities where Tamils are in large numbers are Gandhi Nagar, Lakshmi Narayanpuram, Prakash Nagar, Ramachandra Puram, Srirampuram, Chikpet, Yelahanka and Binipet in north Bengaluru; Chamrajpet, Shanti Nagar, Basavannagudi in south, and Jayamahal, Mallesawaram, Shivaji Nagar and Bharati Nagar in central Bengaluru.

The Tamil dominated areas that witnessed violence and were declared disturbed included Rajagopalanagar, Peenya, Kamakshipalaya in north Bengaluru and Nyandalli, Kengeri in west and Nice Road in south Bengaluru.

As the city slowly gets back to its daily grind—schools, shops and offices cautiously resume work—Tamil residents of Sanjay Gandhi Nagar slum cluster, idly workers and womenfolk are addled around wondering where the next meal will come from.

"Our main worry right now is of livelihood as we are out of work and have to sit idle for a few more days. Please ask the government to help us," wailed Vijayakumari, a casual labourer.

S Dhanabhagyam, an 80-year-old widow who lives with her four sons, a daughter and 12 grandchildren in two shanties, said: "We have lived through the worst times. We will live through this too. Whatever they (Kannada protesters) do, this is the only place we have and we will not go anywhere else."

Social worker Ramachandran was speaking to the residents at Sanjay Gandhi Nagar, exhorting them to display the courage and good sense and frustrate the efforts of those fomenting trouble.

Others like L Tamiladiyan from the Tamil outfit Naam Tamilar Katchi smell conspiracy of Kannadigas to use the excuse of Cauvery waters to kick out people of Tamil origin. Several of these workers were brought from Tamil Nadu to build the Vidhan Soudha, Kannambadi Dam, ministerial houses and much of the new Bengaluru, he said.

"For generations we have been living here without any problem with Kannadigas and consider Karnataka as our 'thai' (mother)," he says, adding,

"This (current violence) is not about Cauvery at all, but a ruse to oust Tamilians."

However, M Velu Nayakar, a local corporator of the area, rubbishes this theory. "There is a pattern to the violence that occurred on the outskirts but did not touch the central areas. The lumpen elements and the unemployed youth from rural areas joined in the violence, some for fun, others to rob," he says.

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हिन्दुस्तान

कम बारिश में

वर्षा का जो मौसम इस समय कहीं रिमझिम और कहीं तेज बौछारों के साथ विदा ले रहा है, उसकी शुरुआत कहीं ज्यादा उम्मीद भरी थी। लगातार दो साल के सूखे के बाद मौसम विभाग की इन भविष्यवाणियों ने लोगों को काफी राहत दी थी कि इस साल बादल खूब बरसेंगे और मानसून की बारिश सामान्य से कहीं ज्यादा होगी। इस भविष्यवाणी को ही कई लोगों ने अच्छे दिनों की शुरुआत मान लिया था। भविष्यवाणियां शुरू हो गई थीं कि फसल अच्छी हुई, तो ग्रोथ रेट कैसे भागेगी? कई कंपनियों ने अपने मुनाफे का अंदाज लगाते हुए गणना तक शुरू कर दी थी। लेकिन अब जब यह मौसम विदा हो रहा है, तो हमारे सामने हरियाली और खुशहाली से ज्यादा हाल ही में कर्नाटक में हुए उस उत्पात की चिंता है, जिससे कुछ जगहों पर जल-दंगा भी कहा गया है। जितनी बारिश हुई है, उतनी कर्नाटक के किसानों के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। ऐसे में, जब कावेरी नदी का पानी तमिलनाडु को देने का मामला आया, तो वहां लोग दंगे पर उतारू हो गए। यह ठीक है कि कावेरी जल बंटवारे पर हुए पूरे बवाल के पीछे एक राजनीति है और पानी को लेकर दोनों राज्यों के बीच तनाव का एक पूरा इतिहास भी है, लेकिन पानी का पर्याप्त न होना भी एक कारण तो है ही।

वैसे देश के कई हिस्से ऐसे हैं,

जहां इस बार मानसून की बारिश सामान्य के मुकाबले 20 से 59 फीसदी तक कम हुई है। इसमें कर्नाटक के कुछ हिस्से भी शामिल हैं। इसमें हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल तो शामिल हैं ही, पूर्वोत्तर भारत और गुजरात के कुछ हिस्से भी हैं। सिर्फ राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा ही ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां बारिश औसत से ज्यादा हुई है। जबकि बाकी देश में बारिश सामान्य रही है। मानसून का यह लेखा-जोखा हमें दो चीजें बताता है। एक तो यह कि तमाम

उपग्रह सेवाओं और सुपर कंप्यूटरों का इस्तेमाल करने के दावों के बाद भी हम अभी अपने मौसम के मिजाज को सही ढंग से नहीं समझ पाए हैं। कम से कम इसकी सटीक भविष्यवाणी में तो हम नाकाम ही रहे हैं। मौसम की भविष्यवाणी का विज्ञान दुनिया भर में बहुत विकसित हुआ है, लेकिन न जाने क्यों हम उतना आगे नहीं जा सके। लेकिन इसके साथ ही एक दूसरा सच यह भी है कि मौसम और खासकर वर्षा के पूरे मौसम की शत-प्रतिशत सटीक भविष्यवाणी अब भी संभव नहीं है। इसके कारण अनुमान में कमी-बेशी का खतरा हमेशा बना रहता है। नीतियां बनाते समय या उनके आकलन तय करते समय इस कमी-बेशी के लिए उसमें पूरी गुंजाइश रखने की जरूरत होती है। एक चीज यह भी है कि पर्यावरण बदलाव के साथ मौसम का चक्र पूरी दुनिया में ही बदल रहा है, और बारिश का मिजाज भी।

अगर हम इन सभी चीजों की तैयारी नहीं रखते हैं, तो संभव है कि हमें हर मौसम दगा देना दिखाई दे। मौसम के बदलाव के साथ ही सारी दुनिया के विशेषज्ञ इस बात पर सिर खपा रहे हैं कि कम पानी से कैसे काम चलाया जाए, साथ ही यह तैयारी भी रखी जाए कि पानी अगर अतिशय ज्यादा हो गया, तो इससे पैदा होने वाली समस्या से कैसे निपटा जाए? कई देशों ने ऐसी फसलों पर ध्यान देना भी शुरू कर दिया है, जिनके लिए पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं होती। लेकिन जैसे मौसम की भविष्यवाणी के विज्ञान में हम बहुत पीछे हैं, इस मामले में भी ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। पूरी दुनिया जब नई तरह की फसलों की ओर बढ़ रही है, हम अभी तक अपने पुरानों को

अपने कृषि विज्ञान
और मौसम विज्ञान
को अगर हम समय
की जरूरतों के साथ
नहीं जोड़ पाए, तो हर
मौसम दगा देता ही
दिखाई देगा।

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Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

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

Cauvery riot petition against parties in SC

The Telegraph - 15 Sept

OUR BUREAU

Sept. 14: The Supreme Court will hear on Thursday a PIL seeking the derecognition of political parties involved in the Cauvery-related flare-up in Karnataka.

The petition, filed by one Siva Kumar who claims to be a social activist from Tamil Nadu, has urged the court to direct the two states to ensure the protection of life and property.

It wanted recovery of monetary damages from those responsible for the vandalism.

The petition did not name any political parties but identified certain fringe groups.

The petition, filed through counsel N. Raja Raman, was today mentioned for urgent hearing by senior counsel Adish Aggarwala before a bench headed by Chief Justice T. S. Thakur who listed the hearing on Thursday.

"The failure of the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to control fringe elements from destroying public property has resulted in deprivation of right to life and movement," the petition said.

In Bangalore, where curfew was lifted today in all 16 police station areas where it

had been imposed, police gave themselves a clean chit but the home minister conceded that "our tolerance was misused".

Karnataka home minister G. Parameshwar said the government was just trying to be "tolerant" towards the voice of the local people when violence broke out on Monday.

"Our tolerance was misused," he told reporters, asked if the government and police bungled in any manner. "Subsequently, we handled the situation very well," he added.

Bangalore police commissioner N.S. Megharikh contested allegations of delay and insisted there was no laxity in imposing prohibitory orders.

The arson that eventually reduced several vehicles to ashes had started around noon but Section 144 that prevents assembly was imposed only around 5pm and curfew was announced after 10pm.

Megharikh told **The Telegraph**: "There was no delay. Besides, Section 144 itself doesn't mean anything. It's only when we enforce it, the law takes effect. And in this case we did manage to contain all violence within a few hours (of declaring the orders at 5pm)."

The prohibitory orders

continued to be in force. "We plan to keep it in place as a court order is coming on September 20," he said, referring to the Karnataka government's application for a review of the Supreme Court order to release Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu.

State chief secretary Arvind Jadhav said he was satisfied by the "strong" police action that brought the situation under control. "The chief minister (Congress leader Siddaramaiah) has made it very clear the prime duty of all concerned is to maintain law and order. Everything comes later," Jadhav claimed.

"If the Supreme Court asks us, we have a ready answer in the way we brought the situation under control," the chief secretary added. "On September 19 (a day before the next hearing), I will have a clearer picture of what to present before the Supreme Court," he added in response to a question.

On Monday, the Supreme Court had specifically said the executive was "under the constitutional obligation to see that the law and order prevails". A few hours later, the arsonists struck in Bangalore.

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13

SC raps TN, K'taka for failing to tame violence over Cauvery

CRACKING THE WHIP Asks states to take preventive measures, hopes wisdom prevails

Bhadra Sinha

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NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court slammed the Karnataka and Tamil Nadu governments on Thursday for their failure to tame the unruly protests over Cauvery water.

The protests ensued following a top court directive on September 12, ordering Karnataka to release 12,000 cusecs of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. The court hoped "wisdom will prevail over competent authorities to maintain peace."

"We reiterate neither an agitation can take place when the court has passed an order and should be complied. If it causes difficulty to any party, he or she can approach the court. People cannot take law in their own hands. It's obligatory for the state to take preventive measures," a special bench of Justice Dipak Misra and Justice UU Lalit said in a terse order.

The court called upon Tamil Nadu's additional advocate general senior advocate Subramaniam Prasad, who was witnessing the proceedings,



■ Police arrest Kannada activists as they try to enter the railway station to stop trains during their protest over Cauvery water issue, in Bengaluru, on Thursday.

PTI PHOTO

and asked him to communicate the bench's angst to the state authorities.

"Convey this order today without any delay. At least, you must convey that the court expects both states to maintain harmony, calm and pose. Above all dignity and respect for the

law," the court told Prasad.

Though the judges looked for Karnataka state counsel, they could not locate him in the court.

The bench did not issue any formal notice to the state but asked their advocates to be present in the court on

September 20 when the main matter with regard to the dispute over Cauvery river water sharing will come up.

The direction to the governments to maintain peace in the two states came while it was hearing a petition filed by Tamil Nadu-based social activist.

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चीनी तट पर पहुंचा मेरांती तूफान ^{PR-16}



बीजिंग, (भाषा): विश्व में इस साल आने वाले सबसे शक्तिशाली तूफानों में से एक माना जा रहा मेरांती तूफान आज तड़के चीन के फुजियान प्रांत के पूर्व में पहुंच गया। इस तूफान के कारण भारी पैमाने पर नुक्सान हुआ है। ताईवान में इस तूफान के कारण एक व्यक्ति की मौत हो गई जबकि 44 लोग घायल हुए हैं। शियामेन शहर के शियानगान में आया तूफान दक्षिणी फुजियान प्रांत में 1949 के बाद से आया सबसे शक्तिशाली तूफान समझा जा रहा है। शियामेन में कई समुदायों में तूफान के कारण

नल से पानी की आपूर्ति ठप हो गयी है और तेज हवा के कारण ऊंचाई पर स्थित इमारतों की खिड़कियां टूट गयी हैं। 24 घंटे खुले रहने वाले एक स्टोर में रात्रिकालीन पारी में दुकान सहयोगी के तौर पर काम करने वाले सु बिनगलिन ने बताया, "सुबह तीन बजे के बाद से हवा एवं बारिश तेज हो गई। खिड़कियों और पेड़ की शाखाओं के टूटने की आवाज आ रही थी जो काफी डरावनी थी। दुकान में कई बार बत्ती गुल हुयी है।"

दिन : 15/09/2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindu stan 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 Hearld (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

HEAVY EVENING RAIN LEAVES MANY STRANDED IN THE CITY

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, SEPT. 14

A day before the Ganesh
nimmajanam, the city
received heavy rain late
on Wednesday night.

Many commuters were
caught in the downpour
that was accompanied by
lightning at Secundera-
bad, NTR Marg, Tank
Bund, Kushaiguda,
Charlapally, Charminar,
Ameerpet, Kukatpally,

LB Nagar and Kothapet.

Uppal recorded 4 cm of
rain in just one hour from
8 pm. This downpour led
to nala overflowing at
Nacharam junction.

Earlier in the day, the
city had witnessed driz-
zles. IMD data showed
high intensity cumu-
lonimbus clouds moving
towards northeast
Hyderabad. Officials said
the city could receive
more rain on Thursday.

15 sept - DE