



# YSRC protests 'illegal' irrigation projects by Telangana govt

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

Vijayawada, 16 May

YSR Congress chief and Leader of Opposition in Andhra Pradesh Assembly Y S Jaganmohan Reddy today launched a three-day protest in Kurnool city against "illegal irrigation projects" by Telangana government on rivers Krishna and Godavari.

Hitting out at Telangana chief minister K Chandrashekhara Rao, Jagan said, "To say that they will release water to the lower riparian state (AP) only after meeting their (Telangana) full requirements is not right. KCR should not talk like Hitler."

The YSRC president, while addressing his supporters at the protest venue, questioned as to who authorised Telangana to divert 954 TMC ft of water, depriving AP of its "rightful share".

Jagan feared that there could be "wars" only for the sake of water in future.

"Telangana government is going ahead with the construction of irrigation projects on Godavari and Krishna, caring little for the water woes of AP, a lower riparian state. Do you at least think how we (people of AP) will survive if we are deprived of water," Jagan asked. While there already exist projects on river Krishna that could store about 1750 TMC ft of water, another 200 to 300 TMC ft of water was also being impounded illicitly, he claimed.

"Now the Telangana government was building a project to divert 120 TMC ft of water from river Krishna at Mahbubnagar. How will then water come to Srisailem reser-



*To say that they will release water to the lower riparian state (AP) only after meeting their (Telangana) full requirements is not right. KCR should not talk like Hitler.*

**K CHANDRASHEKHARA RAO**

needs of Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions," Jagan questioned. "KCR was also thus doing injustice to people of Nalgonda and Khammam districts in his own state Telangana as there would be no water available in Nagarjuna Sagar downstream Srisailem," he added. "Any new projects on Krishna and Godavari should be taken up only in accordance with the provisions of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014. Besides, permission should be taken in advance from the respective river management boards, Central Water Commission and the Apex Council (headed by Union Water Resources Minister). But the Telangana government gave a go-by to all this," the YSRC chief alleged. Same was happening on river Godavari as well, he added. Jagan was also critical of AP chief minister N Chandrababu Naidu for remaining "silent" over the violations by Telan-

voir that caters to the gana.

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# Declare Bhiwani drought-hit, demands Kisan Sabha

**BHIWANI, MAY 16**

Farmers, under the banner of the All-India Kisan Sabha, today launched an indefinite strike in support of their demand to declare Bhiwani district as a drought-hit zone and release of special package for revival.

Master Sher Singh, state president, Kisan Sabha, said the Bhiwani Deputy Commissioner had dispatched a report in November, 2015, which mentioned that crops in nearly 5 lakh acre had been damaged in the district. "The gov-

ernment had agreed to give compensation of the whitefly-affected cotton crop amounting to Rs 18 crore. Farmers, whose gwar and bajra crops damaged in nearly 4 lakh acres in the district were running from pillar to post for last one year and the government was not keen to address their grievances," he said.

Dayanand Poonia, general secretary, Kisan Sabha, said the five villages namely Bidhwan, Dhani Bhankra, Jumpa Khurd, Matani and Patwan had suffered 100 per

cent damage in their gram crop. "The farmers' demand of compensating them for the loss has not been accepted by state government," he said.

Comrade Om Prakash said the MNERGS workers had not been receiving their daily wages for last 10 months amounting to nearly Rs 10 lakh. "The Centre had promised to provide jobs to MNERGA workers on priority in those states, which were reeling under drought, but it had taken least care of labour class in the district," he said. —TNS

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION MODEL HOSPITAL





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# With Centre's nod, mining in Ganga to resume

Prithviraj Singh 41-17  
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**DEHRADUN:** Mining in the Ganga and its tributaries will restart after the Centre cleared in April the Uttarakhand government's proposal, which has drawn criticism from environmentalists for exploiting ecologically-fragile riverbeds and banks.

The Uttarakhand government banned mining of riverbed materials in the Ganga in July 2015 after protests by environmentalists and a fast-unto-death by seer Swami

Shivanand, who called the activity illegal. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) took up the case too and sent a notice to the state.

The BJP-led NDA government has promised to clean the river, one of the most polluted in the world, by 2019. More than 3,700 hectares of riverbeds of seven important rivers in the Kumaon and Garhwal region are quarried for stones and sand that feed the construction boom in the hill state.

Environmentalists warned of grave manmade disasters if the sand-and-stone mafia keeps

exploiting the rivers — important water sources in the plains downstream and also considered the holiest in the country.

But the Union forest and environment ministry cleared the state forest department's proposal for resumption of mining activities in the Ganga a month ago when the state was under President's rule.

Central rule was lifted and deposed Congress chief minister Harish Rawat reinstated last week after he won a Supreme Court-monitored trust vote.

The State Forest Development

Corporation (SFDC) will soon open bids for mining leases for more than 1,200 hectares along the Ganga catchment area, mainly in Haridwar district.

"Formalities are to be completed at the government level, including those by the Haridwar district administration," SFDC regional manager BK Gangte said. Sources said the SFDC might start the bidding process. The corporation will have to respond to the green tribunal's notice on mining in the Ganga by May 26.

## NEW SITES

Ganga Shyampur: **220 hectares**

Ganga Chidiapur: **325 hectares**

Ravasa 1, Ravasa 2 and Ganga tributaries: **100 hectares each**

Kotawali: **75 hectares**

Ganga Bishanpur: **238 hectares**

Ganga Bhogpur: **190 hectares**

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## It's drought tourism in Maharashtra's Latur

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HT-17  
P-10

**LATUR (MUMBAI):** It's a flood of VIPs in Latur district — among the worst-hit regions by the severe water scarcity that the state is facing. In the past few weeks, three former CMs, a former deputy CM and two party chiefs have made their way to the parched district.

And, the show is set to get bigger, as the ruling BJP organised a massive rally on Sunday which was attended by all of its 22 members of parliament.

So far, former chief ministers Ashok Chavan, Prithviraj Chavan and Narayan Rane, former deputy CM Ajit Pawar, MNS chief Raj Thackeray, Shiv Sena president Uddhav Thackeray and leaders of the opposition, Dhananjay Munde and Radhakrishna Vikhe-Patil, have visited Latur, Osmanabad and Beed, to speak to villagers and slam the state government for poor relief work.

The NCP's stance: comparing CM Devendra Fadnavis' administrative skills with that of Sharad Pawar's and how his government handled the 1993 Killari (in Latur) earthquake by setting up special cells. The NCP has demanded that a mini-Mantralaya be set up on the lines of that special cell.

"It is the failure of the admin-

### BREWERIES FACE OPPN

**NEW DELHI:** The Supreme Court on Monday agreed to hear a plea seeking complete ban on water supply to distilleries and breweries in drought-hit regions of Maharashtra. The Aurangabad bench of Bombay HC recently asked the government to curtail water to the liquor industry by 60% from May 10. A bench posted the matter for hearing on May 23. **PTI**

istration that the intensity of the drought has been on the rise day by day," Munde said.

The Shiv Sena slammed its ally's policy. Its chief Uddhav Thackeray demanded a complete loan waiver for farmers in distress. The Congress' Narayan Rane, on Friday, had demanded an ex-gratia of ₹25,000 each for all farmers as relief.

"Our MPs will visit villages, talk to farmers to understand their situation and try to make villagers aware about the schemes and initiatives our government has launched," said Shailesh Lahoti, BJP's city president for Latur.

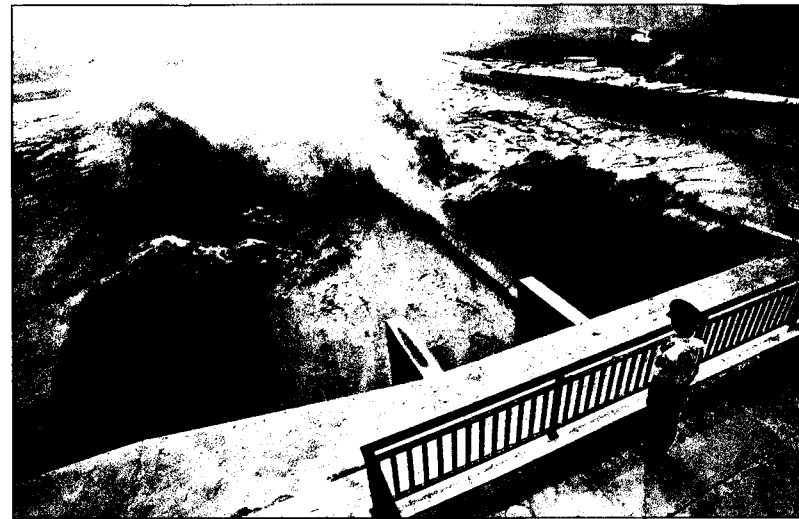


■ People queue up for water in Latur.

ANSHUMAN POYREKAR/HT

# The heat is really on now

Asia is increasingly prone to the ravages of drought. Policymakers need to act quickly to avoid water conflicts, writes **BRAHMA CHELLANEY**



■ China has 90,000 dams. With its massive hydro-engineering infrastructure, it has built an impressive capacity to stockpile water for the dry season REUTERS

**T**he record drought ravaging large parts of Asia will end when the monsoon rains come in June. This will bring relief to the people in parched lands, from Vietnam's Mekong delta to central India. The drought has already claimed hundreds of lives and destroyed vast swaths of rice paddies and other farms.

But make no mistake: This drought offers a telling preview of the hotter, drier future that awaits much of the continent. This likelihood largely arises from the costs that rapid development, urbanisation, large-scale irrigated farming and lifestyle changes are imposing on natural resources, the environment and climate.

Recurrent drought promises to exacerbate Asia's already-serious water challenges. Asia has less freshwater per person than any other continent, and some of the world's worst water pollution. A drought-laden future will increase risks of water-related conflict. Yet little policy attention has been paid to combating droughts because of their episodic character.

Unlike other natural and human-made disasters, a drought is a silently creeping calamity. It knocks down no buildings yet wreaks high socio-economic costs. Droughts thus are deceptive disasters.

Water is not just the most undervalued resource; in the coming years it is likely to be the most contested resource in Asia. This has largely to do with the growing paucity of this life-sustaining resource and Asia's distinctive water map.

The most important rivers in Asia traverse national boundaries and are thus international systems. Indeed, most Asian nations with land frontiers — with the prominent exception of China, which controls Asia's riverheads by controlling the Tibetan Plateau — are highly dependent on cross-border water inflows.

Against this background, inter-country and intra-country water disputes have become common. Asia illustrates that trans-boundary water resources, instead of linking countries or provinces in a system of hydrological interdependence, are fostering sharpening competition for relative gain.

Asia is already the world's most dam-dotted continent: It has more dams than the rest of the world combined. But this statistic doesn't tell the real story: Most of Asia's dams are in China, which alone boasts 90,000 dams. With its massive hydro-engineering infrastructure, China has built an impressive capacity to stockpile water for the dry season.

But China's over-damming of rivers has contributed to river fragmentation (the interruption of natural flows) and depletion. China's dying Yellow River exemplifies this problem. And its cascade of six giant dams on the Mekong, just before it leaves the Tibetan Plateau, is being blamed for accentuating the current Southeast Asian drought.

Asia's vulnerability to droughts and other effects of climate change is being increased by other factors as well, including groundwater depletion and deforestation, especially in the upstream catchment areas. The extraction of groundwater at rates surpassing nature's recharge capacity has resulted in a rapidly falling water table across much of Asia. Because groundwater is often a source of supply for streams, springs, lakes and wetlands, the over-exploitation of this resource, creates parched conditions and thus fosters recurrent droughts.

Meanwhile, intensive irrigation in semi-arid regions, including northern China, Central Asia and Pakistan, has helped to create a boom in agricultural exports but exacted heavy trans-boundary environmental costs. It has caused soil salinity and waterlogging and fostered atmospheric humidity, with climate stability becoming a casualty and dry areas becoming drier.

The entire Asian belt stretching from the Korean Peninsula to the Iran-Afghanistan-Pakistan region is becoming increasingly prone to the ravages of drought. But even before the current drought hit South and Southeast Asia, scientific studies on global drought risk hotspots showed that drought risks were the highest in these two regions, at least in terms of the number of people exposed.

It is past time for Asian policymakers to start addressing drought risks, the core of which is the nexus between water, energy and food. For example, the current drought is roiling world food markets through its destructive impacts

on crops. And by reducing cooling-water availability, it is decreasing generation by some power plants, just when electricity demand has peaked.

The drought risks can be reduced by ensuring the protection and ecological restoration of watercourses, securing water-efficiency gains through agricultural-productivity measures, developing drought-resistant crop varieties, improving water quality to offset decrease in water quantity, and utilising alternative cooling technologies for power generation. Increasing water storage by channelling excess water during the monsoons to artificially recharge aquifers, especially in Asia's densely populated, economically booming coastal regions, holds promise for coping with droughts.

Policymakers must appreciate that drought risks cannot be lowered without tackling the serious problem of groundwater depletion. Unlike surface water, degradation of groundwater is not visible to the human eye. Surface water and groundwater, however, are linked hydrologically and should be managed as a single resource. A one-water approach is also essential to cut the overreliance on groundwater supplies.

The spectre of permanent water losses is just one reason why Asia's drought-related challenges demand an integrated, holistic approach. Water, food and energy, for example, must be managed by policymakers jointly so as to promote synergistic approaches. Also, ecological restoration programmes, by aiding the recovery of damaged ecosystems, can help bring wider benefits in slowing soil and water degradation, stemming coastal erosion, augmenting freshwater storage and supply, and controlling droughts.

Without such efforts, the linkages between water stress, sharing disputes, falling water quality and environmental degradation could trap Asia in a vicious cycle. Nature is indivisible: Communities and states cannot thrive for long by bending nature and undercutting environmental sustainability.

*Brahma Chellaney is a geostrategist and author  
The views expressed are personal*

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### बाद का बद रहा खतरा

खुद तले के तार में वृद्धि का खतरा  
परिणाम बड़ के रूप में सामने आ सकता  
है। वहीं खुद तले के किचन में खरों में  
हस्तगत जैसे तुरन्त का खतरा बढ़ सकता  
है। हस्तगत तुरन्त 2013 में किचन में  
आया था।

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पत्रिका-17-5-16



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## तेलंगाना को पानी छोड़ने

### का काम शुरू

बेंगलूर. गंभीर सूखे से जूझ रहे पड़ोसी राज्य तेलंगाना की पेयजल जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए राज्य के नारायणपुर बांध से 1 टीएमसी पानी छोड़ने का काम शुरू हो गया है। कृष्णा भाग्य जल निगम लिमिटेड (केबीजेएनएल) ने पानी छोड़ने की पुष्टि करते हुए कहा कि उच्च अधिकारियों के निर्देश के बाद रविवार से पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है। बांध के कार्यकारी अधियंता एच.टी.शिवन ने कहा कि शुरू में 500 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है जिसे बढ़ाकर 6000 क्यूसेक किया जाएगा। तेलंगाना के लिए कुल 1 टीएमसी फीट पानी छोड़ा जाएगा। अधिकारियों ने नदी के किनारे रहने वाले लोगों को चेतावनी दी है कि वे नहर में ना जाएं।

कृष्णा नदी के तट पर तेलंगाना में रहने वाले लोग पेयजल की गंभीर समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं। किसानों की फसलें पहले ही सूख चुकी हैं और वे निराशा में डूबे हुए हैं।

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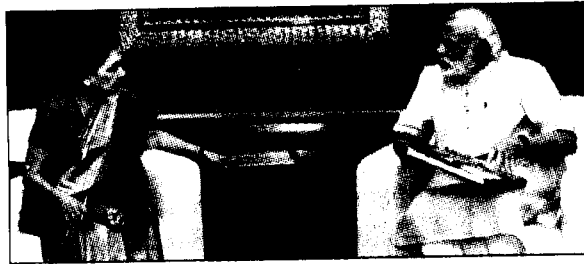
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नई दिल्ली में सोमवार को गुजरात की मुख्यमंत्री आनंदी बेन पटेल से एक भेंट के दौरान विचार-विमर्श करते प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी।

पेज-13-पेंजा-17-5-16

## मोदी ने की गुजरात में सूखे और पेयजल की स्थिति की समीक्षा

नई दिल्ली, (वार्ता): प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने एक उच्चस्तरीय बैठक में गुजरात की मुख्यमंत्री आनंदीबेन पटेल के साथ राज्य में सूखे और पेयजल की कमी की स्थिति की समीक्षा की और ऐसे उपाय किए जाने पर जोर दिया, जिससे राज्य के किसी हिस्से में टैंकर के जरिए पानी की आपूर्ति करने की जरूरत न पड़े।

श्रीमती पटेल ने बैठक में जल संरक्षण, भूजल स्तर बढ़ाने तथा जलाशय और बांधों आदि के लिए किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य में एक लाख 68 हजार चेक डैम, कृषि के लिए दो लाख 74 हजार तालाब और एक लाख 25 हजार बोरी बांध बनाए गए, जिनसे छह लाख 32 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में कृषि को फायदा हुआ।

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## एनजीटी ने गंगा पर सभी

## पक्षों की बैठक बुलाई

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण गंगा को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने का तंत्र स्थापित करने पर जोर देने के लिए हरिद्वार से कानपुर तक नदी की सफाई में शामिल सभी पक्षों की बैठक बुलाई है।

जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने सोमवार को कहा कि 20 मई को दोपहर एक बजे एनजीटी के कॉन्फ्रेंस हाल में बैठक होगी। पीठ ने कहा कि दलीलें सुनने के पहले हमारा विचार है कि

अधिकरण के फैसले के लिए गंगा सफाई परियोजना के चरण एक (हरिद्वार से कानपुर) दूसरे पहलू में शामिल सभी पक्षों के साथ एक अंतिम बैठक जरूरी है।

पीठ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव, प्रदेश के संबंधित अन्य सचिवों, उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश जल संस्थान के सीईओ और गंगा सफाई से प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष तौर पर जुड़े लोक प्राधिकार के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को बैठक में मौजूद रहने का निर्देश दिया है।

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# चिंता : उत्तराखंड से बाहर पीने लायक नहीं रहा गंगाजल

नई दिल्ली | हिन्दुस्तान टीन

उत्तराखंड के बाहर गंगा का पानी अब पीने लायक नहीं रहा है। यह आपकी सेहत को नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है। 'हिन्दुस्तान' द्वारा गोमुख से गंगासागर के बीच सात शहरों की 10 जगहों से लिए गए नमूनों से यह चौंकाने वाला सच सामने आया है। प्रयोगशाला में इन नमूनों की जांच से पता चला है कि प्रदूषण के कारण गंगाजल में ऑक्सीजन काफी कम हो गई है। घातक रसायनों की मात्रा ज्यादा हो गई है और जीवाणु भी बेहद अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ गए हैं।

➤ शुद्ध गंगाजल नहीं मिला पेज 09

## शुद्धता के तीन बड़े मानक

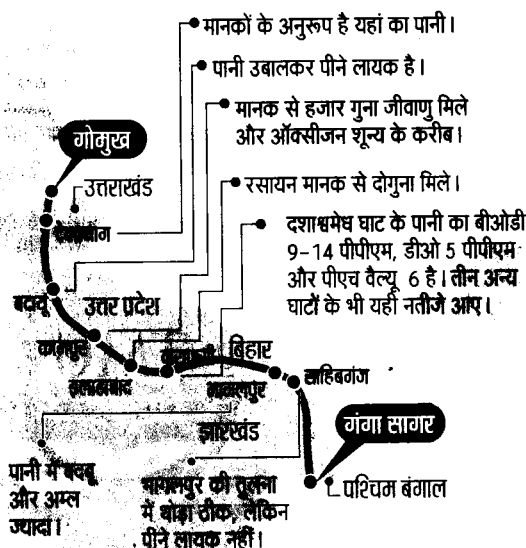
**1** बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड (बीओडी) 0-2 पीपीएम होना चाहिए। अगर इससे बढ़ा तो समझिए पानी में रसायन ज्यादा हैं।

**2** डिजाल्ड ऑक्सीजन यानी डीओ 8 पीपीएम आदर्श है। इसका स्तर कम हुआ तो समझिए ऑक्सीजन कम हो गया है।

**3** पोटेशिया हाइड्रोजनिक यानी पीएच वैल्यू 8.5 होना चाहिए। अगर यह बढ़ा तो समझिए क्षार बढ़ रहा है और घटा तो जल का अम्लीकरण हो रहा है।

(पीपीएम यानी पार्ट्स प्रति मिलियन)

## कहां लिए नमूने और क्या मिला ?



ews item/letter/article/editorial published on May 17.5.2016 in the

Industan Times  
tatesman  
he Times of India (N.D.)  
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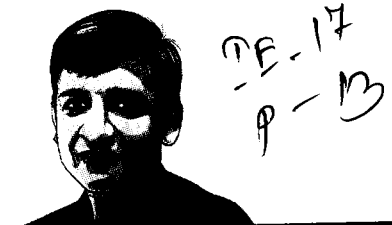
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)  
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)  
The Hindu  
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)  
Deccan Chronicle  
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
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Blitz

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

# Monsoon onset may be late, here's why it may not matter

There's no correlation between when it hits Kerala and how much it rains, where



IN FACT

BY AMITABH SINHA

EXPRESS EDITORS INTERPRET

FOR A country desperate for rains, the news probably couldn't have been worse. The Met Department on Sunday said the monsoon, whose normal date of arrival is June 1, was likely to be late by a week, possibly more. It said the onset of the monsoon over the Kerala coast was now likely on June 7, with the possibility of it being four days early or late.

The onset over Kerala marks the start of the four-month monsoon season that brings more than 75% of India's annual rainfall. India receives about 116 cm of rain every year, about 89 cm of which comes in the June-September period. Because it is seen as the harbinger of good news, the date of onset is tracked very keenly.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep start getting monsoon rain around May 20, much before Kerala does, but it is the arrival on the Kerala coast that is con-

sidered significant, because it is only then that the monsoon winds start their northward journey over the rest of the country.

Important as it is, the date of arrival of the monsoon has only limited significance. It is a single event, because of which there is greater uncertainty about it happening on any given date. In fact, in the last five years, only once has the onset happened on June 1. Last year, the monsoon was declared as having arrived only on June 5.

Also, the arrival of the monsoon is not the same as Kerala receiving its first showers around the last week of May or the first week of June. Certain pre-defined criteria have to be fulfilled for the Met Department to announce that the onset has happened — and that the rest of the country can also start to expect rain in the following days. For the monsoon to be declared as having arrived, at least 60% of the meteorological stations in Kerala must record 2.5 mm or more of rain for two consecutive days. All rain that occurs before the onset is described as "pre-monsoon showers".

The important thing to understand is that the date of arrival of the monsoon has no bearing on the amount of rainfall in the four-month season. Late arrival does not mean less rainfall, or vice versa. The Met Department's Sunday prediction of the onset of the monsoon did not say anything about the forecast it made last month about the likely rainfall this season. That forecast — of 106% rain — remains unaltered.

In fact, in the last 60 years, there have been 10 occasions when the onset has happened after June 5. In 1983, it happened as late as June 13. Only 4 of those 10 years saw less than 96% of normal rainfall. In 2 of those years, rainfall was actually more than 100% of normal.

Late arrival over Kerala does not mean that the monsoon would be late over other parts of the country as well. The northward movement of the monsoon after hitting the Kerala coast depends largely on local factors like the creation of depressions or low pressure areas. Many a time, the progress of the monsoon is held up for days because the conditions to pull it northward do not exist. The spread of the monsoon has no correlation with its date of arrival.

A delayed monsoon, therefore, has significance only in the short term. The wait for the rains has got prolonged. Coming on the back of two successive years of deficient rainfall, and for a country facing extreme heat, drought, and a drinking water crisis in many regions, this is certainly a mood dampener. Especially since the upbeat forecast of 106% rain this season had made people look expectantly towards June.

The despair can quickly disappear once it does start to rain. If the Met forecast turns out to be true, the fact that the monsoon was delayed would be of trivial interest, if not entirely inconsequential.

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## Rains leave a trail of destruction across Karnataka

**BENGALURU, DHNS:** Rains lashed several parts of the state on Saturday and Sunday, leaving a trail of destruction.

### Dharwad

Heavy rain accompanied by gusty winds and thunderstorm lashed Dharwad city and the taluk late on Saturday night.

The rain, which started at around 12.45 am, battered the city and surrounding areas for more than 90 minutes. Rain also lashed some parts of Navalgund taluk.



**A waterlogged road near Kuloor bridge, following heavy rain in Mangaluru in the wee hours of Sunday. (Right) Government staff quarters were damaged after tin roof sheets of Kodagu SP office crashed on them on Saturday night. DH PHOTOS**



### Belagavi

Parts of Belagavi city received mild showers on Sunday evening. It started raining at 7.30 pm and continued for 45 minutes. Strong winds brought down a few trees at Market and Camp areas. Thousands of acres of banana plantations and mango groves were damaged due to rain at Savadatti in the district Saturday midnight. Roofs of several houses were blown away due to the wind.

### Gadag

Roofs of several houses were blown away and trees were uprooted due to heavy rain and winds at Adaralli in Lakshmeshwar taluk. Electricity poles also fell down, affecting power supply.

Falling trees damaged many houses.

### Raichur

Hundreds of houses were damaged due to rain and winds at many places in the district. There were also reports of trees and electricity poles being uprooted and transformers being damaged. There were hailstorms at Arakere and nearby villages in Devadurga taluk.

### Kodagu

Tin roof sheets were blown away from atop the office of the district Superintendent of Police and they fell on the roof tiles of the residential quarters of gov-

ernment officials, some 50 feet away, due to rain and heavy winds. The roof tiles were damaged in the process. Uprooting of electricity poles disrupted electricity supply.

### Bagalkot

The rain on Sunday evening brought relief for the people from the sweltering heat in Bagalkot city. Uprooted trees threw traffic out of gear in Kerur town of the district.

### Uttara Kannada

Rain accompanied by thunder and lightning lashed several parts of the district Saturday midnight.

The coastal towns of Honnavar, Ankola, Bhatkal and Karwar received rain for two hours at midnight on Saturday. The Malnad towns of Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and also the towns in the plains like Joida, Haliyal and Mundgod received good rains.

### Dakshina Kannada

Heavy rains lashed parts of Dakshina Kannada district including Mangaluru city in the wee hours of Sunday. Many low lying areas, including the highway at Kuloor, were waterlogged. Though most parts of the district received heavy rain, water is yet to flow into River Nethravathi, the lifeline of the district.

## Lightning kills 3 shepherds

Three shepherds were struck dead by lightning and six people were seriously injured when lightning struck them at Haranagiri village in Ranebennur taluk on Sunday evening, reports DHNS from Haveri.

The dead are Honnappa Hanumappa Kudrihal, 32, Siddappa Ningappa Jallera, 23, and Manjunath Somalingappa Topina, 26. The incident occurred at 4.45 pm, when they were all taking shelter from rain in a hut.



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Belagavi Superintendent of Police B R Ravikantegowda and Karnataka Neeravari Nigam executive engineer (Kalasa project) A R Kusugal inspect the vents of the Kalasa canal at Kankumbi in Khanapur taluk, Belagavi district on Saturday. DH PHOTO

DH-15 P.8

## Claims over demolition of Kalasa canal wall dismissed

**BJP worker had said his act will help water flow to Malaprabha**

**BELAGAVI:** Claims by a person said to be a leader of the BJP that he and his associates had they had demolished the wall in the Kalasa canal at Kankumbi in Khanapur taluk of the district to help the flow of water from Kalasa nala (canal) into River Malaprabha in the early hours of Saturday have been dismissed.

Officials of the Karnataka Neeravari Nigam (KNN) and the police department said that

the wall is out of bounds and it is not possible to demolish it.

Girish Mattennavar - known for placing a fake bomb in the Vidhana Soudha - had claimed that he and his associates had demolished the wall constructed in the canal and that in the monsoon, the Kalasa waters would flow into river Malaprabha, realising the long-pending aspirations of the people.

Superintendent of Police (SP) B R Ravikantegowda visited the spot and dismissed the claims.

He said, for the last couple of months after farmers had threatened to demolish the canal wall, a police team has been guarding the wall location round the clock and none have made any efforts to damage it.

"Wall is about 500 meters from the vent entrance and is

four meters wide and thick. It is not possible to access the point or damage it. False claims have been made and action will be taken against Mattennavar and those who accompanied him after verifying the videos and taking legal opinion," he said.

The wall has been constructed in the canal as per the directions of the Supreme Court and Mahadayi River Dispute Tribunal.

"We were honouring their orders by protecting it. Those claiming that they have damaged it are anti-state elements, the SP said.

KNN executive engineer of the Kalasa project A R Kusugal said that it's impossible to damage the wall and the claims made were false.

**DH News Service**

News item/letter/article/editorial published on May-17-05-2016 in the

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# Ken-Betwa project: Panel warns of dangers to ecology and animal life H-17 p-9

'The government should ensure that the proposed canal does not hinder tiger movement'

JACOB KOSHY

**NEW DELHI:** A team of wildlife experts submitted a crucial report Monday, on which hinges the fate of the first-ever inter-State river linking project since India's independence. The submitted report — not yet public — warns of the dangers to the ecology and animal life due to the proposed Ken-Betwa project. The main feature of the project is a 230-km long canal connecting the Ken and Betwa rivers which will irrigate 3.5 lakh hectares of drought-prone Bundelkhand. However, it will also inundate about 400 of the 4300-hectare Panna Tiger reserve in Madhya Pradesh.

The report neither endorses nor disapproves of the Ken-Betwa project but notes that if the government were to go ahead it ought to ensure that the proposed canal does not hinder tiger movement and that there should be enough habitable forest land developed to compensate for the



**UNDER THREAT:** A tiger and two cubs in the Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh. —FILE PHOTO: R. SREENIVASA MURTHY

loss of tiger reserve land.

The Ken-Betwa river inter-linking project is being vigorously promoted by the incumbent NDA government as the first in a series of projects to transfer surplus water from certain rivers into deficient ones and improve irrigation as well as hydropower availability.

Given the threat to the tiger

reserve, the Environment Ministry, whose clearance is mandatory for the project, tasked the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) with an expert analysis on the environmental impact.

## 'Tough report'

"We have given a very tough report ... the terms of the committee were not to

recommend a 'yes' or 'no' but to give a site report," said Raman Sukumar, NBWL member and part of a six-member team tasked to visit the site and assess the ecological and wildlife costs of the project. He didn't disclose the contents of the report.

Apart from threats to the tiger habitat, there are also threats to gharial, hyenas and vultures that live within the sanctuary.

Another expert confirmed to *The Hindu* that the report "had to strike a balance" between the need for irrigation and to preserve the ecology of the reserve, that is also now held as a model of tiger conservation. "No one can be happy about the project but the reality is that there is a Supreme Court directive to the government to implement the project," he added.

The number of tigers in the reserve had plummeted from 25 in 2006 to zero in 2009, sparking national consternation. In conservation efforts in the seven years since, tigers

from other reserves were relocated and are now believed to number 18.

## Dam's height

Discussions are still under way on whether the height of the proposed dam along the canal can be reduced to limit the extent of tiger reserve inundation. However, the project in its current form will not affect farmers in the vicinity of the river and portions of the tiger reserve that will be lost are not the territory of the resident big cats, said people familiar with the contents of the report.

The Environment Ministry's go-ahead will enable the National Water Development Agency (NWDA), a Water Resources Ministry body, to begin work on the project.

"The MP government has already agreed to compensate twice the area that will be lost in the reserve, but reducing dam height will make the project unviable," said S. Masood Hussain, Director General, NWDA.

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# Baba Ramdev to invest in drought-hit Bundelkhand

OMAR RASHID

**LUCKNOW:** Yoga guru Baba Ramdev, promoter of the Patanjali brand, wants to invest in drought-hit Bundelkhand and has approached the Samajwadi Party government in Uttar Pradesh for support. The seven districts of Bundelkhand — Banda, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot, Jalaun and Lalitpur — have been reeling under severe water scarcity for the past six months and the rural economy there is crippled by three consecutive droughts and bouts of unseasonal hailstorm.

Ramdev's interest in Uttar Pradesh comes days after he offered to set up units for its products in Bihar.

Last week, he also announced that he would set up a food-processing park and cow research centre in Madhya Pradesh.

The guru expressed his willingness to expand his food business in Bundelkhand during a meeting with Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav here on Sunday.

According to an official spokesperson, apart from



A file photo of Baba Ramdev with his Patanjali products.

The yoga guru seeks U.P. govt.'s help to turn the region into a prosperous belt

praising the work done by the SP government, Ramdev also sought its aid in allowing him to turn Bundelkhand into a flourishing belt of green vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants and herbs.

"It is possible to have a good produce of herbs, aloe vera, amla and even fruits and vegetables like tomato, peas, etc., in Bundelkhand. The areas near the numerous dams in the region can be

used for cultivation. The initiative will be beneficial and profitable for farmers," Ramdev told Mr. Yadav.

## Training to farmers

While expressing confidence that the State government would provide him all necessary support, Ramdev also offered to send willing farmers to Haridwar for training.

Mr. Yadav assured him of all possible help and directed chief secretary Alok Ranjan and principal secretary irrigation Deepak Singhal to draft a comprehensive policy so that people willing to work in Bundelkhand are provided all facilities.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on May 17, 05, 2016 in the

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# तप रही है दिल्ली, पारा पहुंचा 45.2 डिग्री

Photos : Anindya Chattopadhyay

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

सोमवार इस सीजन का दूसरा सबसे ज्यादा गर्म दिन रहा। पालम में मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 45.2 डिग्री रहा, जो नॉर्मल से चार डिग्री ज्यादा रहा। इससे पहले 2 मई को मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर पालम में 46.2 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ था। सफदरजंग में अधिकतम तापमान 43.4 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। यह नॉर्मल से तीन डिग्री ज्यादा रहा। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक इस हफ्ते बढ़ते तापमान से राहत मिलने की संभावना कम है।

सोमवार को दिनभर धूप खिली रही। मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 26.4 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ, जो सामान्य रहा। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक मंगलवार को आसमान साफ रहेगा। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 43 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 26 डिग्री रहने का अनुमान है। इस हफ्ते तापमान ज्यादा रह सकता है। 19 से 22 मई तक बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। 19 मई को धूल भरी आंधी चलने की संभावना है। इसके बाद 20 मई से 22 मई तक हल्की बारिश होने की उम्मीद है।

स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत ने कहा कि दिल्ली में अगले दो से तीन दिनों तक हीटवेव जैसी कंडिशन बनी रहने की संभावना है। तापमान ज्यादा रह सकता है। तापमान बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि मौसम बिल्कुल ड्राई है।

■ मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक इस हफ्ते गर्मी से राहत मिलने की संभावना कम

■ इससे पहले 2 मई को मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर पालम में 46.2 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ था



बादल नहीं छा रहे हैं और नमी भी बहुत कम दर्ज हो रही है। हवा में नमी की कमी होने से दिल्ली से संटे इलाकों के पास जो मौसम के सिस्टम बन रहे हैं, उनका भी असर नहीं हो रहा है। पलावत ने कहा कि चक्रवाती हवाओं जैसे मौसम की स्थिति जब बनती है तो बारिश होने की संभावना बनती है। बारिश तभी होती है जब नमी का स्तर हवा में ज्यादा हो। लेकिन इन दिनों नमी बेहद कम है। इस वजह से भी दिल्ली में तापमान काफी ज्यादा दर्ज हो रहा है। राजस्थान से लगातार गर्म हवा दिल्ली की तरफ आ रही है। वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस का

असर भी नहीं हो रहा है।

उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में 20 मई से मौसम की स्थिति थोड़ी बदल सकती है। 20 मई से हवाओं की दिशा बदलती है तो मौसम के चेंज होने की उम्मीद है। मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक बीते कुछ बरसों से मई महीने में वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस का इफेक्ट कम हो रहा है। इस साल मौसम ड्राई है और अभी तक नॉर्मल स्तर पर भी बारिश दिल्ली में नहीं हुई है। अभी तक मई महीने में करीब 15 मिमी नॉर्मल बारिश होती है। लेकिन अभी सिर्फ 3.6 मिमी ही बारिश हुई है।

Page 17 May 2016

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Hindustan Times (Delhi)

Amrita (Bhopal)

✓ The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

Deccan Herald (Chennai)

The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

## *The Tribune - 17 May* 17 students die in Indonesia floods



Locals walk near a plastic bag containing the body of a victim of floods in Sibolangit, North Sumatra, on Monday. AP/PTI

**SIBOLANGIT, MAY 16**

Rescuers today found the bodies of 17 persons who were among 20 university students and two guides who went missing in rain-triggered floods and landslides at a popular waterfall in Indonesia.

One student was found alive and was being treated at a hospital, said Darwin Surbakti, an official from the local Disaster Management Agency. The search for the four persons still missing was to be resumed tomorrow. "Rescuers have discov-

ered 17 bodies, of which 14 have been recovered while three others are still under the rubble," Surbakti said.

The disaster occurred yesterday as more than 70 students were visiting the Dua Warna waterfall in Sibolangit in North Sumatra province.

Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, spokesman for the National Disaster Management Agency, said 300 rescuers including teams from the National Search and Rescue Agency had been mobilised to search for the victims. — AP

17 May 2016

Hindustan Times (Delhi)  
The Tribune (Chandigarh)  
The Hindu (Chennai)

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

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

## HT- 17 May It's drought tourism in Maharashtra's Latur

Surendra P Gangan  
• letters@hindustantimes.com

**LATUR (MUMBAI):** It's a flood of VIPs in Latur district — among the worst-hit regions by the severe water scarcity that the state is facing. In the past few weeks, three former CMs, a former deputy CM and two party chiefs have made their way to the parched district.

And, the show is set to get bigger, as the ruling BJP organised a massive rally on Sunday which was attended by all of its 22 members of parliament.

So far, former chief ministers Ashok Chavan, Prithviraj Chavan and Narayan Rane, former deputy CM Ajit Pawar, MNS chief Raj Thackeray, Shiv Sena president Uddhav Thackeray and leaders of the opposition, Dhananjay Munde and Radhakrishna Vikhe-Patil, have visited Latur, Osmanabad and Beed, to speak to villagers and slam the state government for poor relief work.

The NCP's stance: comparing CM Devendra Fadnavis' administrative skills with that of Sharad Pawar's and how his government handled the 1993 Killari (in Latur) earthquake by setting up special cells. The NCP has demanded that a mini-Mantralaya be set up on the lines of that special cell.

"It is the failure of the admin-

### BREWERIES FACE OPPN

**NEW DELHI:** The Supreme Court on Monday agreed to hear a plea seeking complete ban on water supply to distilleries and breweries in drought-hit regions of Maharashtra. The Aurangabad bench of Bombay HC recently asked the government to curtail water to the liquor industry by 60% from May 10. A bench posted the matter for hearing on May 23. **PTI**

istration that the intensity of the drought has been on the rise day by day," Munde said.

The Shiv Sena slammed its ally's policy. Its chief Uddhav Thackeray demanded a complete loan waiver for farmers in distress. The Congress' Narayan Rane, on Friday, had demanded an ex-gratia of ₹25,000 each for all farmers as relief.

"Our MPs will visit villages, talk to farmers to understand their situation and try to make villagers aware about the schemes and initiatives our government has launched," said Shailesh Lahoti, BJP's city president for Latur.



• People queue up for water in Latur.

ANSHUMAN POYREKAR/HT



പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന പത്രങ്ങൾ: ഹിന്ദുസ്താൻ ടൈംസ്, ടൈംസ് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യ, ടൈംസ് ഓഫ് ന്യൂസ്, ടൈംസ് ഓഫ് ന്യൂസ്, ടൈംസ് ഓഫ് ന്യൂസ്

Hindustan Times (Delhi)  
The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Tribune (Chandigarh)  
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)  
The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
The New Indian Express (Chennai)

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

# Will slightly delayed monsoon arrival in Kerala affect city too?

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Mumbai:** Expect the heat and humidity to last a little longer this season as monsoon is likely to reach the city a little late, if one goes by the India Meteorological Department's (IMD) prediction for the onset of south-west monsoon over Kerala.

On Sunday, the IMD forecast that the south-west monsoon is likely to set in over Kerala on June 7; the normal monsoon onset date is June 1. As monsoon reaches the city 10 days after it arrives in Kerala, Mumbaikars can expect rains around June 17; the normal monsoon onset in Mumbai is June 10.

The India Meteorological Department issues operational forecasts for the monsoon onset date over Kerala using an indigenously developed

statistical model with a model errors of plus or minus four days. The model uses six predictors: minimum temperatures over north-west India, pre-monsoon rainfall peak over south peninsula, outgoing longwave radiation over South China sea, lower tropospheric zonal wind over south-east Indian Ocean, upper tropospheric zonal wind over the east equatorial Indian Ocean and outgoing longwave radiation over the south-west Pacific region.

But V K Rajeev from IMD Mumbai said this may not necessarily be the case. "We

cannot say to what extent the monsoon onset over Kerala will be delayed as there is an error of plus or minus four days. This means, it could happen anytime between June 3 and 10. It is too early to predict that monsoon will be late in the city too," he said.

On Sunday, maximum temperatures in the city continued to hover around 34 degrees Celsius, one degree above normal. While the Colaba observatory recorded 34.5 degrees Celsius, one degree above normal, the observatory at Santacruz registered 34.2 degrees Celsius, 1.8 degrees above normal.

The humidity levels recorded at both the observatories were high—80% at the IMD Colaba observatory and 67% at the Santacruz observatory. Rajeev said the westerly winds are resulting in the high humidity level.

## ONSET OF RAINS

YEAR	DATE
2015	June 12
2014	June 15
2013	June 7
2012	June 17
2011	June 5
2010	June 14
2009	June 24



16 May 2016

16 May 2016

Hindustan  
a Nagar  
The Tribune  
The Hindustan

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)  
✓ The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
Dainik Bhaskar (Bhopal)

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

## CLOUDY WITH A CHANCE OF PRE-MONSOON SHOWERS?

S L Shanth Kumar



**WEATHER BLUES:** Monsoon may be still away, but workers at a construction site in Sion sweltered under a cloud cover

Tel - 16 May

16 May 2016

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )

The Tribune ( Chandigarh )

The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )

The Times of India ( Mumbai )

✓ The Telegraph ( Kolkata )

The New Indian Express ( Chennai )

The Deccan Herald ( Bengaluru )

The Deccan Chronicle ( Hyderabad )

Central Chronicle ( Bhopal )

# Monsoon tip: Token delay

OUR SPECIAL  
CORRESPONDENT

**New Delhi, May 15:** The summer monsoon is expected to hit Kerala between June 3 and June 11 this year, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) predicted today, asserting that there is no connection between such a "slightly delayed" onset and the monsoon's performance.

The IMD said its statistical forecasting model had suggested that the monsoon's onset over Kerala, marking the arrival of the rainy season over mainland India, would occur on June 7 with error margins of four days on either side. The long-period normal onset date is June 1.

"The date of onset has no influence on the subsequent performance of the monsoon during the season," said D. Sivananda Pai, a senior meteorologist at the IMD, Pune, and chief of the agency's long-range forecasting efforts.

The IMD declares a monsoon onset over Kerala when a certain proportion of its weather stations in the state report specific quantified levels of rainfall coinciding with wind conditions.

Under normal onset conditions, the monsoon covers the Northeast by June 5, Maharashtra, parts of central India and Bengal by June 10, Delhi by June 30 and western Rajasthan by July 1.

However, SkyMet, a private weather forecasting agency, had recently predicted that the onset over Kerala would occur on May 30 with similar error margins of four days.

Weather scientists say the discrepancy between the two forecasts stems from the different methodologies that the

two agencies had used. The type of forecasting strategy determines the output.

"This is the nature of weather forecasting, nothing is certain, no one in the world can say for sure when exactly the onset can occur," said Gur Prasad Sharma, the vice-president for forecasting at SkyMet.

The IMD's onset forecasting method, which it has been using since 2005, depends on six weather parameters, including minimum temperatures over northwest India, pre-monsoon rainfall activity over southern peninsular India and wind conditions.

A statistical model uses historical data to track correlations between these parameters and onset dates. Senior meteorologists point out that over the past decade, this forecasting technique has delivered correct dates of onset every year except 2015.

SkyMet does not rely on a statistical model, but uses real-time weather observations and crunched weather data available from the US National Centres for Environmental Prediction, company officials said.

The southwest monsoon, driven by winds, normally advances over the Andaman Sea by May 20. Weather scientists have documented strong convective activity over the equatorial Indian Ocean and a low-pressure area that they expect will evolve into a depression and move north-westwards.

"As a result, conditions are becoming favourable for the onset of the (summer) monsoon over Nicobar Islands, south Andaman Sea, and parts of the south Bay of Bengal around May 17 and over the entire Andaman Sea by May 20," the IMD said today.

16 May 2016

Hindustan Times (Delhi)  
The Tribune (Chandigarh)  
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)  
The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
Dagbladet (Oslo)

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

# Monsoon to miss June 1 date with Kerala, say weathermen

JACOB KOSHY

**NEW DELHI:** The India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Sunday that the arrival of the northeast monsoon in Kerala will be delayed by at least a week beyond the normal of June 1. However, a top official said while this could lead to reduced rainfall in June, it would not affect the overall quantum of rains across the country.

This widely diverges from a forecast earlier this week by Noida-based forecaster Sky-met, that the monsoon would set in over Kerala between May 28 and 31.

"The statistical model forecast suggests that the monsoon onset over Kerala in this year is likely to be slightly delayed. The south-west monsoon is likely to set in over Kerala on June 7," the IMD said in a press statement. The IMD's model has an inbuilt error of four days which means the monsoon rains could set in as early as the June 3 or as late as June 11.

## Crucial for kharif

June accounts for only 18 to 20 per cent of the monsoon rains but it marks the beginning of the kharif sowing season. July and August account for about two-thirds of monsoons and are critical for a good harvest. According to the IMD, there is no correlation between the quantum of monsoon rains in June and July or the date of onset and the performance of the monsoon. Last year, the monsoon arrived at the Kerala coast on June 5, later than the agency's predicted date of May 30. This was the only time, the

## RAIN'S HIDE AND SEEK

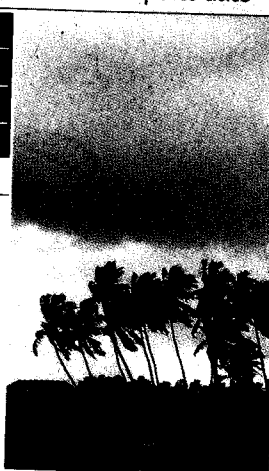
Instances when rain in Kerala has not kept its date

2013	June 1	June 3
2014	June 6	June 5
2015	June 5	May 30
2016	June 7	—

● IMD predicted date ● Actual onset

## IMD declares onset of monsoon in Kerala if:

After May 10, 60% of the available 14 stations enlisted\*, viz. Minicoy, Amini, Thiruvananthapuram, Punalur, Kollam, Allapuzha, Kottayam, Kochi, Thrissur, Kozhikode, Thalassery, Kannur, Kasargod and Mangaluru get rainfall of 2.5 mm or more for two consecutive days



IMD has predicted heavy rains in August and September.

IMD claims, its monsoon onset model failed to get the date within the model's error margin since it began issuing such forecasts in 2005.

According to the IMD's press statement, the monsoon is expected to set in at the Nicobar islands around May 17, and set in substantially over the Andamans by May 20. It's the timing of its subsequent journey into Kerala that's in doubt.

## Exceeding April forecast

Delay notwithstanding, monsoon rains could be better than what the IMD forecast in April. Madhavan Rajeevan, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences and Ocean Development, said there were "better chances" of heavy rains in August and September than the agency's initial estimate.

"The cooling of the Pacific waters has been better than expected and we expect the La Nina to set in slightly earlier around the second half of monsoon," he told *The Hindu*.

The IMD is expected to announce a crucial update — specifying how the monsoon will distribute across the country between July and August and how much rain is expected in July — in the first week of June.

The delay in onset over Kerala is because of the El Niño, which, though waning, is still strong, and the waters of the Indian Ocean being warmer than usual for this time of the year. Generally rain-bearing winds begin to be drawn across the equator by this time of the year.

■ CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

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Hindustan Times (Delhi)  
The Tribune (Chandigarh)  
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The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)  
The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
Dagbladet (Oslo)

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

## Rains leave a trail of destruction across Karnataka

**BENGALURU, DHNS:** Rains lashed several parts of the state on Saturday and Sunday, leaving a trail of destruction.

### Dharwad

Heavy rain accompanied by gusty winds and thunderstorm lashed Dharwad city and the taluk late on Saturday night.

The rain, which started at around 12.45 am, battered the city and surrounding areas for more than 90 minutes. Rain also lashed some parts of Navalgund taluk.

### Belagavi

Parts of Belagavi city received mild showers on Sunday evening. It started raining at 7.30 pm and continued for 45 minutes. Strong winds brought down a few trees at Market and Camp areas. Thousands of acres of banana plantations and mango groves were damaged due to rain at Savadatti in the district Saturday midnight. Roofs of several houses were blown away due to the wind.

### Gadag

Roofs of several houses were blown away and trees were uprooted due to heavy rain and winds at Adaralli in Lakshmeshwar taluk. Electricity poles also fell down, affecting power supply.



A waterlogged road near Kuloor bridge, following heavy rain in Mangaluru in the wee hours of Sunday. (Right) Government staff quarters were damaged after tin roof sheets of Kodagu SP office crashed on them on Saturday night. DH PHOTOS



Falling trees damaged many houses.

### Raichur

Hundreds of houses were damaged due to rain and winds at many places in the district. There were also reports of trees and electricity poles being uprooted and transformers being damaged. There were hailstorms at Arakere and nearby villages in Devadurga taluk.

### Kodagu

Tin roof sheets were blown away from atop the office of the district Superintendent of Police and they fell on the roof tiles of the residential quarters of government officials, some 50 feet away, due to rain and heavy winds. The roof tiles were damaged in the process. Uprooting of electricity poles disrupted electricity supply.

### Bagalkot

The rain on Sunday evening brought relief for the people from the sweltering heat in Bagalkot city. Uprooted trees threw traffic out of gear in Kerur town of the district.

### Uttara Kannada

Rain accompanied by thunder and lightning lashed several parts of the district Saturday midnight.

The coastal towns of Honnavar, Ankola, Bhatkal and Karwar received rain for two hours at midnight on Saturday. The Malnad towns of Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and also the towns in the plains like Joida, Haliyal and Mundgod received good rains.

### Dakshina Kannada

Heavy rains lashed parts of Dakshina Kannada district including Mangaluru city in the wee hours of Sunday. Many low lying areas, including the highway at Kuloor, were waterlogged. Though most parts of the district received heavy rain, water is yet to flow into River Nethravathi, the lifeline of the district.

### Lightning kills 3 shepherds

Three shepherds were struck dead by lightning and six people were seriously injured when lightning struck them at Haranagiri village in Ranebennur taluk on Sunday evening, reports DHNS from Haveri.

The dead are Honnappa Hanumappa Kudrihal, 32, Siddappa Ningappa Jallera, 23, and Manjunath Somalingappa Topina, 26. The incident occurred at 4.45 pm, when they were all taking shelter from rain in a hut.

16 May 2016

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం మరియు తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
Deccan Herald ( Hyderabad )

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

# ■ IMD does not see any chance of monsoon advancing 6-day delay in monsoon

DC CORRESPONDENTS  
HYDERABAD / NEW DELHI,  
MAY 15

Several days after the India Meteorological Department raised hopes by predicting an above-average monsoon, it came out with "unpleasant" news on Sunday of a possible six-day delay in early showers, that were due to hit Kerala on June 1.

"The forecast suggests the monsoon's onset over Kerala this year is likely to be slightly delayed. The southwest monsoon is likely to set over Kerala on June 7, with a model error of plus or minus four days," said the IMD, which has got it right in the past 11 years. June 1 is the official onset date of the monsoon in India.

This will lead to a delay of six days in AP and two days in TS. IMD-Hyderabad assistant meteorologist M. Narsimha Rao said the normal onset date in AP is June 1, the same as of Kerala, and June 5 for Telangana.

He said there could be delays in the monsoon advancing, even after setting in over Kerala due to climatic conditions.

"The monsoon might set in over AP on June 7, the same day as Kerala, or later. The dates can be predicted only after it has set



Saturday's thunderstorm brought trees and electricity poles crashing down in the city. A car lies crushed as a tree fell on it on the main road at Padmaraonagar. — S.Surender Reddy

## BLACK OUT

Areas which went without power for more than 16 hours include Azamabad, Ramnagar, Vidyanagar, Bathkamma Kunta, Addagutta, Shantiniketan, Tagore's Home, Tukaram Gate, Praga Tools, Dandu Pentaiah, Chilkalguda, Padmaraonagar, new Bhoiguda, West Marredpally, Teachers Colony, PG Road, James Street, SP College, Zamistanpur, Gymkhana, Prashantnagar, Saleemnagar, Durganagar, Sainikpuri.

in on Kerala." Last year, the monsoon set in on AP on June 10 and advanced to Telangana on June 13 in Telangana. Rao said, "The dates predicted by IMD have a range of plus or minus 4 days and the prediction is done daily. It might change depending on the change in weather systems."

However, Accuweather website reported no rain warning, only "partly cloudy" sky for June 7, when the monsoon should set in over Nellore.

■ Page 4: Rain in Nellore likely on June 10



16 June 2016

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
 The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
 The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
 The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
 The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
 The New Indian Express ( Chennai )

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

## WEBSITE SAYS 2.5CM RAIN IN CITY ON 12TH

DC CORRESPONDENTS  
 HYDERABAD / NEW DELHI  
 MAY 15

The India Metrological Department predicted a possible six-day delay in early showers, that were due to hit Kerala on June 1.

The first rain is predicted for Nellore only on June 10, for about one-and-a-half hours.

On June 20, it predicts 12 hours of rainfall, amounting to 3.1 cm.

For Hyderabad, Accuweather predicts two hours of showers and a thundershower late in the night on June 7. June 10 will see cloudy sky, thundershowers and six hours of rainfall.

For June 12, the website predicts six hours of rainfall and 2.5 cm rain.

Skymet Weather, a private weather prediction website, had three days ago predicted that the monsoon would cover south India and the northeast by the first week of June.

IMD director-general Laxman Singh Rathore said the delay in the onset was not an "unusual" phenomenon.

He said there would be some relief for southern states from the intense heat as there could be some rainfall in the coming days.

"There is a low pressure area in the Bay of Bengal which will become a depression and hit the Tamil Nadu coast. This will bring good amount of rainfall to the state and parts of south India.

इलाहाबाद में  
गंगा का पानी  
पीने लायक नहीं

इलाहाबाद। यहां माघ मेले के वक्त बं लीटर मिला। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के फ्रैंकलिन के मुताबिक इलाहाबाद में लायक है, लेकिन पीने लायक नहीं है इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

# एनजीटी ने गंगा पर सभी पक्षों की बैठक बुलाई

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण गंगा को प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने का तंत्र स्थापित करने पर जोर देने के लिए हरिद्वार से कानपुर तक नदी की सफाई में शामिल सभी पक्षों की बैठक बुलाई है।

जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने सोमवार को कहा कि 20 मई को दोपहर एक बजे एनजीटी के कांफ्रेंस हाल में बैठक होगी। पीठ ने कहा कि दलीलें सुनने के पहले हमारा विचार है कि

अधिकरण के फैसले के लिए गंगा सफाई परियोजना के चरण एक (हरिद्वार से कानपुर) दूसरे पहलू में शामिल सभी पक्षों के साथ एक अंतिम बैठक जरूरी है।

पीठ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव, प्रदेश के संबंधित अन्य सचिवों, उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश जल संस्थान के सीईओ और गंगा सफाई से प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष तौर पर जुड़े लोक प्राधिकार के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को बैठक में मौजूद रहने का निर्देश दिया है।

## जांच रिपोर्ट (मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर )

पैरामीटर	मानक	पाया गया
पीएच (अम्लता)	6.5	7.40
टर्बिडिटी (गदलापन)	5	4.3
इलेक्ट्रिक कंडक्टिविटी	7	42
टीडीएस (कुल घुलनशील ठोस)	500	346
टीएच (खारापन)	300	140
कैल्सियम	75	40
मैग्नेशियम	30	9.7
क्लोराइड	250	160
अल्कली ( क्षार)	200	120
नाइट्रेड	45	2.65
सल्फर	200	20
फ्लोराइड	1	0.36

'हिन्दुस्तान' का पड़ताल में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कहा जा गया का पाना युद्ध नहीं मिला। बदायूं से भागलपुर तक पीने लायक गंगा जल न होने की मुख्य वजह इसमें नालों से गिरता गंदा पानी है। आइए जानते हैं शहर दर शहर क्या है गंगा का हाल।

## रुहेलखंड में गंगा निर्मल, रामगंगा में जहर घुला

कानपुर, इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी में गंगा को भले ही मैला कर दिया गया हो, मगर वैज्ञानिकों ने रुहेलखंड में इसकी निर्मलता पर मुहर लगाई है। हालांकि रुहेलखंड से गुजरने वाली गंगा की सहायक रामगंगा नदी की हालत बहुत खराब बताई गई है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि गंगाजल पीने योग्य है, जबकि रामगंगा का जल अत्यधिक जहरीला होने की वजह से सिंचाई के लायक भी नहीं बचा है।

### बदायूं के कछला घाट पर गंगा की कहानी

08 पीएच वैल्यू

5.04 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर डिजॉल्व ऑक्सीजन

8.50 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर क्लोराइड

(क्लोराइड की अधिकतम मात्रा 250 तक हो सकती है)

128 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर टोटल हार्डनेस

(यह 300 तक हो सकती है। गंगा के पानी में काफी कम है)

178 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर एल्कलीनिटी

(यह 200 तक हो सकती है। जांच में पानी की क्षारीयता व अम्लीयता का पता चलता है)

पानी की जांच कर रहे डॉ. प्रणीप कुमार शर्मा ने बताया कि लोग कछला घाट के पानी को फिल्टर करने, उबालने या क्लोरीन की गोली डालने के बाद पी सकते हैं। शुरुआती जांच में पानी में सभी भारी तत्व मानक के अनुरूप मिले हैं। अब पानी को हाईटेक मशीनों से टेस्ट किया जा रहा है।

### कानपुर के पानी में सबसे ज्यादा जीवाणु

कानपुर। आईआईटी में जांच कराए गए नमूनों की रिपोर्ट में बीओडी 7.00 मिलीग्राम/लीटर, डीओ शून्य के करीब और टोटल कॉलीफॉर्म (पानी में बैक्टीरिया की संख्या) 99 हजार मिला। इसका मानक 500एमपीएन/100 एमएल होता है।



कानपुर में सीसामऊ नाले से गंगा में गिरता गंदा पानी। यह एशिया का सबसे बड़ा नाला कहा जाता है। • हिन्दुस्तान

### बरेली में रामगंगा का हाल

8.9 पीएच वैल्यू

3.20 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर डिजॉल्व ऑक्सीजन

240 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर एल्कलीनिटी

270 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर टोटल हार्डनेस

97.84 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर क्लोराइड

224.4 पीपीबी आर्सेनिक

0.232 पीपीएम कैडमियम

20.4 पीपीबी मरकरी

4.76 पीपीएम लैड

20.1 पीपीएम आयरन

#### मानक

- आर्सेनिक की अधिकतम मात्रा 0.05 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर हो सकती है।
- मरकरी की अधिकतम मात्रा 0.002 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर हो सकती है।
- कैडमियम की अधिकतम मात्रा 0.005 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर हो सकती है।
- लैड की अधिकतम मात्रा 0.05 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर हो सकती है।
- आयरन की अधिकतम मात्रा 0.1 मिलीग्राम प्रतिलीटर हो सकती है।

कछला घाट पर गंगा का पानी हमें साफ मिला। यह पानी फिल्टर करके पीने लायक है। पानी में भारी तत्व मानक के अनुरूप ही मिले। मगर रामगंगा की स्थिति इसके एकदम उलट है। नदी के

# वाराणसी में घाट दर घाट बढ़ता जाता है प्रदूषण

‘हिन्दुस्तान’ ने वाराणसी के चार घाटों की जांच कराई है। शहर में नदी के प्रवेश के साथ ही पहले घाट अस्सी घाट पर ही पानी में काफी प्रदूषण मिला है। इसके बाद दशाश्वमेध घाट, पंचगंगा घाट और राजघाट तक प्रदूषण का स्तर बढ़ता चला गया है। पानी को विषाक्त बनाने वाली बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन हर जगह खतरनाक स्तर

पर है। पीएच वैल्यू भी अस्सी से राजघाट के बीच क्रमशः घटती चली गई है। इसका अर्थ है कि पानी की अम्लता बढ़ रही है। गंगाजल की जांच आईआईटी बीएचयू के सिविल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के पूर्व प्राध्यापक और नदी विशेषज्ञ प्रो. यूके चौधरी के महामना मालवीय गंगा प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में कराई गई है।