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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

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Deputy Director TD Dte. & Publication Division

[Signature]
19/6/18

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 19.06.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune ✓

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

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The Times of India (A)

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Assam flood, landslides claim 14 lives

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

GUWAHATI, JUNE 18 19-7

Flood and landslides have so far claimed 14 lives in Assam where six districts are reeling under flood, affecting about 5.5 lakh people. While 11 persons have been killed in flood, three died in landslides at Dima Hasao hill district, according to the latest flood report of Assam State Disaster Management Authority.

The state government has set up 437 relief camps so far spread over the six affected districts of Nagaon, Hojai, Golaghat, Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj. About 1.6 lakh flood-hit have been lodged in those camps.

Landslides occurring in Mahur, Harangajao, Maibong areas under Haflong revenue circle in Dima Hasao districts have affected 30 villages and claimed three lives. Chief Minister Sarbananda Sonowal on Monday took stock of the flood situation in Karimganj district and directed the Deputy Commissioner to speed up relief and rescue operations.

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
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Flood warning: govt. teams up with Google

Map will show water levels in a region

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

With the monsoon under way, Union Water Resources Ministry has teamed up with Google to generate flood warnings.

If there are signs of an imminent flood, a Google Maps user will be able to see what regions are likely to see water logging first and if their neighbourhood is under threat.

Currently, the Central Water Commission (CWC) warns of floods based on the rising water levels in reservoirs and if these are nearing a dam's 'danger marks.' Last year, it began a trial programme to give 3-day flood forecasts. The India Meteorological Department now provides inputs to the CWC on whether heavy rainfall is likely and if this could translate into large amounts of rain water overflowing from river banks or catchments.

Provide visualisation

"What Google will do is provide a visualisation. Via Google Maps, you will now be able to see water levels build up in a region," said an

IMD meteorologist, intimately aware of the project.

"...CWC and Google will share technical expertise in the fields of artificial intelligence, machine learning, geospatial mapping and analysis of hydrological observation data to improve flood prediction systems, provide location-targeted, actionable flood warnings...and [use] Google Earth Engine to help visualise and improve flood management and [initiate] a cultural project to build online exhibitions on the 'Rivers of India...' said a press statement from the Ministry.

Free of cost

An experimental version of the exercise will likely begin this monsoon and – said the IMD meteorologist – will be offered "free of cost" as part of the company's "Corporate Social Responsibility." A company spokesperson didn't immediately respond to *The Hindu's* request for comment.

"The collaborative arrangement is likely to result in savings of crores of rupees..." the press statement added.

Hindustan Times

Statesman

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WATER FOR THOUGHT

A new Niti Aayog report should occasion reflection
and reform of systems of water governance in the country

IN RECENT YEARS, there has been a growing awareness in policy circles of the over-exploitation of the country's water resources. The Atlas of India's Aquifer Systems, released by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in 2012, highlighted the falling levels of groundwater in the country. Four years later, the Mihir Shah Committee argued that there is little "understanding of river systems or their interconnections with the health of catchment areas or groundwater". Now, a Niti Aayog report, Composite Water Management Index, released last week, flags factoids which show how grim the situation is: Seventy per cent of the water resources in the country is polluted, 75 per cent households do not have drinking water and more than 600 million people in the country face high to extreme water distress.

The report should occasion debate on a major policy omission in independent India. Since 1947, more than 4,000 major and medium-sized dams have been constructed in the country, about 250 billion cubic metres of groundwater is extracted annually, but very little attention has been paid to the health of aquifer systems. Since 1971, the CGWB has mounted an aggressive search for groundwater without always recognising the limits posed by the country's geology: Hard rock aquifers constitute nearly 65 per cent of India's overall aquifer surface area. These aquifers have poor permeability that constrains their recharge by rainfall. In other words, the water in these aquifers is likely to dry out with continuous exploitation. Falling water tables render these underground storage systems vulnerable to pollutants. Last week, a Duke University study revealed uranium contamination in aquifers in 16 Indian states.

The Mihir Shah Committee had pointed out that "focus [of water policy in independent India] had been on augmenting supplies with little attention being paid to the demand-side management of water". This policy direction played a major role in meeting the imperatives of food security, but as the Shah Committee pointed out, there has been little emphasis on institutional innovations in the water sector. That is why returns to public investments in the country's water infrastructure have been poor. The Shah Committee had talked of a paradigm shift in the country's water governance: From a predominantly engineer-centred approach of the CWGB to one involving hydrologists, geologists, agronomists, and ecologists. Two years after the committee submitted its report, there has been little action on its recommendations. The report needs to be pulled out of the shelves, especially after the grim figures thrown up by Niti Aayog's survey.

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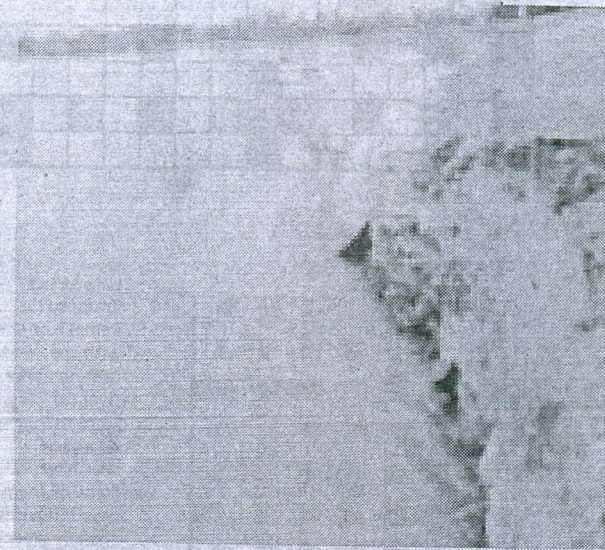
Pollution in Bandi river: NGT seeks report

PTI
JAIPUR, 18 JUNE

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Monday directed the divisional commissioner, Jodhpur, to submit a report on the steps taken by the administration to control the pollution caused in the Bandi river by textile units.

195⁺ The tribunal expressed surprise over the report submitted by Pali District Collector Sudhir Kumar Sharma who admitted that his report was lacking in providing specific conclusions, Mahaveer Singh Sukarlai of Kishan Paryavaran Sangarsh Samiti, which had filed a plea before the tribunal, said.

The tribunal bench head-



ed by Justice Raghuvendra S Rathore and expert member Dr Satyawan Singh Garbyal said it was strange that nothing was said in the conclusion of the report submitted by the Pali district collector.

In view of the circumstances, the bench direct-

ed Jodhpur divisional commissioner to personally visit the Bandi river site and submit a report.

The Jodhpur divisional commissioner shall also prepare an action plan for rectifying the deficiencies and submit a complete report before 5 July, it said.

The tribunal said an earlier order passed by it directing the respondent industry not to discharge untreated water into the river or any open place and the using treated water in the unit itself, and for that purpose proper action plan be prepared, shall continue.

The tribunal had formed a four-member committee which had given certain recommendations and tribunal had directed Pali district collector to see if the deficiencies pointed out by its committee were rectified or not.

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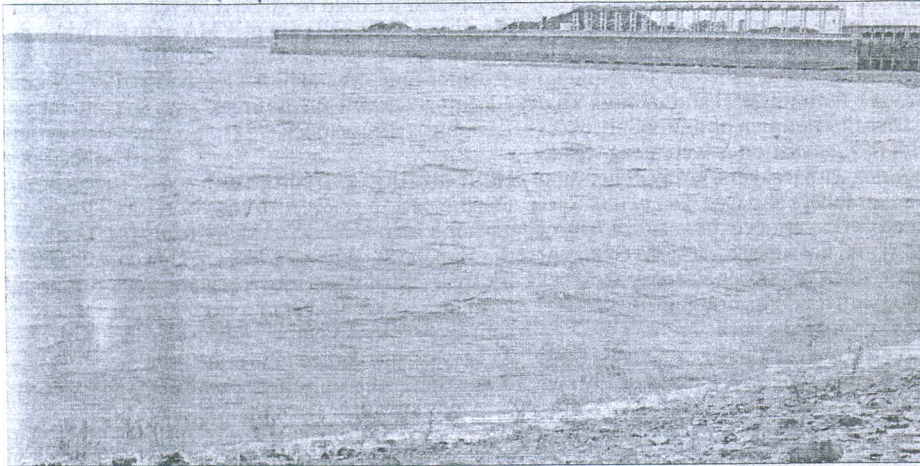
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KRS reservoir inching towards 100-ft mark

DH-12



Water level in the KRS dam at Srirangapatna, Mandya district reached 99.6 feet on Saturday.

SRIRANGAPATNA (MANDYA DIST): The water level in Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS) dam at Srirangapatna, Mandya district, reached 99.6 ft on Saturday evening and is expected to hit the 100-ft mark by Sunday morning. The maximum level of the dam is 124.8 ft.

The inflow to the dam was 28,132 cusecs on June 16 and the outflow 451 cusecs.

The water level in the dam has increased by 23 ft in the last six days, thanks to the copious rain in the Cauvery catchment area.

The water level stood at 98.20 ft on Saturday morning, with an inflow of 31,037

cusecs, whereas it was 67.78 ft on the corresponding day last year, with an inflow of 1,515 cusecs and an outflow of 861 cusecs.

Tungabhadra

The Tungabhadra dam in Hosapete taluk in Ballari district received an inflow of around five tmc ft on a single day on Saturday.

The storage in the reservoir, which was 11.91 tmc ft, rose to 16.38 tmc ft. The inflow to the dam was 52,136 cusecs. The reservoir received a total inflow of 11 tmc ft in the last three days.

DH News Service

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Debate Cauvery authority in Parliament: Kumaraswamy

A couple of technical lacunae need to be discussed: Karnataka Chief Minister

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Karnataka Chief Minister H.D. Kumaraswamy on Monday said that he wanted the constitution of the Cauvery Water Management Authority to be discussed in Parliament to address "a couple of technical lacunae" in the Supreme Court order.

Speaking to reporters after meeting Home Minister Rajnath Singh, Roads and Highways Minister Nitin Gadkari and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi, Mr. Kumaraswamy said that while he would send names for State nominees on the board, the government's legal advisers would also be looking into whether or not to file a review petition.

"Till then we want the



Karnataka Chief Minister H.D. Kumaraswamy calling on Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi on Monday. • PTI

Centre to assure us that the issue of the management board will be put before both Houses of Parliament," he said.

Mr. Kumaraswamy said Karnataka had a problem with some technical issues related to the Supreme Court order on the terms and refe-

rences of the management authority. "For example the authority will, every 10 days, review the water levels at our reservoirs, and also advise farmers on cropping patterns. This, in my view, is not practical and also raises questions on the issue of federalism, as water is a State

subject," he said.

Mr. Modi, he said, had shown a positive attitude to the suggestions, but hasn't committed himself.

Farm loan waiver

He had asked Prime Minister Modi to also consider helping Karnataka to offer a farm loan waiver. "When the Centre is floating bonds for a larger bank recapitalisation programme, a part of it should be set aside for farm loan write-offs," he said.

Among his meetings on Monday was one with Congress president Rahul Gandhi, which he said was on coalition issues. "It was on larger issues with regard to the coalition. Rahul Gandhi is also committed to the farm loan waiver," he said.

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Seven rivers and three interlinking proposals: where, why and how

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IN FACT

**SOWMIYA ASHOK &
AMITABH SINHA**
NEW DELHI, JUNE 17

IT IS an idea that has been in circulation for nearly four decades: can India build from scratch a national water grid, which will help transfer water from water-rich to water-deficit regions? This has led to proposals for water transfer from one river basin to another.

The Special Committee for Inter-Linking of Rivers has submitted its progress report for the work done from July 2016 to March 2018, and the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister was updated on the report recently. A look at what interlinking seeks to achieve, and what was covered in the latest report:

The big picture

The Inter-Linking of Rivers programme aims to connect various surplus rivers with deficient rivers. The idea is to divert excess water from surplus regions to deficient regions to help improve irrigation, increase water for drinking and industrial use, and mitigate drought and floods to an extent.

The special committee was set up following a Supreme Court direction on a 2012 writ petition on 'Networking of Rivers'. The SC directed the Centre to set up a special committee that would then constitute

sub-committees. It directed the committee to submit a bi-annual report to the Cabinet on status and progress, and directed the Cabinet to take appropriate decisions.

The status reports are meant to be in accordance with the National Perspective Plan. This plan was formulated in 1980 by the Ministry of Irrigation (now Water Resources) to look into inter-basin transfers. The plan comprises two components: peninsular rivers development and Himalayan rivers development.

India also has a National Water Development Agency (NWDA), which was set up in 1982, to conduct surveys and see how feasible proposals for interlinking river projects are.

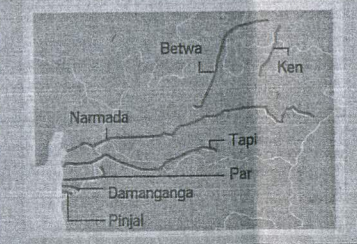
Three reports before Cabinet

The status report of three priority links was shared with the Cabinet. These were Ken-Betwa, Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada. The Water Resources Ministry had drawn up detailed project reports for all three projects in 2015. The committee report also goes into the status of other Himalayan and peninsular links identified under the National Perspective Plan.

KEN-BETWA: The project aims to link the rivers Ken (in the Bundelkhand region) and Betwa, both flowing through Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It proposes

THE LINKS ON THE TABLE

Report tabled on Ken-Betwa, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Damanganga-Pinjal links



to "divert the surplus waters of river Ken through the Ken-Betwa link canal to river Betwa for meeting water requirements in the water-deficit Betwa basin". Dams will be built across the Ken for storing and transferring water through the link canal.

According to the initial DPR, it will provide annual irrigation benefits of 6.35 lakh hectares (Phase I) in both states and a further 0.99 lakh hectares (Phase II) in MP. Initial cost

estimates were Rs 18,000 crore for the first phase and Rs 8,000 crore for the second; these have escalated with the Ministry planning to integrate both phases upon MP's request.

DAMANGANGA-PINJAL: The project aims to divert excess water from rivers in western India to meet the domestic and industrial water requirements of Greater Mumbai. It proposes to move available water at the proposed Bhugad reservoir across the Damanganga and at the proposed Khargihill reservoir across the Vagh, a tributary of the Damanganga. These two reservoirs, proposed by the NWDA, will be linked to the Pinjal reservoir (proposed by Maharashtra) through pressure tunnels.

The detailed project report was completed in March 2014 and submitted to the governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. It suggested Greater Mumbai region would benefit by 895 million cubic metres water.

PAR-TAPI-NARMADA: The project proposes to transfer water from the Western Ghats to water-deficit regions of Saurashtra and Kutch via seven reservoirs proposed in northern Maharashtra and southern Gujarat. It is an attempt to save water at the Sardar Sarovar project by using feeder canals to service a part of the command area of the dam, officials say.

The link envisages construction of these seven dams, three diversion weirs, two tun-

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Questions

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Union Cabinet gets an update on progress of special committee. What is this panel, and which rivers does its latest report cover?

where, why and how

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The link envisages construction of these seven dams, three diversion weirs, two tun-

nels (5 km & 0.5 km), a 395-km canal (205 km in the Par-Tapi stretch including the length of feeder canals, and 190 km in Tapi-Narmada), 6 power houses and a number of cross-drainage works, documents state.

Question marks

Many experts and activists have questioned the idea of inter-basin transfer, for various reasons. The ecology of every river being unique, experts have stressed that letting the waters of two rivers mix may affect biodiversity. Because the programme proposes the construction of a massive network of canals and dams, it would lead to large-scale displacement of people and changes in agricultural patterns, and affect livelihoods.

Experts have also objected to interlinking for financial reasons. In 2001, the total cost for linking the Himalayan and peninsular rivers was estimated at Rs 5,60,000 crore, excluding the costs of relief and rehabilitation, and other expenses such as measures to deal with submergence in some areas. Two years ago, a committee of the Ministry suggested that this cost was likely to be substantially higher now and the cost-benefit ratio might no longer be favourable.

Another objection raised is that rainfall patterns are changing due to climate change, so the basins now supposed to be surplus, might cease to be so in a few years.

Hindustan Times
Statesman ✓
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Expert panel to probe if check dams caused landslide: Kerala CM

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM,
18 JUNE

Kerala chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan today informed the state Assembly that an expert panel had been constituted to ascertain whether the private check dams constructed atop the Karinchola hill in Kozhikode district, was the cause of the massive landslide that left 14 people dead.

Replying to a notice for adjournment motion by the Opposition UDF, Vijayan said that a panel had been constituted to probe the matter.

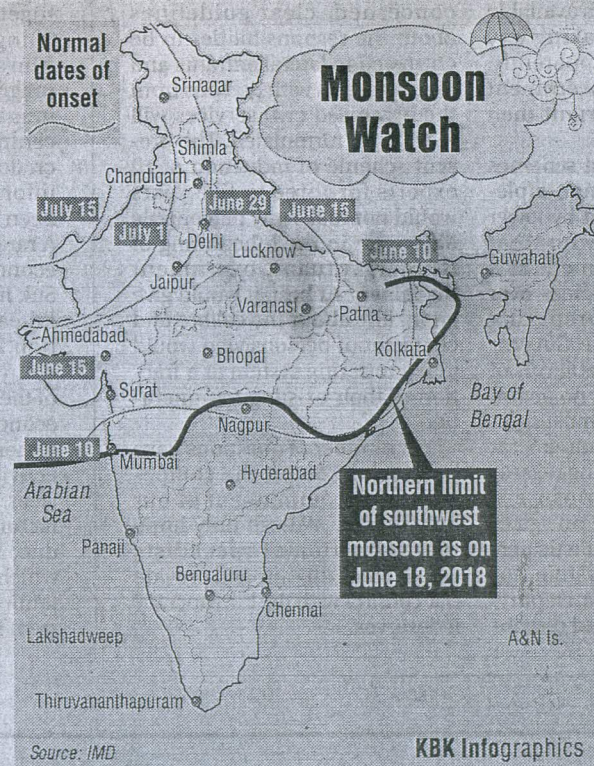
Chief minister further said that strict action will be taken against those responsible, if it is found that the check dams have resulted in the landslide in Karinchola.

Leader of Opposition Ramesh Chennithala alleged that the landslide at Karinchola in Kattipara was a man-made disaster. The check dams at the hill top caused the landslide, Chennithala said.

"Who gave the permission for the construction of check in such a landslide-prone area?" he asked

Meanwhile, the body of the last missing person in the Karinchola landslide was recovered today.

Barring Assam, flood situation in NE improving



PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
AGARTALA, 19 JUNE

The overall flood situation in the north-east continued to

improve today, except in Assam, where two more persons died, taking the death toll due to flood-related incidents in the region to 25,

officials said.

While the water level in the rivers of Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur are receding, it is maintaining a rising trend in the six affected districts of Assam.

Two persons died in Cachar and Hailakandi districts in Barak Valley of Assam since yesterday, taking the death toll in the state to 14, according to a report issued by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) today.

A population of 5,48,983 in the districts of Nagaon, Hojai, Golaghat, Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj have been affected by the flood.

Karimganj district is the worst hit with the Kushiara, Barak and Longai rivers maintaining a rising trend. A total of 2,34,664 people are affected in the district, the report said.

Chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal had directed the Karimganj district authorities to speed up the relief and rescue operations and release a one-time financial assistance to the family members of those who died in the flood, official sources said.

While the water level in the rivers of Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur are receding, it is maintaining a rising trend in the six affected districts of Assam

The ASDMA reports said 437 relief camps were set up across the state, where 1,59,652 people had taken shelter.

A total crop area of 2,186 hectares had been washed away in the flood, it said, adding that damage to embankments, roads and bridges was reported in Cachar, Hojai, Karbi Anglong East, Dima Hasao, Hailakandi and Karimganj districts.

Karbi Anglong East and Dima Hasao had initially been affected by the flood.

The water level of the Dhansiri river at Numaligarh in Golaghat, the Barak river at AP Ghat in Cachar and the Katakhal at Matizur in Hailakandi was rising and these rivers were flowing above the danger level, the report said.

In Tripura, the flood situation had improved with all

the major rivers flowing below the danger level, officials said at Agartala. "The distribution of relief materials, food and medicines is going on in full swing," D Darlong, District Magistrate of Unakoti, which is the worst-hit, said.

Over 72,000 people in the district were still staying in the relief camps, he added.

The flood has so far claimed three lives in Tripura.

Meanwhile, the Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) said regular passenger train service in the Lumding-Badarpur and Badarpur-Agartala sections was restored.

The Agartala-Sealdah Kanchanjunga Express and the Agartala-Silchar passenger train left the Agartala station today after measuring all the safety norms, NFR Chief Public Relation Officer (CPRO) P J Sharma said.

The Silchar-Sealdah Kanchanjunga Express left from Badarpur, instead of Silchar, for the benefit of thousands of stranded passengers, he added. Tripura and a portion of Assam was cut off from the rest of the country since June 13 due to landslips and submerging of railway tracks at various locations.

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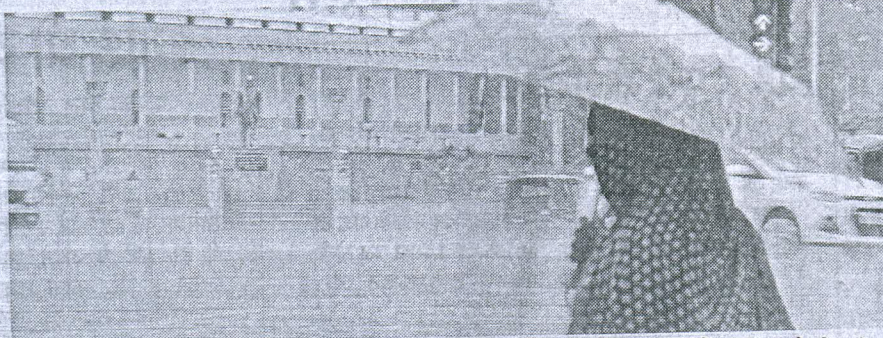
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दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून अभी भी कमजोर रायपुर में लोकल सिस्टम सक्रिय, 10 मिमी हुई बारिश

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

रायपुर. दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून अभी भी कमजोर है। इधर, शहर में सोमवार की दोपहर से शाम तक लोकल सिस्टम बनने से हल्की बारिश हुई। इससे गर्मी और उमस से परेशान शहरवासियों को राहत मिली। उधर, मानसून फिर से अरब सागर और बंगाल की खाड़ी में सक्रिय हुआ है। अब फिर से इसके आगे बढ़ने की प्रबल संभावना बनी हुई है। राजधानी में सोमवार को मौसम ने दोपहर में अचानक करवट ली। आसमान पर बादल गहराने के बाद गरज-चमक के साथ हल्की बारिश हुई।



कहीं तेज बारिश तो कहीं पर हल्की बारिश हुई। कुल मिलाकर शहर में मौसम के मिजाज बदलने से शाम को उमस से निजात मिली।

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार राजधानी में मानसून 22 जून के

बाद दस्तक दे सकता है। क्योंकि मानसून अभी कमजोर है। सोमवार को शहर में जो बारिश हुई वह लोकल सिस्टम बनने से हुई है। लालपुर स्थित मौसम केंद्र के अनुसार एक ऊपरी हवा का

चक्रवाती घेरा पश्चिम केंद्रीय बंगाल की खाड़ी एवं दक्षिण उड़ीसा तथा आंध्रप्रदेश के उत्तरी तट पर स्थित है। इससे प्रदेश के दक्षिण भाग में कुछ स्थानों पर तथा उत्तरी भाग में कहीं-कहीं हल्की वर्षा या गरज-

तापमान एक नजर में

| | |
|-------------|------|
| रायपुर | 38.7 |
| माना | 39.2 |
| बिलासपुर | 40.2 |
| पेंडुरोड | 36.9 |
| अंबिकापुर | 38.5 |
| जगदलपुर | 34.8 |
| दुर्ग | 38.6 |
| राजनांदगांव | 38.8 |

चमक के साथ बौछारे पड़ने की संभावना है। राजधानी में दोपहर बाद आकाश आंशिक मेघमय रहने तथा शाम या रात को गरज-चमक की स्थिति बनने की संभावना है। अधिकतम तापमान 39 डिग्री सेल्सियस के आसपास रहने की संभावना है।

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

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

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

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

बारिश के आसार नहीं, अपने टाइम पर ही आएगा मॉनसून

7 साल में सबसे कम बारिश के हालात दिख रहे जून में



Poonam.Gaur@timesgroup.com

■ नई दिल्ली : मॉनसून इस बार दिल्ली में सामान्य रहने की संभावना है, लेकिन प्री मॉनसून बारिश के मामले में दिल्ली पिछड़ती दिख रही है। अगले 3 से 4 दिन बारिश की कोई संभावना नहीं है। ऐसे में अगर प्री-मॉनसून बारिश ने जल्द लय नहीं पकड़ी तो 7 साल में सबसे कम बारिश होने के आसार बन रहे हैं।

स्काईमेट के अनुसार, मॉनसून 24 जून से दोबारा एक्टिव होगा। 25-26 जून से दिल्ली में प्री मॉनसून बारिश शुरू होगी। जून में 82 एमएम सामान्य बारिश होती है। इस बार अब तक सिर्फ एक दिन 5 एमएम बारिश हुई है। स्काईमेट के महेश पलावत के अनुसार, मॉनसून दिल्ली में सामान्य समय पर ही एंट्री करेगा। 29 से 30 जून के आसपास दिल्ली में मॉनसून आ सकता है। मौसम विभाग के एडीजी डॉ. एम माहापात्रा के अनुसार, मॉनसून अभी 5 से 6 दिन तक आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। 23 या 24 जून तक कुछ ठोस कहा जा सकेगा। सामान्यतौर पर मॉनसून 29 जून को दिल्ली में एंट्री करता है।



कमजोर प्री-मॉनसून

25 जून से
शुरू होगी
प्री-मॉनसून
बारिश

82 एमएम
बारिश होती है
सामान्य तौर
पर जून में

5 एमएम ही
बारिश हुई है
इस साल जून
महीने में

बारिश का अलर्ट था इंतजार करते रहे...

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली
इस पूरे हफ्ते अब उमस भरी गर्मी लोगों को परेशान करेगी। तापमान 41 से 43 डिग्री तक रह सकता है। 24 जून से पहले इस गर्मी से राहत के कोई आसार नहीं हैं। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार 24 जून तक दिल्ली में नमी वाली हवा चलेगी। बारिश के आसार भी नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह से लोगों को गर्मी परेशान करेगी। सोमवार को नमी भरी हवाओं की वजह से तापमान 40 डिग्री से कम रहा। सफदरजंग में तापमान 36.8 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। यह सामान्य से करीब 3 डिग्री कम है। वहीं पालम का तापमान 38.4 डिग्री रहा। अन्य जगहों पर भी तापमान 38 डिग्री या इससे कम दर्ज हुआ। सुबह करीब साढ़े सात बजे मौसम विभाग ने दिल्ली में आंधी और बारिश का अलर्ट जारी किया था। इसके बाद लोग बारिश का इंतजार करते रहे। लेकिन सफदरजंग के अलावा अन्य किसी सेंटर पर न आंधी दर्ज हुई और न ही बारिश हुई। हालांकि दिन भर बादल छाए रहे।

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

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

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Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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



लखनऊ में सोमवार को बारिश के बीच शहर में यातायात प्रभावित रहा। • पेट्र

19.4

उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिलों में बारिश से राहत



नई दिल्ली | हि.टी./ एजेंसियां

उत्तर भारत के उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश समेत उत्तर भारत के कई हिस्सों में गर्मी से हाल बेहाल है। हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश कुछ हिस्सों में सोमवार को बारिश से कुछ राहत मिली है। उधर पूर्वोत्तर में बाढ़ से राहत महसूस की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सोमवार को हुई बारिश ने उमस भरी गर्मी से बेहाल लोगों को राहत दी। कानपुर में करीब तीन सेंटीमीटर बारिश दर्ज की गई। लखनऊ और आसपास के इलाकों में शाम चार बजे के आसपास अचानक

अगले 24 घंटों में धूल भरी आंधी की चेतावनी

मौसम विभाग ने अगले चौबीस घंटों के दौरान पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरज-चमक के साथ धूल भरी तेज आंधी की चेतावनी जारी की है। उधर, पूर्वी अंचलों में कहीं गरज चमक के साथ आंधी आएगी तो कहीं ग्रीष्म लहर का प्रकोप बना रहेगा। 20 और 21 जून को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों पर और पश्चिमी यूपी में कहीं कहीं गरज-चमक के साथ बारिश होने के आसार बन रहे हैं।

अब उमस भरी गर्मी

मौसम निदेशक जेपी गुप्त के अनुसार, लखनऊ और आसपास के इलाकों में सोमवार की शाम हुई बारिश न तो मानसून से पहले की बारिश है और न ही मानसून की। कुछ दिन उमस भरी गर्मी बनी रहेगी।

इलाहाबाद सबसे गरम

सोमवार को इलाहाबाद यूपी का सबसे गरम स्थान रहा। वहां दिन का तापमान 45.2 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। लखनऊ और आसपास के इलाकों में दिन का तापमान 41 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहा।

अंधेरा छा गया और धूल भरी तेज आंधी चली। इसके बाद करीब आधे घंटे अच्छी बारिश हुई। इससे मौसम सुहावना हो गया। इलाहाबाद, बरेली, झांसी, मेरठ, चुरक, कानपुर, इटावा, खीरी, शाहजहांपुर, आगरा और अलीगढ़ में

छिटपुट बारिश से गर्मी से परेशान लोगों के चेहरे खिल उठे। रविवार की शाम साढ़े पांच बजे से सोमवार की सुबह साढ़े आठ बजे के बीच प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक दो सेंटीमीटर बारिश देवबंद में दर्ज की गई।