

In parched Marathwada, rain spreads cheer among farmers

MANOJ MORE

LATUR, PUNE, SEPTEMBER 19

IN A region which has seen 650 farmers suicide since January this year — crop failure due to lack of rain being among the primary reasons — the farming community finally has a reason to smile. The copious amount of rain experienced in last two-three days has, to a large extent, resolved the problem of drinking water and taken care of the water requirement of farms, at least in five districts of Maharashtra.

The dams have seen substantial jump in their stock, rivers have breached their embankments, lakes are overflowing and wells have risen to the brim. Of the eight districts in Marathwada, five — Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli and Nanded — have received good amount of rainfall. However, Osmanabad, Beed and Latur received nothing in comparison to the five districts.

Divisional Commissioner Umakant Dangat Saturday said the rains will resolve the problem of drinking water shortage in five of the eight districts. This rain, he said, would lessen the worries for a few more months. "But the water stock is not enough to last throughout the year. If it rained another day or two, then there should be no problem," he said. The weather men has forecast light rain in the region in next two three days.

Officials said the deficiency of rains in at least five district has come down to around 35 per cent, which was earlier between 45 and 50 per cent. Dangat said the rains will go a long way in benefitting the rabi crop.

"Farmers worries have certainly lessened... we expect rabi crop would do better," he said. Officials said crop failure due to lack of rain had been among the prime reasons for farmer suicides. "With this rain, we expect the farmers will be better placed and can look forward to a better yield," officials said.



Kundalika river in spate in Jalna on Friday. *Express*

Moderate rains continue to lash Shivamogga

SHIVAMOGGA: Moderate rains continued to lash several parts of the district on Friday.

Hosanagar, Shivamogga, Thirthahalli, Sagar and Bhadravathi taluks received good rainfall till noon.

Water levels in Linganamakki dam rose to 1790.50 feet against a maximum of 1819 feet as the catchment area of the dam received 35 mm rainfall.

In the last 48 hours, Hosanagar received 23.20 mm, followed by Sagar 11.20 mm, Sorab 7.50 mm, Thirthahalli 2.40 mm and Shikaripur 1.40 mm.

The inflow of water was 9.952 cusecs and the outflow was nil.

DH News Service



A woman covers her head with a plastic bag to protect herself from rain in Shivamogga on Friday. DH PHOTO

Intermittent rains lash Shivamogga dist

Shivamogga: Intermittent rains lashed several parts of the district on Saturday.

Shivamogga, Hosanagar, Bhadravathi, some parts of Sagar, Shikaripur in the district received good rainfall in the morning. Showers lashed Malnad region in the morning. Later, it again rained in the evening. Several parts of the district had a cloudy weather signalling good spell of rains towards night. Water level in the Linganamakki dam rose to 1790.80 feet against the maximum level of 1,819 feet as catchment area of the dam received 15 mm of rainfall.

DH News Service

आज हो सकती है बारिश !

■ **नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली :** मौसम वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि आने वाले दो दिन दिल्ली में बारिश हो सकती है। वैज्ञानिकों ने रविवार को भी बारिश होने की उम्मीद जताई गई थी लेकिन बारिश नहीं हुई। वैसे उनका कहना है कि मंगलवार को दिल्ली में अच्छी बारिश हो सकती है।

मौसम विभाग का कहना है कि सोमवार को दिल्ली में हल्की बारिश होने की उम्मीद है, वहीं मंगलवार को तेज बारिश हो सकती है। रविवार को दिल्ली के बाहर के कुछ हिस्सों में बारिश दर्ज हुई है। चक्रवाती हवाओं का जो सिस्टम बना था, वह दिल्ली में ज्यादा एक्टिव नहीं हो पाया, जिस वजह से संडे को बारिश नहीं हुई, उल्टा उमस भरी गर्मी ने लोगों को खूब तंग किया। मैक्सिमम ह्यूमिडिटी 86 परसेंट दर्ज हुई।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा कि दिल्ली में बारिश नहीं हुई तो उमस का लेवल एक बार फिर बढ़ सकता है। पूर्वी दिशा से उत्तर भारत में हवाओं में नमी पहुंचेगी। इससे दिल्ली के साथ-साथ हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान में भी दो दिनों तक बारिश हो सकती है। मौसम विभाग ने कहा है कि इस हफ्ते 23 सितंबर तक मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 34 डिग्री और मिनिमम 25 डिग्री रहने की उम्मीद है। वहीं, स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत ने दावा किया है कि रविवार को वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस का असर हरियाणा में हुआ है। दिल्ली के नॉर्थ से थोड़ा ऊपर की तरफ ही इस सिस्टम का असर हुआ। वहीं, बुधवार को भी हल्की बारिश होने की संभावना है।



» TODAY'S PAPER » NATIONAL

Published: September 19, 2015 00:00 IST | Updated: September 19, 2015 05:48 IST PATTISEEMA (West Godavari Dist.), September 19, 2015

First motor of Pattiseema irrigation project switched on

• Staff Reporter

Two days after Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu formally completed the confluence of the Godavari and Krishna rivers, Irrigation Minister Devineni Umamaheswara Rao switched on the first motor of the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Project here on Friday.

However, there was an immediate interruption to the lifting process due to a technical snag and the Minister spent the whole day at the project site monitoring the engineering works.

Though it was initially announced that Mr. Naidu would switch on the first lift on September 16, the programme got cancelled in the last minute, as the installation works were not completed as per the schedule due to heavy rain.

Subsequently, the State government rescheduled the switching on ceremony to Friday with the Irrigation Minister as the chief guest.

'Puja' performed

Mr. Umamaheswara Rao in the morning offered 'puja' and 'harathi' to the Godavari in the presence of local leaders, officials and hundreds of residents from Pattiseema and Polavaram.

After the ritual, he switched on the motor of the sixth well.

Though the motor functioned successfully, the irrigation engineers spotted leakages in the pipeline and switched off the motor before rushing into the maintenance job.

Though the Minister was scheduled to address the public, he cancelled it in the last minute and spent the whole day at the project site, monitoring the maintenance works.

Printable version | Sep 21, 2015 12:39:33 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/first-motor-of-pattiseema-irrigation-project-switched-on/article7666565.ece>

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■ letters@hindustantimes.com

Looking at revamping the

"River basins as hydraulic unit for planning and develop-

Shah said India's irrigation sector needs to be reformed in the direction of irrigation management transfer so that the water stored in dams reaches the farmers.

Govt survey finds Yamuna not so dirty, experts not convinced

A SILVER LINING?

Samples show there are pockets in river where water quality is better

Mallica Joshi

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NEW DELHI: The recent tests conducted to check the quality of Yamuna's water may not bring smiles to many faces but indicate a silver lining in the cloud.

According to Delhi Jal Board officials and a few experts, pollution levels in the 'dead' river have come down in the past four months. Samples were lifted from the river on Wednesday when officials and experts surveyed the river on a boat.

"We analysed the data and the total suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) have come down by around 20%. This is heartening and we will conduct monthly quality assessment to make sure this is not just a one-off occurrence," said DJB chairperson, SS Yadav.

As per the reports, the parameters for TSS, BOD and chemical oxygen demand (COD) are below or just a little above the ideal conditions in some spots — something that was not true earlier.

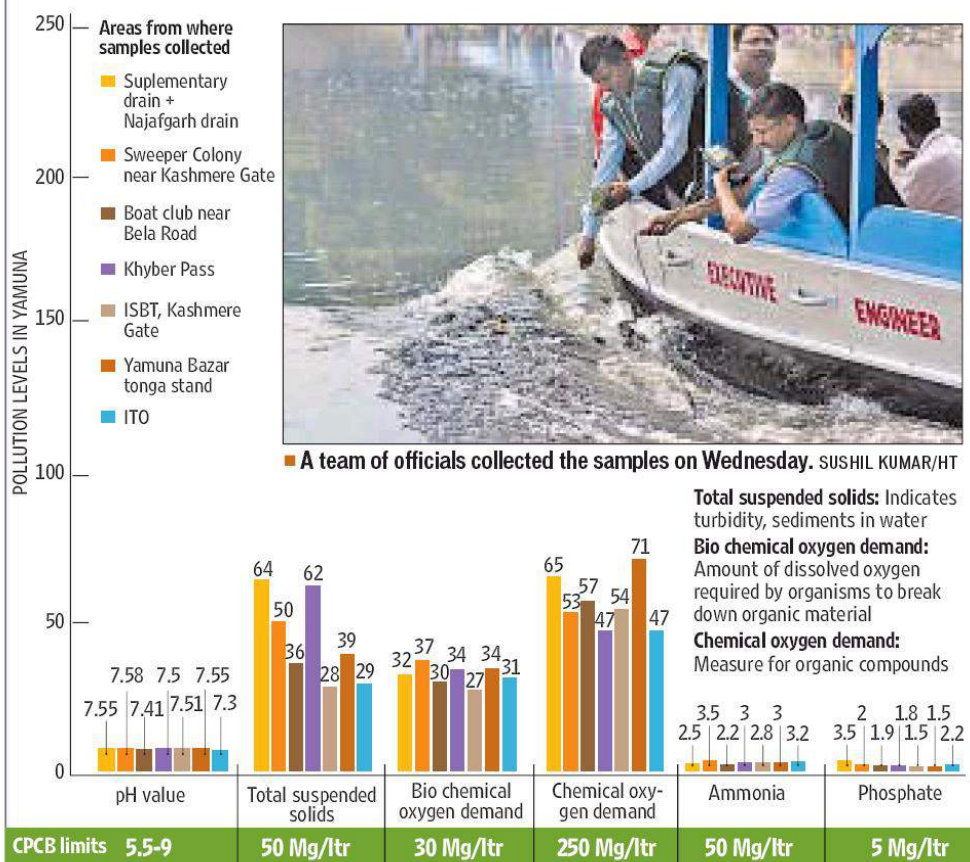
When these figures are compared with the tests conducted at the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) in May, a clear improvement is seen except in the BOD at the ITO Bridge.

But not everyone is enthused. "The results are not very heartening and pollution levels are still above what they should be. Dissolved oxygen figures are very low and coliform has not been tested. Also, water quality is usually better in monsoons," said water expert Manoj Misra.

But even when the parameters are compared with the tests conducted by the DPCC in September last year, the figures show signifi-

DEAD RIVER HAS LIFE LEFT

Water samples picked up from seven spots along the Yamuna in the Capital showed varying levels of pollution — both high and low — in the river.



"The fact that the TSS has come down by a large amount is a good sign for us but there is still a long way to go. When the sample is lifted from drains, the TSS levels are very high but as soon as it empties out into the river, it decreases as the surface area and rate of sedimentation rises. The

rise in surface area. This needs to be studied in detail," said Sanjay Sharma, member of the Water Workers Alliance.

The levels of dissolved oxygen, which indicate if water is fit for aquatic life, are still dismal. A river should have DO above four for a thriving aquatic life but at the seven

the figure is between 0.24 and 0.32.

"One reason is the sludge settled at the bottom of the river. This undergoes anaerobic decomposition which releases methane and pushes out oxygen. Till the time delisting is not done, it is difficult to change. The low levels of ammonia and phosphate are also a good

Noida to develop Yamuna riverfront, 317 farmhouses may face demolition

TENSE WAIT

- In **2014**, Noida authority allocated ₹**200** crore to develop Yamuna river front
- **5,036** hectares of flood-plains to be developed
- Total urban land in Noida is **15,000** ha
- **NGT** expected to deliver final verdict in the flood plain case on **October 6**
- **Uttar Pradesh government** and **Noida authority** are in favour of demolition, **317** farmhouse owners are against it

Vinod Rajput

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Noida: The fate of 317 swanky farmhouses on 5,000-acre Yamuna floodplains hangs in the balance as the Noida authority had appointed a consultant to form a river-front development policy.

Though the case is still in court, a green signal for the project will pose a challenging task for the Uttar Pradesh irrigation department and Noida authority to demolish the farm-houses that belong to influential people such as senior police officers, lawyers, retired judges and bureaucrats.

"Our consultant will draft

a policy on how to develop the riverfront to contain unauthorised structures that disturb the Yamuna's natural flow. As far as farmhouse demolition is concerned, it will be decided by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) that is hearing a petition that seeks removal of all kinds of illegal structures built over the flood-plain zones of Hindon and Yamuna rivers," said Saumya Srivastav, deputy chief executive officer, Noida authority.

In 2013, environmentalist Akash Vashistha filed a petition in the green court, seeking protection of flood plains. Following this, Uttar Pradesh agencies directed local officials

to clear illegal structures. Noida authority also issued notice to nearly 317 farmhouse owners to either vacate or face demolition. However, many developers continue selling plots on the floodplains.

"If the Noida authority is determined then it can raze all illegal structures. These farmhouses will have to go because the NGT wants to protect the dying river from pollution," said Amit Khemka, a senior lawyer representing the petitioner.

Meanwhile, farmhouse owners claim their structures are legit because they were built before the authority defined the floodplains as a 'no construction' zone.

» TODAY'S PAPER » TAMIL NADU

Published: September 19, 2015 00:00 IST | Updated: September 19, 2015 05:33 IST CHENNAI, September 19, 2015

Rs. 2,000-crore scheme to clean Cooum

• [B. Aravind Kumar](#)

Restoration to be carried out in 3 phases; 60 sub-schemes in 3 years



Once again, an attempt is being made to clean up the Cooum river along 27.3 km at a cost of nearly Rs.2,000 crore.

On September 15, Chief Minister Jayalalithaa laid the foundation stone for the Cooum River Restoration Project, reviving an initiative announced by the earlier Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) government with some modifications.

According to an official release, restoration work will be carried out in three phases. In the first three years, 60 sub-schemes will be completed at a cost of Rs.604 crore.

The objectives will be to find alternative ways to stop sewage inlets into the river, solid waste management, improving the flood-carrying capacity, resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers, restoring biodiversity and usher in new development along the banks.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated a 120-mld sewage treatment plant at a cost of Rs.87 crore at the existing plant at Koyambedu. The newly inaugurated sewage treatment plant is the 13th such facility of the city. There are two more plants with the capacity to treat 94 million litres of sewage a day in the same premises. With the commissioning of the new plant, the city's capacity to treat sewage has gone up to 732 mld.

Chennai Corporation will start work on resettlement of over 15,000 families along the Cooum, developing nine parks and pathways.

In the first phase, the Corporation will start removing solid waste dumped on the river banks, at an estimated cost of Rs.7.13 crore. The civic body will develop infrastructure for preventing solid waste pollution of the river at Rs.100 crore.

The work includes booms in the river to trap floating debris. The civic body will develop a fence along the river at Rs.52.96 crore. Neighbourhoods along the river will get landscaped greenery, groundwater and clean environment, transforming the river into a tourist destination.

Chennai Corporation is also planning to take action against commercial buildings and industries polluting the river.

These issues were highlighted during *The Hindu*'s campaign on the river during Madras Week in August.

In the second phase, lasting four to eight years, the trust will take up seven sub-schemes and the third will be the maintenance phase.

(With inputs from

K. Lakshmi and

Aloysius Xavier Lopez)

Restoration work will be carried out in three phases. In the first three years, 60 sub-schemes will be completed at a cost of Rs.604 crore

MORE FROM THE HINDU



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18/09/2015



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19/09/2015



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Amrita Rai
06/09/2015

FROM AROUND THE WEB

The misery that dams can cause



Bharat Dogra

Dams are supposed to stop and store excess water at times of heavy rains, thereby providing protection from floods. This stored water can then be used during the dry season or when rains fail, thereby providing protection from the adverse impacts of drought. However, it has been seen time and again that the real experience can differ significantly from stated benefits.

The latest examples of such possible aggravation have been reported from West Bengal and Maharashtra. The former suffered serious floods recently while the latter state is in the midst of a serious drought situation.

However before taking up these cases in greater detail, it should be stated that this situa-

tion needs to be examined carefully with the focus only on welfare of people and the need to minimize sufferings of all forms of life. The tendency of only trying to blame or defend some action without considering the factual situation needs to be given up. Only then it will be possible to implement genuine reforms so that very costly mistakes can be avoided in future.

Coming to specific cases, floods in West Bengal have already been discussed widely and questions have been raised whether and to what extent these were man-made. At its peak, in early August, over 5 million people in 13 districts of West Bengal were affected by floods while crops spread over 5 lakh hectare suffered adverse impacts.

Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee said at that time "the

flooding had worsened ... because DVC (Damodar Valley Corporation) released water from its dams."

Himanshu Thakkar, one of the best known water project analysts in India, has said on the basis of a detailed analysis of the floods and water-release data that the Chief Minister was right. Thakkar has written, "Available information and the statements of the DVC officials leave no doubt that DVC dams indeed released water into the rivers and these releases worsened the flood situation in South Bengal. If DVC had held back the water while cyclone Komen was active in the region, bringing heavy rains, then the flood intensity, its impact area and the flood duration could have been reduced. The DVC operators should also have kept in mind that this was high tide period

when the rivers' capacity to drain out the water was significantly lower in the delta area. The DVC dams had sufficient storage capacity to hold this water during the period. However, instead, DVC increased water releases from the dams during the flood disaster."

The DVC authorities have justified their action stating that, "the combined release (of these two days) on August 3 was 95,000 cusecs, which is lower than the safe downstream channel carrying capacity of the Damodar river which is 1,10,000 cusecs."

The response of Himanshu Thakkar to this defence is, "The DVC operators knew that downstream areas were facing heavy rainfall during August 1-4, 2015 under the influence of Komen and that this was also the high tide period. The river needed

space to drain out the excess rainwater. And yet DVC released water equal to 86 per cent capacity of the river as per their admission.

"They need not have released this water as Panchet Hill and Maithon dams had sufficient capacity to store this water which could have been released at a later date. On Aug 5, 2015, Maithon dam water level was 148.68 m, way below its flood cushion level of 150.88 m and MWL of 151.79 m. Panchet Hill dam had water level of 128.28 on Aug 5, 2015, when its flood cushion level is 132.5 m."

"DVC increased the release during floods. The power generation at Maithon and Panchet Hill dams went up from 1.81 Million Units on July 31, 2015 to 2.1 MU on Aug 3, 2015, - a 46% increase! Instead of stopping water releases, DVC dams actually INCREASED the water outflow by about 40% during floods in the downstream area. This was avoidable and this must have hugely contributed to the floods in downstream W. Bengal areas."

At the same time, there are also reports that some dams in Maharashtra are aggravating the serious drought situation transferring water from water deficit areas to areas of good rainfall. This has been pointed out in a recent lead report in the journal - 'Dams, Rivers and People' wherein it is stated that "large parts of Krishna basin spanning Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana are facing massive rainfall deficits, drought-like conditions and crop failures.... Shockingly, in this very period from July 1 to Sept 1, Maharashtra has diverted more than 461.5 Million Cubic Meters of water (at most conservative estimates) from this very Krishna and Bhima basins to the high rainfall area of Konkan (this region already had monsoon rainfall this year of 1760.6 mm by Sept 4, almost seven times more than the rainfall of Marathwada) and down to the sea!"

While this may have increased power generation in some dam projects, the high costs in terms of aggravation of water crisis in some of the worst drought affected areas cannot be justified. All aspects of such disturbing situations should be carefully considered with the focus only on reducing distress and suffering of the people.

THE WRITER IS A FREE-LANCE JOURNALIST WHO HAS BEEN INVOLVED WITH SEVERAL SOCIAL INITIATIVES AND MOVEMENTS.

The Times of India

Title : Rains fail to recharge groundwater levels

Author :

Location :

New Delhi:

Article Date : 09/20/2015

Rains fail to recharge groundwater levels

Situation Worse Than Before In Some Areas

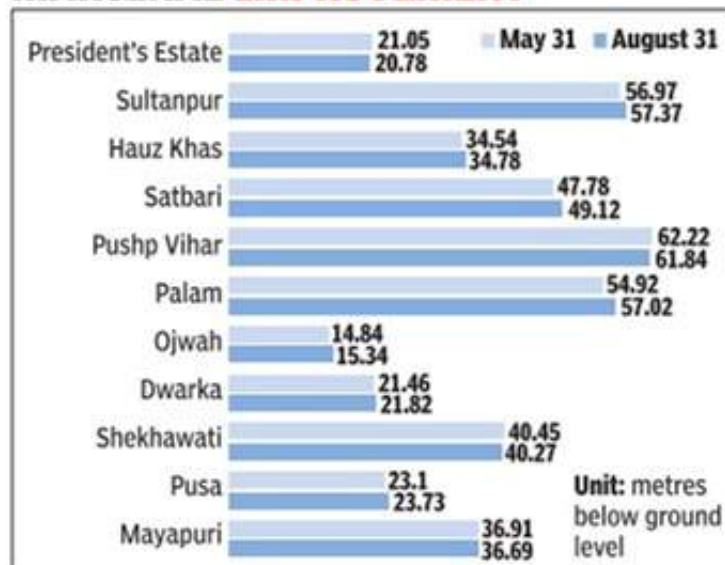
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Groundwater levels have only marginally improved this year after the rains. In certain areas, levels have even dropped as compared to their status before the monsoon.

Data monitored by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for May (pre-monsoon) and August (post-monsoon) shows that the rains failed to stop the decline in the water table in areas like Hauz Khas, Satbari, Ojwah, Sultanpur among others. While scientists hope that the decline stops by the time CGWA monitors the wells again in November, it seems unlikely due to the poor monsoon this time.

The appreciation in levels, if any, has been very marginal of only 0.5-1m in most wells like Asola, Jaitpur, Humayun's Tomb and Pushp Vihar. The data also shows that the groundwater level is alarmingly low—much below 50m—in several parts of south Delhi like Pushp Vihar, Palam and Sultanpur. "The monsoon has not helped in checking the decline in certain areas. In other aquifers, it takes time to recharge after

MARGINAL IMPROVEMENT



monsoon so I hope there will some improvement by November," said Shashank Shekhar, a hydrogeologist and assistant professor of geology at DU.

Another geologist with a government agency said that in areas like Hauz Khas and Satbari, the "draft" or extraction may be higher than recharge. "This kind of decline even after the rains is very common in Rajasthan where extraction is higher. We are seeing similar trends here. The only way to address this

is to carefully monitor and regulate the extraction".

Last year, TOI had accessed the Central Ground Water Board's annual data for south Delhi and found the water table had dropped by 7m in Satbari in the past five years; by 5m in Gadaipur; 3m in Asola and Sultanpur; and 2m in Bhatti. A study by the earth sciences department of Delhi University found the rate of decline in water levels to be as high as 1.7-2m per year in some areas of south and southwest Delhi.

The Times of India

Title : Now, pay Rs 5,000 for polluting Yamuna

Author :

Location :

New Delhi:

Article Date : 09/21/2015

Now, pay ₹5,000 for polluting Yamuna

New Delhi: Ahead of the festive season, Delhi government has decided to strictly impose a fine of Rs 5,000 on those spotted polluting the Yamuna by throwing waste or puja offerings in it.

National Green Tribunal had in January passed a slew of directions in this regard, cracking the whip on those polluting the river.

The decision was taken at a recently-held high-level meeting, chaired by Delhi environment minister Asim Ahmed Khan, with officials from DPCC, municipal corporations, environment department and

irrigation and flood control department.

"It was also decided to erect barricades and mesh near nine temporary ghats along the Yamuna. People will be asked to deposit their religious items at the designated places near the ghats and if they do not comply with, we will strictly deal with them," a senior official said.

The government has also decided to approach 100 Durga and chhath puja committees to request them to collectively deposit puja offerings at the ghats created by the flood and irrigation department. PTI

Hindustan Times
Statesman

The Times of India (I.D.)

Indian Express

✓ Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.F. Chronicle

A. & J. (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nat. Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

BNL

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

Poor rain, depleting reservoirs may take toll on winter crops

After failed kharif season, experts to discuss agrarian crisis at rabi meet

VIBHA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 19

Amid concerns over decline in foodgrain output in the kharif 2015-16 crop year, fears are that the deficit monsoon and poor reservoir conditions, especially in the southern and western regions, could further affect the planting of winter crops and add to farmers' distress.

The Centre has identified six "emerging" issues, including prevailing agrarian crisis, which would come up for discussions during the two-day Rabi Conference, beginning September 22.

The topics are: Agrarian crisis and agricultural crisis — issues and solutions; promoting pulses and oilseeds in rice fallows; promoting organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Yojana (PKVY); enhancing area under irriga-



Water storage: Himachal, Tripura only bright spots

- The Ministry of Water Resources says the only states having better water storage than last year for corresponding period are HP and Tripura
- States with lesser storage than last year include Punjab, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and UP
- As on September 17, the water storage availability in 91 major reservoirs of the country was 92.631 billion cubic metres — 59% of the total storage capacity

tion and achieving water use efficiency through Pardhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY); creating a nationally integrated market through National Agricultural Market; and promotion of horticulture in the country.

The poor monsoon, which has already taken a toll on farmers, is expected to affect planting of Rabi crops and

drinking water supplies. Shrinking coverage and productivity, rain deficits and steep rise in inputs have led to an alarming rise in farmer suicides in the drought-hit areas of the country.

In states such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra, water level in reservoirs is currently below average. With just 34% of total

storage capacity in reservoirs in South, the storage during current year is not just less than the corresponding period of last year but also less than the average storage of past 10 years during the corresponding period.

As on September 17, the water storage availability in 91 major reservoirs of the

CONTINUED ON P19

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West Page

Name Item/letter/article/editorial published on September 21/9/15 in the

Hindustan Times

Statestman

The Times of India (U.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

D.P. Chronicle

A. & J. (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Dial Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Editor

and documented at Rhenirath (English) & Publicity Section, SWC.

Com/2

Poor rain, depleting reservoirs may take toll on winter crops

country was 92.631 billion cubic metres (BCM) — 59% of the total storage capacity. This storage is 74% of the storage during the corresponding period last year. According to the Ministry of Water Resources, only states having better storage than last year for corresponding period are Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

States with lesser storage than last year are Punjab, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, (two combined project in both states) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

The first advance estimates for foodgrain production for the 2015-16 Kharif crops are indicating a declining trend over the previous season on account of higher country-side rain deficit and drought-like situation in several states. It is expected to yield 124.05 million tonnes of foodgrain — 1.78 per cent lower than 126.31 MT achieved ultimately in kharif season of 2014-15 (July-June).

Rabi is an equal constituent in ensuring the nation's food security and the government's aim is to maximise winter output. The Rabi conference is an annual affair held to review performance of the preceding season and prepare strategies for the coming season.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
समय समाचार (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

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

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

Dams fall short of maximum level

ARUN SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

BOPAR, SEPTEMBER 20

As the filling period of reservoirs ended today, the water level fell short of the maximum capacity at all three dams — Bhakra, Pong and Ranjit Sagar in the state — thanks to deficit rain, especially the dry spell since September 1.

The filling period of Bhakra and Pong reservoirs

“All reservoirs are nearly full. There is nothing to be worried about. Water will be supplied to partner states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan according to their demand.”

SK Sharma, BBMB MEMBER, IRRIGATION

starts from May 21 and June 21, respectively, and ends on September 20.

At Bhakra Dam, the water

level was registered at 1,676.72 feet against 1,678.36 feet last year at the end of filling period. At Ranjit Sagar dam, also known as Thein dam, built on the Ravi, the water level was 511.47 metre against 516.72 metre last year.

However, the water level at Pong dam was 1,381.24 feet today, far higher than 1,367.62 feet recorded last year.

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

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

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

Poor rain, depleting reservoirs may take toll on winter crops

FROM PAGE 1

country was 92.631 billion cubic metres (BCM) — 59% of the total storage capacity. This storage is 74% of the storage during the corresponding period last year. According to the Ministry of Water Resources, only states having better storage than last year for corresponding period are Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

States with lesser storage than last year are Punjab, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, (two combined project in both states) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

The first advance estimates for foodgrain production for the 2015-16 Kharif crops are indicating a declining trend over the previous season on account of higher country-side rain deficit and drought-like situation in several states. It is expected to yield 124.05 million tonnes of foodgrain — 1.78 per cent lower than 126.31 MT achieved ultimately in kharif season of 2014-15 (July-June).

Rabi is an equal constituent in ensuring the nation's food security and the government's aim is to maximise winter output. The Rabi conference is an annual affair held to review performance of the preceding season and prepare strategies for the coming season.

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

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

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

तीन दिन बरसेंगे बादल

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली लेवल 100 फीट तक जा पहुंचा।

दिल्ली में बारिश का सिलसिला शुरू हो चुका है। शनिवार को सुबह 8:30 बजे तक पालम में 29.6 मिमी और सफदरजंग में 21.6 मिमी बारिश दर्ज हुई। वहीं दिल्ली रीज में 17.4 मिमी और लादी रोड में 22.2 बारिश हुई। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक दिल्ली में अगले तीन दिनों तक बारिश होने की संभावना है। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर भी गिरने की संभावना है। शनिवार को भी सुबह 8:30 से शाम 5:30 बजे तक कुछ इलाकों में हल्की बारिश हुई। बारिश से मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर में भी गिरावट दर्ज हुई। शनिवार को मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर सामान्य के साथ 34.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हुआ। इससे पहले मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 36 से 38 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज हो रहा था। वहीं मिनिमम टेम्परेचर नॉर्मल से एक डिग्री सेल्सियस ज्यादा के साथ 26 डिग्री दर्ज हुआ। साथ ही शनिवार को ह्यूमिडिटी का अधिकतम

**मैक्सिमम
 टेम्परेचर 34
 सेल्सियस रहने
 की संभावना**

मौसम विभाग ने अपने बुलेटिन में कहा है कि शनिवार को आसमान में बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। बारिश होने की भी संभावना है। मैक्सिमम टेम्परेचर 34 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेम्परेचर 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है। वहीं 21 और 22 सितंबर को दिल्ली और आस-पास के इलाकों में तेज बारिश होने की संभावना है।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया है कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में बने वेदर सिस्टम का असर उत्तर भारत पर होगा। इससे राजस्थान, हरियाणा के आसपास चक्रवाती हवाओं का सिस्टम भी बन सकता है। साथ ही पूर्वी दिशा से नमी भी दिल्ली और आस-पास के राज्यों में दस्तक देंगी। वहीं वेस्टर्न डिस्टर्बेंस के आने से भी मौसम के पैटर्न में बदलाव होगा। वैज्ञानिकों ने उम्मीद जताई है कि दिल्ली की तरफ मॉन्सून के भी एक्टिव होने की संभावना है।

दिनांक 19/07/2015 को डिब्रुगढ़ी क्षेत्र समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
आमरा दर्शन (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

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

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



An erosion-hit riverside of the Brahmaputra, at Bogoritolia area in Dibrugarh on Thursday. – UB Photos