

भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबोधन निदेशालय
Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate

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विषय : दिनांक 28.09.2018 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संदर्भ : उपरोक्तानुसार

हस्ताक्षर
28/9/18
(सहायक निदेशक)

28/9/18
उपनिदेशक

निदेशक (ब.प.प्र.)

210 च-ह
28/9/2018

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साईट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें ।

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)
WSE

विवेक
28/9

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Thundershowers batter D'gere, North Karnataka districts

BENGALURU: Heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, pounded parts of north and central Karnataka on Wednesday.

Sudden showers in the evening left the KSRTC bus stand and several roads, including the busy PB Road in Davangere, inundated with rainwater mixed with sewage as the clogged drains overflowed.

The motorists and the pedestrians had a tough time negotiating the flooded roads. Tree falls have been reported at Bilal Compound and Arts College on Hadadi Road.

Rainwater has into the houses at Kayipete and Azad Nagar and several low-lying areas. Railway underpass has been closed for traffic owing to severe



RAIN FURY: People struggle to negotiate the flooded Vinobhanagar Main Road in Davangere. Heavy showers lashed the cotton city on Wednesday evening. DH PHOTO

flooding. Sucking machines have been sent to the affected areas, Palike Commissioner Manjunath Bellary told DH.

Two people have been struck dead by lightning in Kalaburagi district on Wednesday. Bhagamma Mahadeva Katti, 35, was

struck dead by lightning when she was returning home after working in a field near Allur (B) village in Chittapur taluk. Two others were also injured in the incident. Nagappa Hayyalla, 55, died in a lightning strike at a field in Handaraki village in

Sedam taluk. Shahpur town and surrounding areas in Yadgir district, experienced moderate to heavy showers, in the wee hours. The showers have infused life into the wilting tur and cotton crops. Shahpur recorded 39 mm of rain, Bhimrayanagudi 37 mm, Gogi 35 mm, Vadagera 36, said Assistant Agriculture Officer Dr Danappa Katnalli. Sandur taluk in Ballari district and Sindhanur taluk in Raichur district have experienced thundershowers on Tuesday night.

Thundershowers, accompanied by strong winds, wreaked havoc on the standing crops, including maize and jowar, at several villages in Yelburga taluk in Koppal district, on Tuesday evening.

Malksamudra, Chikkamyag-

eri, Mangalore and Kudrimoti villages in the taluk were worst hit. A cow and a calf were struck dead by lightning at Kudrimoti.

Belagavi and Khanapur taluks received mild showers for about 30 minutes to one hour on Wednesday evening. Bailhongal and surroundings also received light showers. Overcast conditions prevailed in most part of the district. Thunderstorm lashed Sagara town in Shivamogga district for more than an hour on Wednesday, bringing a much-needed respite for people from the heat wave.

Many roads in the town were waterlogged disrupting vehicular movement in various parts of the town. Shivamogga, Soraba, Shikaripura taluks witnessed good spells of rains.

DH News Service

Rain floods many areas in city

BENGALURU, DHNS: The residents of Koramangala 4th Block once again bore the brunt of waterlogging, that too, after the smallest spell of rain. On Wednesday night, the area was flooded with sewage water. Bylanes such as 11th Main, 5th Cross, 4th B Cross, 12th A Main and 4th Cross were inundated. Though not many residents reported water entering houses, some complained that every moving vehicle brought water inside the compound. They said they faced similar problems during 2017 rains too.

Some residents had raised the height of their gates and built a wall across the sump. And it helped. William Panakal, one such resident, said, "Thank god, this time water has not entered my house. But our street is completely flooded. Each time a vehicle



Vehicles struggle to negotiate the flooded Mysuru Road at Nayandahalli on Wednesday. DH PHOTO/SRIKANTKA SHARMA

moves, the water enters the compound."

Waterlogging was reported from 7th and 8th Main of BTML layout. Bilekahalli, Kodichikkanahalli and Old Airport Road reported flooding. A tree was uprooted at 16th B Main in Koramangala 3rd Block, but there was no damage.

A resident near KR Garden said water rose up to 3.5 feet

on Old Airport Road, making it difficult for commuters to navigate.

According to the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), Yelahanka received 24.5 mm of rainfall, Bengaluru South 25.5 mm, Horamavu 11.5 mm, Tavarekere 23 mm and Kodigenahalli 12 mm of rainfall on Wednesday.

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

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

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

Flood forecast sensors for city

SUBHAJOY ROY

Calcutta: An early warning and a flood forecasting system for Calcutta that promises to help civic engineers take fast decisions to reduce waterlogging on roads will be unveiled in the city on Thursday.

As part of the project, 80 sensors have been fitted to pumps at drainage pumping stations, canals and places prone to flooding to measure water levels, a Calcutta Municipal Corporation engineer said.

Apart from water levels, the sensors will read pollution levels as well. The sensors have been fitted and there is no bar on installing new sensors, the engineer said. "We can install more sensors if there is a need to cover newer areas."

A sump is a collection point

within the drainage pumping station where water reaches through underground sewers. The water is drained out into canals from the sump.

"If we see the water level in the sump rising beyond the permissible limit, we will immediately start operating more pumps to drain out water

faster," the engineer said.

"The faster a sump is cleared, the lesser are the chances of roads getting flooded. More water will flow into the sewers and prevent waterlogging on roads."

At present, the situation is monitored by calling up drainage pumping station offi-



A flooded Esplanade after a downpour on September 4

cials. "Once the flood-forecast system is launched, we will be able to log in to the system and see the readings and decide faster on the action," the engineer said.

In winter, the sensors will help measure the level of PM2.5 in the air.

An official of TARU Lead-

ing Edge, the consultant that provided the technical support, said the sensors would help understand the city's pollution scene better.

The data will be more comprehensive, Binu Mathew, director of Taru, said.

The system has been developed under the Asian Development Bank's Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund, partially funded by the UK government's Department for International Development.

There are plans to disseminate the information among people through a mobile app. "During the monsoon, one can know beforehand the waterlogging level of a place," a project official said. "Also, historical data about waterlogging or pollution in a locality will be useful while buying houses."

Central Water Commission
Water System Engineer
Bhagirath (English) & Publicity Section

West Block II, wing No- 5
R K Puram, New Delhi-66
Dated 28.9.2018

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.

Encl: As stated above.

P. J. Jaisankar
28.9.2018
SPA (Publicity)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
28/9

Director, WSE Dte.

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at www.cwc.nic.in

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times
Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

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Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

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The Hindu

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Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES** ✓

Monsoon Watch



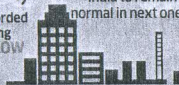
Countrywide rainfall since June 1 remained 9% below normal

Overall rainfall recorded on Thursday morning remained 47% BELOW NORMAL

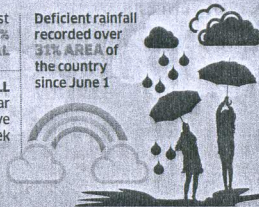


Rainfall during last week remained 22% ABOVE NORMAL

OVERALL RAINFALL ACTIVITY over peninsular India to remain above normal in next one week



Deficient rainfall recorded over 31% AREA of the country since June 1



CONDITIONS BECOMING favourable for withdrawal of monsoon from parts of West Rajasthan in next 2 days: IMD

FURTHER WITHDRAWAL of monsoon likely next week

CURRENT WEATHER & FORECAST

Widespread rainfall likely over south peninsula in next 3 days

Highest max temperature recorded at 39.3° Celsius in West Rajasthan on Wednesday



Dry weather likely over most of NW & Central India over next few days

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

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The Times of India (A)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

The dam crisis

Enactment of the safety Bill must not be delayed

The government's decision to allocate an additional ₹34.66 billion to strengthen select dams is a good step towards mitigating the potential danger of devastation due to dam failures. The funds are meant to cover the revised cost of the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) for its extended period till 2020 to work on 198 dams in seven states. The country has as many as 5,254 large dams, besides many more medium and small barrages, and the present scheme is grossly inadequate for the task. Going by indications, about 700 more dams might be taken up for fortifying during the proposed phase-II of the DRIP project, but even that would leave out a large number of aged and unsafe dams. Nothing short of all-embracing coverage of the water-impounding structures would serve the purpose.

The dam safety issue merits urgent attention because over 75 per cent of the country's dams are over 25 years old with the majority of them exceeding their rated lifespan of 50 to 60 years. More importantly, over 200 large dams are over 100 years of age. Since most of the old dams are made of mud, clay or other locally available materials, they are far more vulnerable to collapsing compared to the new generation concrete dams. There have already been as many as 36 dam failures, nine of which have taken place after 2001. The Kadam dam in Andhra Pradesh broke down twice, in 1958 and 1995.

No doubt the overall rate of dam failures in India is not worse than in other countries, but the devastation potential of such mishaps is far higher here owing to the denser habitation of their floodplains. Disquietingly, the menace has increased as a result of the increased frequency of freakish weather events due to climate change. The multi-state ownership and inter-state disputes over the upkeep and benefit-sharing of dams are also contributing to this hazard. The Mullaperiyar dam, located in Kerala but owned by Tamil Nadu, is a typical case in point. While Kerala, which faces the direct threat of destruction due to its breakdown, is worried about its poor physical condition and wants it to be replaced with a new structure, Tamil Nadu is unwilling to do so. Recently when exceptionally heavy downpours filled up this dam to the brim, threatening its survival, the Supreme Court had to intervene to get some water released even though Kerala was, at that time, reeling from an unprecedented deluge.

Though the fresh funding of the DRIP provides for consolidating the standing mechanisms for monitoring and maintaining the dams under its coverage, the need is to have permanent institutions to carry out these routine chores in all the dams of the country. Such a provision has indeed been made in the Dam Safety Bill, 2018, the draft of which was cleared by the Cabinet in June last. It provides for regular inspection, emergency action plans, adequate funding for repair and maintenance, instrumentation and safety manuals for all dams. It also explicitly puts the onus of dam safety on dam owners and goes a step further to lay down the penal action for lapses on this count. Enacting and enforcing this statute brook no delay.

Hindustan Times
Statesman
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Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

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Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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Centre may seek social audit of most schemes

Move aimed at bringing accountability and transparency

BS-28

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 27 September

The central government may expand the ambit of social audit to cover all schemes across ministries to assess their own ground impact on final beneficiaries and address grievances.

Currently social audit is done for MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), rural housing scheme and also for funds allocated through the 14th Finance Commission.

Officials said the plan now is to conduct social audits of other programmes and schemes run by different ministries to bring a sense of accountability and transparency into them.

The framework for this exists in MGNREGA in which social audit is mandatory.

Of late, around 5,000-6,000 district and block-level resource persons along with 60,000 women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have also been trained through a specially

CRYSTAL CLEAR

- Currently social audit is done for MGNREGA, rural housing programmes, etc.
- Critics say such audits unless supplemented by an effective implementation of RTI is just 'window dressing'
- Citizens are actively involved in social audits
- Around 60,000 women from SHGs and 5,000-6,000 resource persons have been given certificate course in social audit in the last few years

designed certificate course to conduct social audits.

Almost all states have set up their own Directorates of Social Audits which along with the available resource persons could be involved for conducting social audits of other government schemes as well after tweaking their

training modules.

In social audit, citizens themselves assess the impact of government schemes and programmes by comparing official records with actual ground situation.

However, civil society activists and experts said that unless social audits are supplemented through effective implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act the entire exercise is mere "window dressing".

"The real protection from corruption in government programmes and policies will come from proper implementation of the RTI Act. That, however, has suffered tremendously in the past two-three years. Extending social audits to other programmes while weakening the RTI is like breaking the legs and then offering crutches," Reetika Khera, associate professor, IIM-Ahmedabad, told Business Standard.

Officials said social audits of MGNREGA have not been done in a structured manner since its inception more than

a decade back, though these were required as per the Act.

However, in the last five-six years, social audits have got a fresh impetus after the Centre notified a structured auditing standard in cooperation with Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and directed states to set up their own Directorates of Social Audits.

So far almost all states except Rajasthan and Haryana have their own Directorates of Social Audits.

The government along with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, has also developed a short-term certificate course on social audits for district and block resource persons and SHGs.

So far 60,000 women from SHGs and 5,000-6,000 resource persons have been trained to do social audit of MGNREGA under the same.

Funds are separately allocated from MGNREGA for social audits.

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Statesman
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Business standard

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THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Govt's first solar tender draws zero response

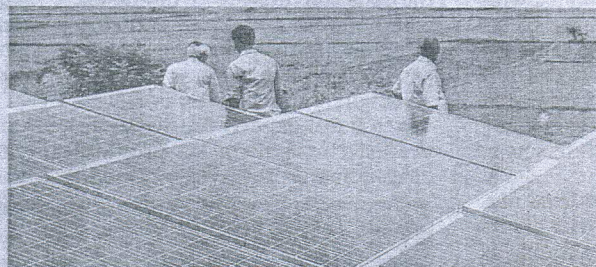
SHREYA JAI

New Delhi, 27 September

The government's first tender for 3Gw of solar panel manufacturing, along with 10Gw of power plant, has received no bids. The tender was first issued in May this year and extended several times owing to resistance from the industry over tender specifications.

Officials in the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) — the nodal agency for renewable project tenders said the deadline has been extended "at the request of the industry." He further said that there is no case of failure of tender, as 15 days have been offered to the companies for submitting their bids. Sources said major players shied away from this bid, citing that there is no funding push from the Centre, which reduces the viability of solar manufacturing in the country. "Governments across the globe, including China, support solar manufacturing through subsidy. In India, there is market uncertainty due to high import coupled with high interest and capital cost," said a sector executive.

The tender for setting up solar cell and module manufacturing plant — for an aggregate capacity of 5Gw linked with



solar PV projects (for an aggregate capacity of 10Gw) in India on "build own operate" basis was issued in May 2018. Sources said SECI waited till 3 pm on Thursday for a bid, but decided to extend the deadline.

SECI uploaded a notice on its website at 6 pm, mentioning extension of the bidding. This comes in a week of the Indian government imposing safeguard duty of 25 per cent on import of solar panels, in order to help the domestic industry.

"SECI shall enter a power purchase agreement (PPA) with successful bidders, selected on the basis of Request for Selection (RFS) for purchase of solar power for 25 years. Power procured by SECI from the above projects has been provisioned to be sold to

the different buying utilities of India. The details of buying utilities shall be intimated at a later date," said the RFS issued by SECI in May.

The solar industry had expressed reservations over the tender, saying it doesn't favour existing players.

The tender mentioned setting up a fresh line of manufacturing, which is unviable for existing players, unless a capital or interest subsidy is provided, said executives.

While the ministry of new & renewable energy had drafted a scheme to provide capital subsidy of up to 25 per cent to solar panel makers, the ministry of finance did not approve of it. The next date for submission of the tender is October 12.

Sources said SECI waited till 3 pm on Thursday for a bid, following which they decided to extend the deadline

Farmers at least know of agri schemes, if not my name: Minister

Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh said on Thursday farmers across the country are at least aware of agricultural schemes in the current government, if not his name. He said the situation was not so during the previous regime. Attacking the previous government for neglecting the farming community, Singh said the NDA government on the other hand has given top priority to welfare of farmers, and therefore raised substantially the budget allocation to ₹2,110 billion in the last four years.

PTI

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 28.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

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Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

Yamuna water level starts to fall

New Delhi: A day after Yamuna's water level went over a metre above the 'danger' mark, the level started receding and was recorded at 205.28m on Thursday evening, with a forecast that it will fall even further over the next 24 hours, even as evacuation continued in low-lying areas. The river reached almost 205.80m on Wednesday evening, forcing authorities to expedite evacuation with around 1,300 tents set up since the river had crossed the 'danger' mark of 204.83m. TNN

7/10-28

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Moratorium on loans in Kerala

20% cut in Plan outlay for rehabilitation

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The Kerala Cabinet has approved a one-year moratorium on loans and a 20% cut in the State's annual Plan outlay as part of the post-flood rehabilitation and recovery programme.

Briefing newsmen after a Cabinet meeting on Thursday, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan said the government had decided to offer the moratorium on repayment of agricultural, dairy and education loans availed by flood victims. The 20% cut in the Plan outlay would not be applicable to Centrally-sponsored schemes, NABARD projects, public works, irrigation and water supply projects, and student scholarship.

The government would give priority to the revival of key projects such as the GAIL

pipeline, City Gas network, National Highway development and power distribution network that had been affected by the floods. The Chief Secretary would coordinate the efforts to put the projects back on track.

The meeting approved the constitution of official-level committees for the preparation of sector-wise packages for rehabilitation of flood victims and reconstruction of damaged assets.

The Food Department would be entrusted with the supply of kits containing rice and essential commodities to be supplied to needy flood victims, including priority card holders, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme job card holders, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, widows, differently abled and the destitute.

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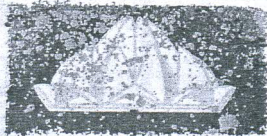
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States told to gear up against crop burning

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Union environment minister Dr Harsh Vardhan on Thursday directed the NCR states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to complete the distribution of agricultural equipment among farmers in the next 10 days to ensure incidences of stubble burning are minimal



LET DELHI BREATHE

this time around.

He was taking stock of the preparedness of Delhi and NCR states ahead of this winter, asking each pollution control board about the measures they had imposed.

The minister said that the Centre had provided all the necessary assistance with a grant of Rs 1,150 crore from the centrally-sponsored schemes to tackle crop burning in Punjab, Haryana and UP in particular.

In the latest data released by the ministry, the number of 'good', 'satisfactory' and 'moderate' days increased from 144 in 2017 to 149 in 2018, while the number of 'poor', 'very poor' and 'severe' days decreased from 125 in 2017 to 120 in 2018 till date for the capital, the minister said. Vardhan also said that keeping in mind the pollution problem, the Centre had provided financial assistance under urban development fund to Delhi for procurement of more mechanical road sweeping machines and water sprinklers to control dust.

Officials from the Central Pollution Control Board informed the minister in the meeting that from September 15 this year, they had deployed 41 teams in Delhi NCR for ground inspection of activities that cause pollution. They said the board has also issued directions to concerned state pollution control boards, municipal corporations, construction agencies and transport and agricultural departments to prepare targeted action plans.

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Canal wall breach floods part of Pune

Creates panic; over 5,000 residents affected; many properties damaged

SHOUMOJIT BANERJEE

PUNE

Parts of Pune city were inundated on Thursday following a major breach in the right wall of the Mutha canal, causing damage to hundreds of homes and slums along the Mutha river front area, and creating panic among residents.

Rescue teams and fire department authorities, who rushed to the spot, said there was no loss of life and all the affected people had been evacuated.

According to authorities, the wall of the canal's right bank caved in around 10.30 a.m., causing a 20-metre breach in the wall and leading to flooding inside hundreds of shanties and slums in the city's Parvati area.

The excess discharge is said to have affected more than 5,000 residents living in these parts, causing damage to property.

"It will take us at least two days to repair the breach. Till then, water supply to the low-

lying areas around Parvati and Sinhagad Road will be affected," said Vijay Kulkarni, chief engineer, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC).

Situation under control

"The situation is under control now. The flow of water reduced by late noon," said a fire department official.

Irrigation department officials immediately stopped further discharge of water from the Khadakwasla dam - one of Pune's lifelines - to the

canal, and said the matter was being investigated.

Angry residents surrounded Pune Mayor Mukta Tilak when she visited the homes of those affected.

"All our utensils and savings have been swept away. If this had occurred at night, it might have led to great loss of life. The city's politicians only come to us for votes during election time, but are not bothered in maintaining any facilities," said an irate resident.

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Rajasthan farmers benefited from solar water pumps: study

ICSSR-funded BITS, Pilani project also found a significant decline in the consumption of fuel in the agriculture sector

MOHAMMED IQBAL
JAIPUR

A scientific study conducted by Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, has found mismatch between investment in solar energy sources and employment generation in the sector, but has stated that the farmers in Rajasthan have immensely benefited from the solar photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping systems.

The study has also found a significant decline in the consumption of fuel in the agriculture sector. Scientist Krishna M. led the study as the principal investigator of a project funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research for addressing some distinct aspects of renewable and non-renewable energy sources at micro and macro levels.

Dr. Krishna said on Thurs-

day that his study had dealt with the challenges from the existing structure and composition of energy sources and carried out cost-benefit analysis of adopting renewable sources, besides looking into the levels of efficiency. The study's results were drawn from a field survey of over 125 sample respondents conducted in two districts of Rajasthan.

A micro-level analysis in-

dicated that the SPV water pumping systems had provided some direct benefits to farmers, including the saving from diesel generators.

'Greenhouse effect'

"Farmers used to operate diesel generators for 6 to 7 hours a day, consuming two litres of diesel per hour. The use of SPV pumps has resulted in a drastic reduction of fuel consumption, which

was also a cause of greenhouse effect," Dr. Krishna said.

While the grid-connected electricity is supplied to agriculture sector mostly during the night, the farmers can irrigate the land during daytime with the SPV system, making their access to water easy. Besides, the SPV system has been found to be cost effective because of the State government's subsidy

and the beneficiary's share is recovered in about four years.

Power supply to the agriculture sector in Rajasthan ranges between 5 and 6 hours a day. Facing challenges in the expansion of grid-connected power because of difficult geography, the Rajasthan government has been giving subsidy on SPV water pumping systems since 2011-12.

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
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
THE ECONOMIC TIMES

and documented at Bhaqirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC

क्या कहता है यह बिगड़ता मौसम

पिछले दिनों उत्तर भारत में हुई भीषण बारिश अपवाद नहीं है, दुनिया का हर हिस्सा आज अनियमित बारिश, बाढ़ और सूखा झेलने को अभिशप्त है।

पिछले दिनों लौटती मानसूनी बारिश देश के उत्तरी राज्यों पर कहर बनकर दृष्टी। सिर्फ एक दिन में, यानी 24 सितंबर को पंजाब में सामान्य से 12 गुना ज्यादा बारिश हुई। उसी दिन हरियाणा में नौ गुना अधिक, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश में छह गुना ज्यादा पानी बरसा। जम्मू-कश्मीर भी बारिश से अचानक आई बाढ़ से डूबता-उतरता रहा। इस अप्रत्याशित बारिश से पंजाब-हरियाणा के खेतों में खड़ी खरीफ और नकदी फसलों को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी सेब की खेती बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुई है। जान-माल का नुकसान तो खेर इन सभी सुबहों में हुआ है। गौर कीजिए, इन सबकी यह दशा तब हुई, जब मौसम बरसात का नहीं है।

आखिर बारिश अब इस कदर तबाही क्यों मचा

लगी है? इसका जवाब इंसानी गतिविधियों में छिपा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि बेमौसम बरसात पहले नहीं होती थी। बाढ़ भी आती रही है, सूखा भी पड़ता रहा है। मगर अब इन सबकी तीव्रता और आवृत्ति काफी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। आकलन है कि पिछली सदी के शुरुआती दशकों के मुकाबले इस सदी में 'एक्सट्रीम वेदर' यानी अप्रत्याशित रूप से मौसम बदलने की घटनाओं में लगभग सौ गुना की वृद्धि हुई है। साफ है, हमारे देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर न सिर्फ निरंतर दिखने लगा है, बल्कि इससे होने वाली घटनाएं अधिक संख्या में और ज्यादा तीव्रता से होने लगी हैं। केरल इसका बड़ा उदाहरण है। वहां अगस्त महौने की अनियमित बारिश और बाढ़ ने 350 से अधिक लोगों की जान ले ली। माली नुकसान तो उसे

इस हद तक पहुंचा है कि इस फरि से खड़ा होने में न जाने कितने वर्ष लग जाए? वैज्ञानिकों का अनुमान है कि आने वाले वर्षों में देश में इस तरह की मौसमी परिघटनाएं तेजी से होंगी।

यह बदलते जलवायु का ही नतीजा है कि अब पहले की तरह ठंड का एहसास नहीं होता। धरती गरम होने लगी है। औद्योगिक क्रांति-पूर्व काल से अब तक पृथ्वी का औसत तापमान एक डिग्री सेल्सियस बढ़ चुका है। आज के समय में जलवायु परिवर्तन एक ऐसा खतरा बन गया है, जो विश्व के तमाम देशों को किसी न किसी रूप में नुकसान पहुंचा रहा है। दुनिया का कोई भी कोना इससे अछूता नहीं है। अमेरिका में ही हाल के वर्षों में चक्रवाती तूफान की तीव्रता और आवृत्ति बढ़ी है। जर्मनी में अब 'हीट वेव' यानी लू मधसुस की जाने लगी है। इसीलिए इस ठंडे प्रदेश में अब कहीं-कहीं पंखे

विजेता स्तानी
प्रोग्राम मैनेजर, कलाइडेट
रेंज डिजिटल, सेंटर फॉर
साइंस एंड एनवायरमेंट



चलने लगे हैं, जबकि वहां पंखे की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी। जापान भी अत्यधिक बारिश से लस्त-पस्त होने लगा है। जापान पिछले दिनों अपने 25 साल के सबसे भयानक तूफान से लड़ा है। साफ है, समस्या सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं है। दुनिया का लगभग हर हिस्सा अनियमित बारिश, बाढ़ और सूखा झेलने को अभिशप्त हो गया है।

वैश्विक जलवायु में हो रहे ये बदलाव कुदरती नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह तमाम देशों की विकास-पद्धतियां हैं। जिस ईंधन का हम इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं, उसने आबोहवा में कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड की मात्रा काफी ज्यादा बढ़ा दी है। इससे जलवायु परिवर्तन की कुदरती गति बिगड़ गई है, जिसका नतीजा हम 'एक्सट्रीम वेदर' के रूप में भुगत रहे हैं।

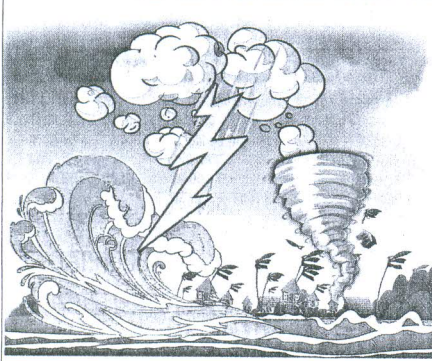
भारत जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर दोतरफा मुश्किलों से जुड़ा रहा है। अव्वल तो यहां जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर बढ़ने लगा है, फिर हमारे पास आपदा से निपटने की पूरी तैयारी भी नहीं है। केरल का ही उदाहरण लें। वहां 40 से अधिक नदियां बहती हैं और उनकी धाराएं भी ढलान की वजह से तेज होती हैं, मगर बाढ़ से निपटने की चेतावनी प्रणाली वहां अब तक नहीं लग पाई है। इसे इस तरह समझें कि जिस राज्य में बाढ़ आने की आशंका रहती है, वहां हम लोगों को आपदा आने से पहले सावधान भी नहीं कर सकते। जाहिर है, जब आपदा से लड़ने का तंत्र ही नहीं होगा, तो फिर हम उससे निपटेंगे कैसे? इसी

तरह, हमारे पास 'क्लाउड वॉरनिंग सिस्टम' (बादलों से जुड़ा चेतावनी तंत्र) नहीं है। ऐसी कोई ठोस व्यवस्था भी हमारे पास नहीं है कि आसन्न संकट को देखते हुए बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को अस्थाई रूप से हटाया जा सके। तकनीक और क्षमता के मोर्चे पर भी हम अभी पीछे हैं। ये तमाम दुश्चारा विचलित देशों के सामने नहीं आती। उनके पास पर्याप्त पूंजी और क्षमता है, इसीलिए वे मौसमी घटनाओं से लड़ने में कहीं अधिक सक्षम हैं।

आंकड़े बताते हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन से जो देश सबसे ज्यादा संवेदनशील हैं, उनमें भारत का स्थान चौथा है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तो सभी मुल्क यह मानते हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे आने वाले वर्षों में बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन इससे निपटने के लिए कोई उम्मीद के मुताबिक प्रयास नहीं कर रहा। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और पूंजी के अभाव के कारण विकासी देशों और अल्प-विकासी देशों की अपनी मुश्किलें हैं, पर विकासी देश भी इस मामले में दरियादिली नहीं दिखा रहे। बेशक अमीर देशों के पास जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त साधन हैं, पर मौसमी बदलाव का नुकसान उन्हें भी उठाना ही होगा।

इस सूरत में हमें अपने नई प्रयास शुरू करना होगा। देश के सभी राज्यों में आपदा प्रबंधन का एक व्यवस्थित तंत्र होना चाहिए। जरूरी यह भी है कि हम जलवायु परिवर्तन को लेकर जन-जागरूकता फैलाएं। इसके लिए अलग से कुछ करने की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं है। बस हम जो विकास कर रहे हैं, वह सतत होना चाहिए। जलवायु परिवर्तन को उसी में शामिल करना होगा। एक मुश्किल वह भी है कि हमारे यहां गन्धीय स्तर पर और राज्यवार जलवायु परिवर्तन से लड़ने के लिए बने 'एक्शन प्लान' पर कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा। यह जानते हुए भी कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) को हर साल दो फीसदी का नुकसान होता है, हमारी यह उदासीनता भारी पड़ सकती है। इस समस्या को आपात स्थिति की तरह लेने की जरूरत है। हमारे पास पैसों की समस्या जरूर है, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्रों को इससे जोड़कर सरकार संजीदगी का परिचय दे सकती है।

(ये लेखिका के अपने विचार हैं)



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The Hindu

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

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Aaj (Hindi)

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Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC. **THE ECONOMIC TIMES**

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार इस बार मानसून करीब चार सप्ताह की देरी से विदाई ले रहा है उत्तर भारत से मानसून दो-तीन दिन में छूटेगा

4/28

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

उत्तर भारत में तबाही मचाने के बाद अगले दो-तीन दिनों में मानसून के छूटने के आसार हैं। उत्तर भारत में मानसून करीब चार सप्ताह की देरी से विदाई ले रहा है। पिछले सप्ताह के दौरान उत्तर भारत में 148 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हुई है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद देशभर में बारिश सामान्य से अभी भी नौ फीसदी कम हुई है।

मौसम विभाग ने कहा कि महीने के आखिर में मानसून के छूटने के आसार हैं। बारिश की गतिविधियों को फिलहाल विराम लगा रहेगा। हवा में नमी की मात्रा घटेगी। उत्तर

भूस्खलन से जम्मू-श्रीनगर हाइवे बंद

बनिहाल (जम्मू कश्मीर)। रामबन जिले में भूस्खलन के चलते गुरुवार को जम्मू श्रीनगर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बंद हो गया, जिसमें 100 से अधिक वाहन फंसे हैं। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि देश के साथ कश्मीर को जोड़ने वाले 294 किलोमीटर लंबे मार्ग में 100 से अधिक वाहन फंसे गए हैं।

भारत में मानसून आमतौर पर सितंबर के पहले सप्ताह में छूटना शुरू हो जाता है, लेकिन पिछले कुछ सालों

उत्तराखंड के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में हिमपात की संभावना

देहरादून। उत्तराखंड के ऊँचाई वाले स्थानों में अगले 24 घंटों में हल्की बारिश और हिमपात की संभावना है। मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र के निदेशक बिक्रम सिंह ने बताया कि समुद्र की सतह से 4500 मीटर या उससे ऊपर वाले और कुछ नीचे के इलाकों में हल्का हिमपात की संभावना है।

से लगातार इसमें विलंब हो रहा है। यह सितंबर आखिरी और कभी-कभी अक्टूबर तक विस्तारित हो

लाहौल-स्पीति में फंसे सभी लोगों को सुरक्षित निकाला

शिमला। बर्फबारी से प्रभावित हिमाचल प्रदेश के लाहौल-स्पीति जिले में फंसे लगभग सभी लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाया गया है। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि लाहौल तहसील के कई दुर्गम इलाकों से 18 विदेशियों सहित कुल 99 फंसे हुए लोगों को हवाई मार्ग से सुरक्षित जगहों पर ले जाया गया।

जाता है। दक्षिणी हिस्से में अभी भी कुछ दिन मानसून के सक्रिय रहने की संभावना है।