

The Times of India

Title : City forced to dig deep into reserves

Author : Jayashree Nandi

Location :

New Delhi

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Water Table Dips Compared To Last Year

While several parts of the country are reeling under drought, it's a slow crisis for Delhi. One has to dig more than 50 metres below the ground level (MBGL) to reach the groundwater table in many parts of the capital, particularly in south and southwest. TOI accessed pre-monsoon (April) 2016 groundwater levels in the wells monitored by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and compared it with April 2015 levels to find a further drop in most locations. The drop ranged from a few centimeters to 3 metres.

Experts said this drop could be due to a combination of factors--climatic as well as over-extraction. The drop confirms assessments by Delhi University scientists that the water table in certain areas is dropping at the rate of 1 metre annually on an average. Delhi happens to be one of the states that consumes more than it recharges. Its availability is about 0.29 billion cubic metres (BCM), but it consumes about 0.39 BCM.

Somnath Bhattacharya, superintending hydrogeologist, CGWB: "We have to study rainfall patterns as well as temperature to understand why there is an annual decline in water table. It could be a combination of over-extraction and climatic factors."

A decline was seen in 24 out of 32 wells monitored by the CGWB in April. Shashank Shekhar, assistant professor of Geology at DU, said as long as recharge was less than the abstraction of groundwater, the decline would continue.

He said heavy rain for a short duration might not be able to recharge the system proportionately. "So, it's important that recharge is prioritised," Shekhar added. He also said when the water table was below 40 metres, one had to actually dig 50-60 metres to extract or pump it. The aquifer becomes unproductive when it has to be dug up to 100 metres below the ground level. CGWB will conduct another pre-monsoon assessment this month.

EVERY DROP COUNTS

To reach the water table, one needs to dig as much as **50m** in some parts of the city. The situation has only worsened since last year



SOUTH		
Asola	51.38	51.86
Bhatti	48.03	48.08
Hauz Khas	33.92	34.65
SOUTH-WEST		
Dwarka Sector 16	21.26	22.13
Kabul Line	26.83	27.62
Pusa	21.96	23.05
Shekhawati Line	40.28	41.28
WEST		
Peera Garhi	4.6	4.61
EAST		
Mayur Vihar	6.95	8.43
Nagali Rajapur	3.7	4.01
Nizamuddin Bridge 1	4.48	4.76
Nizamuddin Bridge 2	4.01	4.24
NEW DELHI		
Lodhi Garden	7.39	9.38
Mahabir Vansth	26.75	27.54
Nehru Park	22.35	24.09
NORTH-EAST		
Banker	18.96	19.41
BBMB Narela	18.38	19.67
Haiderpur	10.58	11.26
Palla temple	5.33	7.15
Palla Zero RD	7.96	8.52
Rohini Sector 28	5.52	5.66
Singhola	16.52	17.58
Tiggipur	8.6	9.03
Tiggipur shallow	6.67	7.35

In metre below ground level (MBGL) ■ April 2015 ■ April 2016

DATA

Published: May 4, 2016 02:57 IST | Updated: May 4, 2016 10:18 IST HUSNABAD (TELANGANA), May 4, 2016

LAST DROP: RAINFALL DEFICIT

Telangana's tanker economy



B. Chandrashekhara



The continued lack of policy attention towards rainwater harvesting and storage negates what good could come of higher rainfall levels. Inevitably, this skews the prognosis for the days ahead towards water scarcity. As of 2015, 42 per cent of India was rainfall deficient, and the overall deficit was 13 per cent of the Long Period Average. Yet while rainfall levels fluctuate, experts argue that they have not secularly declined as the data in the infographic shows. To bridge the gap between rainfall and water scarcity, the government will have to invest in desilting and upgrading water storage in canals and minor water bodies

Across many villages in Narayankhed and Zaheerabad in Medak district, Telangana, there is one striking and common feature nowadays – large plastic drums placed in front of the households to store water supplied not by the Rain Gods but by water tankers that come lumbering through sporadically.

With a 14 per cent rainfall deficit in last year's monsoon and precious little water harvesting in the state, drought-like conditions have started to grip parts of the countryside here. Yet faced with the insufficient arrangements made by the government people in this area have mostly been left to fend for themselves in the private sector.

"As we get only a couple of tankers supplied by government every day, we are forced to purchase water from private tankers at Rs.30 to Rs.50 for drum (200 litres)," Gurappa of Manoor said, adding that those who were prospering now were private tanker owners and drum sellers.

Costly water

This emerging "tanker economy" is not an easy solution for over 5,000 villages facing water scarcity in this region and people are queuing up overnight to get a few pitchers filled in villages such as Anthakkapeta in Husnabad.

Whether they are supplied by the Rural Water Supply Department or private sources, tanker water comes at a steep price. "We have collected Rs.200 from every household and gave it to the tanker driver to get water every day", Venkanna of Abbenda village in Narayankhed explained.

For lakhs of households across Telangana the ongoing summer has been brutally harsh not just owing to the mercury touching 46 degree Celsius in some places but also because the inevitable need for people to spend money on water has cut sharply into their household income. Failure of three out of the last four successive monsoons not only affected most parts of the newly-formed State but also in the catchment areas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers originating in the Western Ghats and some of their tributaries taking off in Maharashtra and Karnataka. In turn, this has impacted water storage in major reservoirs.

Poor storage

Despite the State Government's plans to restore irrigation tanks under its flagship scheme of Mission Kakatiya from last year, the continuing over-siltation of minor water bodies such as tanks, lakes and ponds along with the poor condition of feeder channels implies that even the minimal rainfall that occurred are not stored efficiently.

THE MONSOON REPORT CARD

The rainfall in the country is mostly confined to four monsoon months between June to September during which almost 80% of the total rainfall takes place

Fluctuating rainfall patterns

• The states most affected by deficit rainfall include Maharashtra, Telangana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, some parts of Karnataka, Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh

• The major impact of deficient rainfall is the reduction of farm yields due to scarcity of water and the quality of drinking water.

Excess/Normal - % of districts Deficient/Scanty - % of districts



Forecast for 2016: 'Above Normal'

• An analysis of ten years' forecast data shows that the IMD's April forecast for monsoon months (Jun-Sept.) got the 'rainfall range' wrong 70 per cent of the times.

2008

Long Range forecast

99%

RANGE Normal

Was prediction right? YES

Actual rainfall

98%

RANGE Normal

2009

Long Range forecast

96%

RANGE Below Normal

Was prediction right? NO

Actual rainfall

77%

RANGE Deficient

2010

Long Range forecast

98%

RANGE Normal

Was prediction right? YES

Actual rainfall

102%

RANGE Normal

2011

Long Range forecast

98%

RANGE Normal

Was prediction right? YES

Actual rainfall

102%

RANGE Below Normal

2012

Long Range forecast

99%

RANGE Normal

Was prediction right? NO

Actual rainfall

93%

RANGE Below Normal

2013

Long Range forecast

98%

RANGE Normal

Was prediction right? NO

Actual rainfall

106%

RANGE Above normal

2014

Long Range forecast

95%

RANGE Below Normal

Was prediction right? NO

Actual rainfall

88%

RANGE Deficient

2015

Long Range forecast

93%

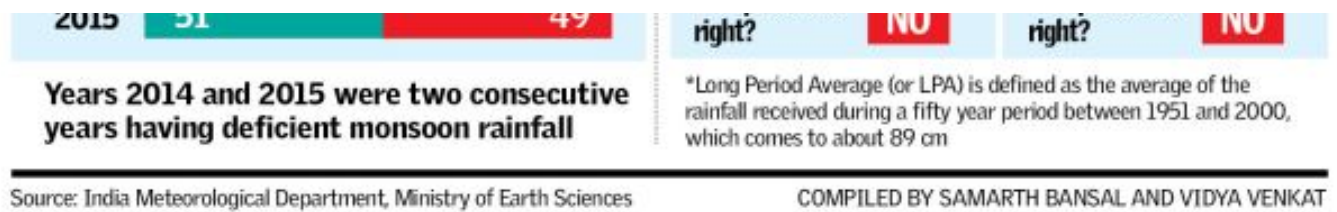
RANGE Below Normal

Was prediction right? NO

Actual rainfall

86%

RANGE Deficient



The impact has been cumulative this year as the resultant depletion of groundwater table has dried up nearly 5,000 sources of protected water supply schemes meant for supplying water to one village each.

Besides, over ten per cent of the 1.57 lakh hand pumps have also gone bone dry and a majority of the remaining ones are able to give only meagre quantity of water. The average depletion of groundwater table in Telangana in March this year compared to last March was 8.7 feet in with the highest being 31.9 feet in Dharur area of Mahabubnagar. The average depth of groundwater availability has slipped to 50 feet in March this year compared to 41 feet last year.

Telangana's monsoon rainfall deficit in was 30 per cent in 2014-15. The nationwide deficit figure of 14 per cent in 2015-16 belies the impact in this State, because the uneven spread of this shortfall meant that there were excess deficits of 46 and 45 per cent in Nizamabad and 40 and 35 per cent in Medak, respectively, during the two years.

Residents such as Gurappa and Venkanna can only pray that this year the Indian Meteorological Department's forecast of a normal monsoon will come true. If it does not, then they will have to dig ever deeper into their pockets to pay for tanker water with money that they do not have.

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Hindustan Times

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Hindustan (Hindi)

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

Extreme heat may force mass exodus from W Asia

Berlin: Climate change may render parts of West Asia and North Africa uninhabitable, forcing the residents to leave the region which is home to over 500 million people, a study has warned.

Researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry in Germany and the Cyprus Institute in Nicosia have calculated that the goal of limiting global warming to less than two degrees Celsius, agreed at the recent UN Paris summit, will not be sufficient to prevent this scenario.

The temperature during summer in the already very hot West Asia and North Africa will increase more than two times faster compared to the average global warming, they said. This means that during summer months temperatures south of the

Mediterranean will reach 46 degrees Celsius by mid-century.

Such extremely hot days will occur five times more often than was the case at the turn of the millennium. In combination with increasing air pollution, the environmental conditions could become intolerable and may force people to migrate.

The number of extremely hot days has doubled since 1970 in West Asia. Another finding was that heat waves could occur ten times more often than they do now. "If mankind continues to release carbon dioxide as it does now, people living in the Middle East and North Africa will have to expect about 200 unusually hot days," said Panos Hadjinicolaou from Cyprus Institute. PTI

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Activists seek law to save rivers, tackle drought

4/5/16-10

To stage 'jal satyagraha' in Delhi tomorrow

VIBHA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, MAY 3

Debunking the BJP-led Centre's efforts for rejuvenation of rivers, including its renewed pitch at the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) programme, leading water activists will gather in the Capital on Thursday for a "jal satyagraha" to highlight India's "worsening" drought situation due to "lack of laws to protect water structures, geological water and available drinking water".

"For the first time in the country, water crisis is so severe and so widespread," water conservation activist Rajendra Singh today said, announcing the "jal satyagraha" to highlight the prevailing water crisis and resulting conflict situations in various parts.

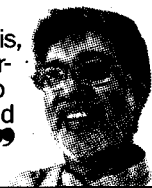
The activists want the Centre and states to enact laws for restoration and conservation of rivers and groundwater to

Initiate child-centric relief measures: Satyarthi

- Nobel laureate Kailash Satyarthi on Tuesday appealed to the PM to declare drought a 'national emergency', saying over 16.3 crore children have been affected by the 'crisis'
- Satyarthi urged the PM in a letter that unutilised corporate social responsibility funds to the tune of ₹10,000 crore be directed towards protection, prevention and rehabilitation of drought-affected children

“Owing to drought and ongoing water crisis, children are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Reports of children being forced into child labour, trafficking, child marriage and the devadasi system are coming to light.”

Kailash Satyarthi, NOBEL LAUREATE



ensure water security for all, together with panchayats and people's participation.

India's "waterman", as he is popularly known, has also submitted a draft copy of what he calls the "River Restoration Bill, 2016," to the government for the protection of rivers of the country. The "Act" aims at setting a "practical regime of restoration and

conservation of rivers and ensuring water security to all life forms", "keeping in mind the important fact that no one has the right to change the land use of the land belonging to a river and its water".

"Is the food security possible without water security? If you really want to revive rivers, should there not be a protocol for doing that?" he questioned.

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Showers douse forest fires in mid, lower hills

Met predicts thundershowers, hailstorm today



Tourists enjoy the pleasant weather in Shimla on Tuesday. PHOTO: AMIT KANWAR

BHANU P LOHUMI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, MAY 3

Thunderstorm, accompanied by sharp showers, lashed several parts of the state today. Not only residents, but forest officials too heaved a sigh of relief as the showers doused the forest fires in the mid and lower hills.

High-velocity winds in the state capital and its adjoining areas brought respite from the sweltering heat. Lower areas of the state were hit by a dust storm, with haze enveloping the landscape.

As many as 200 ground fires were reported in the past 24 hours, devastating 3,500 hectares. However, no loss of life was reported.

"The rain caused a sharp fall in the mercury and helped douse residual fires in the forests near Shimla," said a forest official. He said the rain would provide moisture in the forest areas and wet pine needles would not catch fire.

"The increase in the forest fires is being attributed to the rise in temperature, but with rain, things will get better," the official said.

Relief for forest staff

AMBIKA SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SOLAN, MAY 3

With the temperature dropping to 23 degree Celsius today, the Forest Department heaved a sigh of relief as no major fire was reported in the Nahan forest circle today.

Conservator, Forests, Nahan circle, YP Gupta, said apart from one or two cases of fire which occurred last night near Nahan, the situation in Solan and Sirmaur districts was under control.

The authorities of various residential schools, however, remained alert and deployed adequate staff to clear the fire lines around their campuses.

He said they had requested the state government to provide funds for a mobile van having water arrangement so that it could be rushed to any spot in case of fire.

As many as 191 cases of fire have been reported in the twin districts of Solan and Sirmaur with maximum of 96 cases having surfaced in the last one week. Though the forest staff is yet to work out the exact estimate of the area damaged due to fire, ini-

191 fires this season

- As many as 191 cases of fire have been reported in the twin districts of Solan and Sirmaur
- Rough estimates indicate that 3,172 hectares have been damaged
- Out of the 271 beats, 173 are fire sensitive

tial estimates indicate that 3,172 hectares comprising 50 hectares under plantation of the Forest Department, have been damaged.

Out of the 271 beats, 173 are fire sensitive and this has increased the headache of the understaffed department. As fire watchers are deployed for a few weeks only, not many people come forward to take up the responsibility.

Gupta said they should be deployed for at least three months so that they could get adequate number of locals to assist the regular forest staff in the prime fire season.

The forest staff is now focusing on clearing the fire hardy area where inflammable pine needles lie in large numbers.

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DROUGHT'S MOST VULNERABLE VICTIMS

GIRLS BEING SOLD AS DEVADASIS; KIDS DYING OF THIRST

ABHAY SINGH
abhay8942@gmail.com
New Delhi, 3 May

This year's drought has severely affected the most vulnerable section of the population, small children, who are not only being forced into child slavery but are also dying due to this dire situation.

Revealing the painful reality of drought affecting children, Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi said on Monday two children died of thirst in Adilabad village in Telangana.

Madhu (12) and Ashok (8) were desperately waiting for their mother who had gone in search of water with a plastic bottle. The mother and her children were supposed to attend their relative's wedding in the village.

Seeing that they had not come, the relatives went in search of them. Laxmi, the mother, was found unconscious in the forest with an empty bottle, while both the children were found lying dead at home.

"This is a very sad situation. The drought in the country has had a severe effect on children," said Mr Satyarthi.

Nine-year-old Saubhagya, in Chicholi of Latur district, was offered as a devadasi by her mother and ma-



Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi at a press conference in the Capital on Tuesday. ■ SNS

ternal uncle as they could not provide her with drinking water at home. Local social workers have noticed that in Karnataka, Marathwada and Telangana regions, the devadasi system is regaining ground and spreading in the past month.

Mr Satyarthi said farmers' suicides are on the increase due to drought. Since 1 January 2015, around 1430 farmers have committed suicide in Marathawada alone.

"In a tragic impact 3500 children of the deceased

farmers were forced into child labour so as to support their families," added Mr Satyarthi.

With the intervention of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, 14-year-old Sonali in Jalna district was saved from child marriage which has scheduled on 30 March. However, reports said in entire Hasur Tanda village every girl below 15 is being forcefully married this season.

According to an independent study in eight districts of Bundhelkhand, 24

per cent families sent their children to work due to drought whereas 22 per cent families withdraw their children from school due to drought.

Sources said 10 states in India which include newly formed Telangana are severely affected by drought and more than half the total child marriages and child labourers in India are from 10 drought-affected states. This situation is likely to worsen as drought conditions intensify.

16 crore children hit by drought, Satyarthi writes to PM

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi, 3 May

"Declare drought as a national emergency as the lives of 16 crore children have been badly affected across the country," Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi has said in a letter to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The government has stated that over 336 million people have been affected by severe drought conditions. Among them, a staggering 164 million are children.

Mr Satyarthi in his letter to the PM has stated, "I am aware about your deep concern regarding the severe drought affecting the country right now. In this regard I wish to draw your attention towards the suffering of almost 16.3 crore children in India's 10 severely drought affected states."

The letter said owing to this drought and the ongoing water crisis, children are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Reports of children being forced into child labour; trafficking, child marriage and the devadasi system are coming to light with children increasingly dropping out from school, discontinuation of midday

meals and large-scale migration due to crisis.

"To make children a top priority in all relief and rehabilitation work declare drought as a national emergency immediately. Assess and analyse the effects of drought on children and ensure that no child in the drought-affected areas is forced into child labour, bonded labour, child marriage or is trafficked or compelled to leave school," said the letter adding that unspent amount in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, especially in public sector undertakings, should be directed towards child centric drought relief measures.

The Nobel Laureate revealed the contents of his letter at a press conference here. "Forty per cent of Indian children are affected by drought. In the coming months there is an increased risk of lakhs of children becoming victims of these circumstances," said Mr Satyarthi.

According to Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), the situation is further aggravated due to lack of preparedness and political apathy. Despite the extent of the

problem, many of the affected states have not declared themselves as hit by drought. This has not only prevented the appropriate government funds from being directed to such areas, especially for the care and protection of children, but also hindered other disaster management response mechanisms to be initiated for emergency relief.

"Till now in Parliament this issue has not been raised. There should at least be a dedicated session of Parliament to discuss drought and during that well-known geographers and hydrologists should be called to find out a permanent solution to this perpetual problem of drought. There has to be utmost political will," he said.

BBA has said 35,873 children have gone missing, 22,014 abducted, 1,05,24,959 have been forced into child marriages while 74,84,416 have been pushed into child labour. The figures, Mr Satyarthi said, were based on government records. "Hope the Prime Minister listens to the 'Mann ki Baat' of these 16.3 crore children," Mr Satyarthi said.

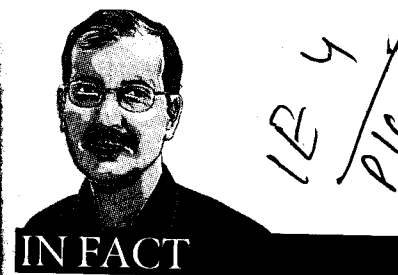
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Behind the firing and deaths in Tawang, anti-dam protests and abbot-lama tussle



IR 4
P/6

IN FACT

BY SAMUDRA GUPTA
KASHYAP

EXPRESS EDITORS INTERPRET

ON MONDAY, two people, including a Buddhist monk, were killed and 10 injured in police firing in Tawang, a town perched at 3,000 metres above sea level in Arunachal Pradesh in the Eastern Himalayas, right on the China border. The incident has brought to the fore several issues at once.

Prima facie, it was alleged mishandling of a law and order situation by the police — apparently there were hardly 200 people protesting outside the Tawang police station when the firing happened. The issue that had triggered the protest was an emotive one — Lama Lobsang Gyatso, who also heads a group called the Save Mon Region Federation (SMRF) had allegedly questioned the nationality status of Guru Tulku Rinpoche, the spiritual head or abbot of the Tawang Monastery. Gyatso had been arrested on April 28, and his supporters were demanding his release outside the police station when they were fired upon, leading to the two deaths.

But the SMRF has also been spearheading protests against a number of hydroelectric dam projects that are coming up in the area. The Arunachal Pradesh government has over the past several years signed MoUs with various companies for over 100 big and small hydel projects in the state, and 13 of these — with a total installed capacity of 2791.90 MW — are in Tawang district.

Groups like the SMRF are of the opinion



Two people were killed after police fired on protesters in this town in Arunachal.

that these proposed and upcoming hydel power projects would adversely impact the fragile Eastern Himalayan ecosystem, which is also a seismically vulnerable zone that has experienced several major earthquakes over the past few decades.

The anti-dam protesters include various student bodies, environmental groups and civil society organisations in the state — in Tawang, the Buddhist lamas too have jumped in. In January, hundreds of lamas joined protests in Tawang saying “No”, particularly to large dams in the “ecologically, culturally and strategically” sensitive district. Tawang, which was occupied by Chinese troops in 1962, continues to be on Beijing’s mind — which, in fact, stakes claim to the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh.

The National Hydro Power Policy of 2008 had identified a total capacity potential of 1,48,701 MW of hydropower in the country, of which 50,328 MW was in Arunachal

Pradesh alone. Of these, the 2,000 MW Lower Subansiri hydel project — 80% of the construction of which has been completed — has been stuck since December 2012 following massive protests in downstream Assam.

Activists complain environmental clearances to several projects were issued despite protests, after allegedly hurried or hush hush public hearings that allowed very little time or scope to listen to genuine grievances.

One such project is the 2880 MW Dibang Multi Purpose Project — the country’s largest capacity hydroelectric power project — in the Lower Dibang Valley district, clearance for which was issued in May last year despite stiff opposition. This project which will have a 278 m tall concrete gravity dam that will submerge a vast forest area of 45.77 sq km, a major part of which is said to be community-owned.

Despite the SMRF’s links to the anti-dam

protests, however, Monday’s police firing was not directly connected to the ongoing movement. The audio clip attributed to Lama Lobsang Gyatso, purportedly containing remarks including those questioning the nationality of Guru Tulku Rinpoche, has been in circulation in Tawang for the past several days. A majority of people in Tawang hold the Rinpoche in very high esteem, and Gyatso’s purported remarks have offended many. Jambey Tsering, chairman of the Zilla Parishad, filed an FIR against Gyatso on April 28, following which the police arrested him under non-bailable sections of the law.

Gyatso himself had lodged an FIR against one Lobsang Yonto, who had, in a meeting held the same day to discuss some issues relating to Panchayati Raj, had allegedly threatened to kill him. But while Yonto was arrested and almost immediately released on bail, Gyatso had to spend five days in custody, to be released only on Monday — and that too after the police firing had claimed two lives.

Gyatso’s supporters argue that he was right to ask the abbot not to “meddle” in matters related to the hydroelectric projects. Gyatso has alleged that the abbot had refused to permit a large number of lamas residing in the Tawang Monastery from taking part in the anti-dam protests. The abbot has described the allegations against him as “very sad and disappointing”, and which had “hurt” the religious sentiments of many people.

Going by local reports, Monday’s firing could have been definitely avoided. Pictures on social media, purportedly of the scene of the firing, showed a crowd of just about 200 outside the Tawang police station. Whether the police had really not issued prior warning, and whether the firing was actually un-called for, will be confirmed only after an investigation. But while Chief Minister Kalikho Pul has ordered a high-level inquiry, it is likely that Arunachal Pradesh will remain vulnerable to such incidents as protests against the hydropower projects continue.

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टंडी हवाओं से प्रदेश में पारा गिरा, बारिश होने के आसार

लखनऊ | विशेष संवाददाता

प्रदेश के अधिकांश मंडलों में मंगलवार को टंडी हवाओं के कारण पारा गिरा और लोगों को प्रचंड गर्मी से राहत मिली। लखनऊ में देर शाम को बारिश हुई जिससे तापमान चार डिग्री गिरकर 38.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस पहुंच गया। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक अगले दो-तीन दिन तक सुबे में मौसम का मिजाज नरम रहेगा। साथ ही, कुछ हिस्सों में बारिश भी हो सकती है।

मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक बुधवार को भी लखनऊ में बूंदबांदी की संभावना है। तेज टंडी हवाओं के कारण सोमवार रात से ही मौसम में नरमी आ गई थी। सुबह आसमान में बादल छाए रहे जिससे लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली। मंगलवार रात करीब नौ बजे चमक के साथ बारिश होने लगी।

झारखंड में आंधी से तबाही

जमशेदपुर वरीय संवाददाता
कोल्हान प्रमंडल में मौसम का मिजाज मंगलवार से बदला-बदला नजर आया। दिनभर आंशिक बादलों के बीच सूर्य की तपिश थोड़ी कम रही। शाम में तेज आंधी के साथ हल्की बारिश ने वातावरण को खुशनुमा बना दिया। लेकिन कई क्षेत्रों में तबाही भी आई। कई वृक्ष, विज्ञापन बोर्डिंग्स, दीवार और छप्पर उखड़ने की सूचना है।

मौसम विभाग के निदेशक जेपी गुप्ता ने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के पास कम दबाव का क्षेत्र बनने के कारण मौसम बदला है। प्रदेश का सबसे गरम बांदा जिला रहा जहां दिन का तापमान सामान्य से तीन डिग्री अधिक यानी 45 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जबकि इटावा में 43.6 डिग्री।



शिमला में मंगलवार को बारिश से बचने के लिए छाते का सहारा लेते स्कूली छात्र। • एजेंसी

गर्मी से मौत पर डीएम जवाबदेह

लखनऊ। प्रदेश में गर्मी से होने वाली मौत के लिए डीएम सीधे जवाबदेह होंगे। केंद्र सरकार की ओर से जारी एडवाइजरी में यूपी में सर्वाधिक गर्मी का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

राहत आयुक्त अनिल कुमार ने प्रमुख सचिवों व विभागध्यक्षों के साथ डीएम को भेजे पत्र में भीषण गर्मी से बचाव के लिए कार्ययोजना बनाते हुए इसे तत्काल लागू करने को कहा है। राहत आयुक्त ने चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य, सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क, पशुपालन, बेसिक शिक्षा, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, मौसम विभाग तथा सभी डीएम को भेजे पत्र में कहा कि बचाव के लिए योजना तैयार की जाए। (प्र.सं.)

News item/letter/article/editorial published on May-4-5-2016 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
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.

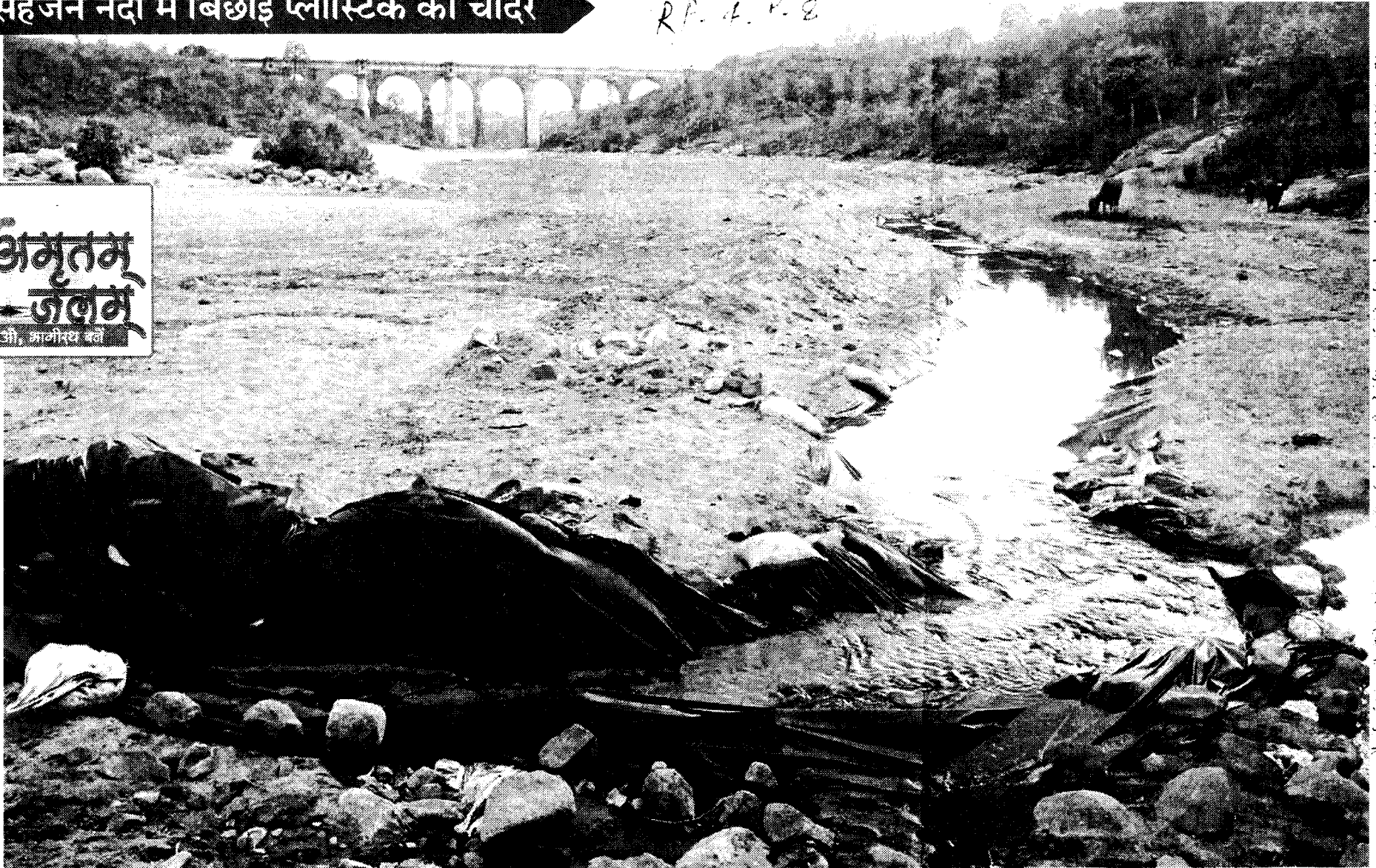
बूंद-बूंद पानी सहेजने नदी में बिछाई प्लास्टिक की चादर

R.P. A. P. E

मनेन्द्रगढ़ @पत्रिका. बरकेला जलाशय से छोड़े गए पानी की एक-एक बूंद को सहेजने के लिए रेलवे ने जलाशय के पानी को इंटरकवेल तक पहुंचाने के लिए नदी में 700 मीटर

प्लास्टिक की चादर बिछा दी है। ताकि जलाशय से छोड़ा गया पानी बेकार न जाए और शीघ्र पेयजल समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सके। रेलवे परिक्षेत्र में पेयजल

संकट सबसे अधिक है। हसदेव नदी में स्थित रेलवे का जलाशय एवं इंटरकवेल पूरी तरह सूख जाने के बाद पानी की एक-एक बूंद की कीमत महसूस की जा रही है। नदी के सूख जाने पर रेलवे के द्वारा बरकेला जलाशय से पानी छोड़े जाने की मांग जल संसाधन विभाग से की गई थी। विभाग द्वारा पर्याप्त पानी भी छोड़ा जा रहा था, लेकिन बीच में ही पानी सूख जाने की वजह से इंटरकवेल तक पानी नहीं पहुंच पा रहा था। जलाशय के पानी को आसानी से इंटरकवेल तक पहुंचाने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा नदी में खुदाई कर नाली का निर्माण किया गया है और उस नाली में प्लास्टिक बिछाकर पानी को इंटरकवेल तक लाया जा रहा है।



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

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

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

Deccan Herald - 3 May

Mercury dips across Karnataka after pre-monsoon rains

BENGALURU: Thanks to pre-monsoon showers, temperature finally dipped across Karnataka, including Bengaluru, by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius in the last two days.

According to scientists at Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), the mercury level has come down in both the north interior and south interior Karnataka on Sunday and Monday.

Except Dharwad, no other district in the North received rains. However, in the South, Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru rural, Tumakuru and Chikballapur received rains which brought down the temperature in many places.

Bengaluru on Monday experienced light rainfall and a dip in temperature which brought some relief for City folks from scorching heat. According to Indian Meteorological Department (IMD),

Bengaluru recorded maximum temperature of 36.6 degrees Celsius and a minimum of 24.7 degrees Celsius. Though the maximum and minimum temperature were three degree above normal, it was 1-2 degrees Celsius less and cooler compared to previous days because

Trees uprooted in Tumakuru

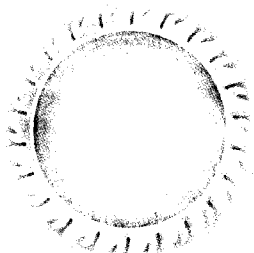
Heavy rains coupled with gusty winds lashed Dandinashivara hobli in Tumakuru district on Monday evening. Heavy winds uprooted coconut trees and electricity poles. Roof tiles of more than 30 houses were blown away. More than 100 coconut and arecanut trees were uprooted in Dandinashivara alone.

of the wind and cloud cover.

City and Hal airport recorded trace rainfall (less than 0.1mm). The IMD has forecast cloudy sky with possibility of development of thunder and lightning in next 24 hours and rain in the next 48 hours.

As per the KSNDMC, Kolar, Chikballapur, Mandya, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Kodagu, Hassan, Ramanagara, Bengaluru urban and Bengaluru rural are expected to receive isolated to moderate rains for the next two days.

DH News Service



दिनांक १५ मई, २०१६

की निम्नलिखित सभाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित जागरण/ साह सभ्यता सभा

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindia (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

दिनस्थान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bangalore)

The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

Central Chronicle (Bhopal)

फ्राइडे तक ज्यादा नहीं सताएगी गर्मी

टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल के आसपास रहने का अनुमान, बारिश के चांस

NBT- 4 May

■ नगर संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में शुक्रवार तक गर्मी बहुत ज्यादा नहीं सताएगी। टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल के आसपास बना रहेगा। मंगलवार को सोमवार की तुलना में तापमान कम था।

मौसम वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि यह महीना एक तरह से प्री-मॉनसून सीजन की तरह रहेगा। बीच-बीच में बारिश के साथ आंधी भी चलने के आसार हैं। अप्रैल की तरह इस महीने के बिल्कुल ड्राई रहने के कम चांस हैं। तापमान नॉर्मल के आसपास रहने की संभावना है। हवाओं की दिशा पर तापमान का बढ़ना और घटना निर्भर करेगा। मंगलवार को मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर नॉर्मल से एक पॉइंट ज्यादा 39.6 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया। हवा में ह्यूमिडिटी का लेवल 37 पर्सेंट दर्ज किया गया। दिन भर बादल छाए रहे और

■ बुधवार को बादल छाए रह सकते हैं

■ साथ ही धूल भरी आंधी चलने की उम्मीद है

■ अरब सागर से नम हवाएं आ रही हैं दिल्ली

■ आने वाले दिनों में गर्मी से राहत मिल सकती है



कुछ जगहों पर हवाएं भी चलीं। आईजीआई के मेट हेड और मौसम वैज्ञानिक डॉ. आर. के. जेनामनी ने बताया कि दिल्ली में शुक्रवार

तक तापमान नॉर्मल (39 डिग्री सेल्सियस) के आसपास रहने की उम्मीद है। अभी वेस्टर्न डिस्टरबेंस उत्तर भारत में पहुंचा है। इससे

दिल्ली और आसपास के इलाकों में तापमान कम रह सकता है। साथ ही हल्की बूदाबूदी और बारिश होने की भी संभावना है। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, बुधवार को बादल छाए रह सकते हैं। धूल भरी आंधी चलने की उम्मीद है। मैक्सिमम टेंपरेचर 40 डिग्री और मिनिमम टेंपरेचर 26 डिग्री सेल्सियस रहने का अनुमान है।

स्काइमेट के मौसम वैज्ञानिक महेश पलावत ने बताया कि इस महीने में प्री-मॉनसून की बारिश होती रहेगी। अभी अरब सागर से होते हुए दिल्ली की तरफ नमी के साथ हवाएं आ रही हैं। इससे आने वाले दिनों में गर्मी से राहत मिल सकती है। शुक्रवार के बाद एक बार फिर तापमान ज्यादा रह सकता है। इसके बाद 15 मई के आसपास भी बारिश की स्थिति बनने की उम्मीद है।

Inve