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केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
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विषय : दिनांक 17/09/20 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

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

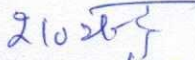
संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार


(सहायक निदेशक)

उपनिदेशक


17/09/2020

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.)


17/09/2020

दिनांक 16/09/20 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

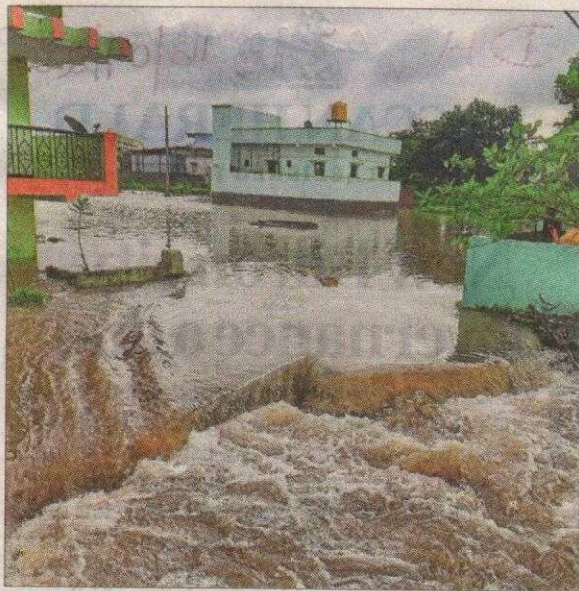
17/09/20
✓ The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

16/09/20
✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)



Rainwater gushes into Pooja Colony on Kusanur Road in Kalaburagi following heavy rain. DH PHOTO

Late night rains wreak havoc in Kalaburagi

BIDAR/KALABURAGI, DHNS: Heavy rains in the last 24 hours have wreaked havoc in Bidar and Kalaburagi districts.

The showers triggered a flood-like situation in Bidar district. There was flash floods in River Karanja as a result of which the road connectivity with Bhalki taluk was snapped for about two hours. Rain water gushed into low-lying houses in villages of Kamalanagar taluk.

Heavy rains that lashed Kalaburagi district through Monday night left a trail of

devastation. Several houses collapsed and rainwater gushed into the villages. A stream between Hagara-ga-Khaja Kotanur village is overflowing and Fire and Emergency Services personnel rescued two people caught at a cattle shed beside the stream.

The crops grown on about hundred acres of land on the banks of Bennethora canal were damaged due to rains.

Water gushed into houses at Pooja Colony on Kusanur Road and some colonies on Shahabad Road.

'Extremely heavy rainfall' events up 100% in 3 years

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New Delhi: The number of rain gauge stations recording 'extremely heavy rainfall' in the country has increased by more than 100% in the past three years — from 261 in 2017 to 554 in 2019 — while the ones which recorded 'very heavy rainfall' increased by over 67% during the same period.

The IMD's data for the past three years, shared by Union minister of earth sciences Harsh Vardhan in Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, shows a similar trend for number of cyclones in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Collectively, the number of cyclones increased from three in 2017 to eight in 2019.

Though it's not a long-term trend as there are many years in the past that have recorded a decrease in the number of extreme weather events, the three years' events could lead to "unexpected in-



crease in natural disasters" during the 2017-19 period. Attributing the reasons to climate change, IMD chief Mrityunjay Mohapatra told TOI on Wednesday that it's an established fact that 'extremely heavy rainfall' has been increasing in tropical regions, including India.

"This trend is, however, not meant for the entire country. If you look at our analysis

of rainfall patterns based on the data of the last 30 years, you will find that there are states which have witnessed significant decreasing trends of annual rainfall," he said. On Wednesday, the minister pitched for a robust climate risk management framework for India to determine the impact of various climate change risks over the country.

Full report on www.toi.in



Sri Sai Layout, near Vaddarapalya on Agara Main Road, Hennur, was among the many areas in Bengaluru flooded after last week's downpour. DH PHOTO BY S K DINESH

दिनांक 17/09/20... को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengl)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyd)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Flood abatement steps reduce farmers' misery

GEETANJALI GAYATRI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, SEPTEMBER 16

Though rain was 5 per cent short this monsoon in the last two months, the state managed to restrict flooding to less than 3,000 acres this year against 1.2 lakh acres last year due to better preparedness and a proactive approach when it came to flood abatement and control.

Though Haryana received 351.50 mm rain against normal rainfall of 371.60 mm, its distribution was uneven across the state, with some districts receiving rain in excess of 2 per cent to 56 per cent while others were deficient by 1 per cent to 62 per cent.

The altered climatic conditions changed the rainfall pattern, where rain intensity was high in a short period between July 1 and September 2 this year.

The Irrigation Department re-engineered and planned the dewatering strategy differently despite flood control works remaining stalled through the entire lockdown and monsoon, ahead of schedule by a few days this year.

"We began by ensuring that all pumps at our disposal were



Crops submerged due to flood in Gheer village of Karnal district. TRIBUNE PHOTO: SAYEED AHMED

PROACTIVE APPROACH

"We began by ensuring that all pumps at our disposal were in working condition. Departing from the tradition of allowing water to accumulate till Sept 30 and then beginning the process of dewatering the fields, we decided to go right ahead with the process soon after it rained." Devender Singh, ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY (IRRIGATION)

in working condition. Departing from the tradition of allowing water to accumulate till September 30 and then beginning the process of dewatering the fields, we decided to go right ahead with the process soon after it rained. Consequently, though 48,040 acres were submerged this year, less than 3,000 acres remained to

be dewatered," said Additional Chief Secretary (Irrigation), Devender Singh.

The mere advancing of the dewatering schedule changed the flooding pattern in Haryana this monsoon. The department, through regular monitoring and exhaustive planning, installed pumps in chronic low-lying areas which

faced flooding every monsoon and used mobile pumps in other temporary areas which were flooded this season to drain out water, saving crop loss for farmers.

The water was drained out from these pockets in just over three weeks against the usual period of three months since operations began after the monsoon was over.

According to information, the maximum rainfall of 461 mm against 296.3 mm was recorded in Kaithal, while Panchkula, with a rainfall of 301.6 mm against a normal of 786.1 mm, recorded the least rainfall.