

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

Tele/ Fax:

011-26106523, 26105274

e-mail : fnm@cw.c.in, ffnwc@mail.com

दूसरा तल, दूसरा विंग (दक्षिण), पश्चिमी खण्ड-2,
रामाकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066

विषय : दिनांक 17/5/19 & 18/5/19 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

Handwritten signature
18/5/19
(सहायक निदेशक)

उपनिदेशक

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.)

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

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)

दिनांक 17/9/11 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
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✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
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MP floods cause Rs 10,000 cr damage

BHOPAL, DHNS: Incessant rains and resultant floods in Madhya Pradesh has caused damage to the tune of Rs 10,000 crore, according to the state government.

State's chief secretary Sudhi Ranan Mohanty informed media men in Indore on Monday that standing crops in 75000 hectare land worth around Rs 8000 crore have been completely destroyed in devastating floods across the state. Loss to the government due to damage of roads is estimated at Rs 2000 crore, he added.

The chief secretary, who went to Indore to review relief and rehabilitation works following massive floods in the Malwa region, said this year rains have been 50% in excess to the normal in the state.



City records 2.5 mm of rain in evening surprise



Motorists navigate a waterlogged Cubbon Park. DH PHOTO/IRSHAD MAHAMAD

BENGALURU, DHNS

Bengaluru city recorded an average of 2.5 mm rain on Monday evening.

Showers lashed the city briefly around 5 pm and resumed after 9 pm. There was scattered rain across the city while it poured heavily in parts of South Bengaluru.

Nallurahalli recorded the highest rainfall with 4.5 mm,

followed by Ballur (3 mm) and Mayasandra (2 mm). Areas like Vijayanagar, Malleshwaram and Jayanagar also witnessed moderate to heavy rainfall for over an hour.

The unexpected rain did not create havoc in the city, though it flooded arterial roads, leaving motorists wading through muddy waters.

According to the Bruhat

Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), there were no complaints of rain-related damage or tree fall until midnight.

The Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) has issued a forecast of moderate to heavy rainfall in various parts of the state including coastal and South Interior Karnataka region.

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Even 2 wks after its normal exit date, monsoon going strong

Amit.Bhattacharya
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Sixteen days into September, there's no sign yet of monsoon beginning to withdraw from the country, the normal date for which is September 1. The monsoon continues to go strong, with another low-pressure system set to bring more wet weather to rain-soaked central India around this weekend, met officials said.

A succession of low pressure systems coming into central India from Bay of Bengal has kept the monsoon energised, and led to a countrywide rain surplus of 34% so far in September. The present system impacting central India has persisted over the region for 10 days.

Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director general of meteorology, IMD, said monsoon's withdrawal is not likely to begin in at least next week.

► 'Not very unusual', P 10

Delayed retreat of monsoon not very unusual, says IMD

► From P 1

The monsoon's withdrawal begins from western Rajasthan with the air circulation over the region changing from 'cyclonic' to 'anti-cyclonic'. That hasn't happened yet. An anti-cyclonic circulation is set to form in the next five days, but it is likely to temporary," said Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director general of meteorology, IMD. He said the fresh low pressure expected to impact central India from around September 21.

This is not very unusual. While September 1 is the "normal date" for the beginning of monsoon's retreat, which itself is a long drawn out process, the earliest start of withdrawal in the last nine years was September 4, which happened in 2015. Most monsoons in the past decade have begun to retreat only after September 20. +

Just as in August, central and south India have received excess rains so far in September, while northwest and northeast India have seen growing deficits. Central India has got more than double its normal share of rainfall (101% above normal) so far in September while the south has had 42% above normal monsoon.

In contrast, northwest India has a rain deficit of 28% so far in the month while the east and northeast region has received 14% less rains than normal.

"This pattern is characteristic of a good monsoon year with regular low pressure systems bringing rain to central and south India," said Mohapatra. Central and south India have both received excess rainfall at 23% and 11%, respectively.

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Post floods, contamination threat looms over 35 villages

Groundwater polluted by toxic water of effluent-carrying Chitti Bein

APARNA BANERJI
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

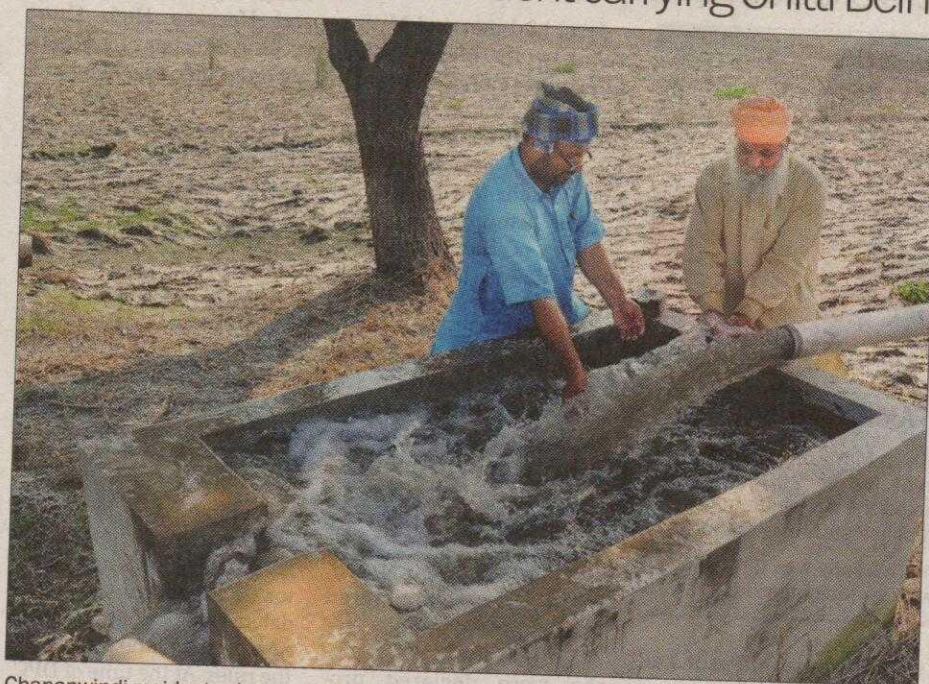
JALANDHAR/KAPURTHALA, SEPT 17

"Eh paani koi naa peeve. Je koi peevega ya apne dangaran nu pilauga tan oh aap zimmedar hovega. (Do not drink this water. You or your animals should do so at your own risk) booms a gurdwara microphone at Chananwindi village in Kapurthala, issuing a warning to villagers not to drink water from the overhead tank. In flood-ravaged areas, the situation has come to this that villagers are being asked to drink water at their own risk.

Groundwater across 35 villages in Jalandhar and Kapurthala has been severely contaminated following the Sutlej floods. The groundwater has been contaminated by the toxic water of the Chitti Bein, the drain which is notorious for carrying industrial wastewater from polluting units. Mucky water in the fields is being received in 12 villages of Kapurthala and 25 in Jalandhar.

Gurjinder Singh from Channanwindi village in Kapurthala said, "Water till 400 foot has become contaminated. We don't know whether the situation will improve or not. Some say new bores will help but I don't think that's the solution."

Paramjit Singh in Sheikh



Chananwindi residents show polluted water coming out of a tubewell. TRIBUNE PHOTO: SARABJIT SINGH

“A triangular area comprising 85 villages surrounded by the Sutlej, Chitti Bein and Beas is the worst hit. Around 20 to 25 villages in Lohian are also hit. Bores from 150 to 400 ft are no more functional. With the ensuing crop season, this water will enter the food chain and might further contaminate groundwater

Nirvair Singh, RESIDENT, NASIRPUR VILLAGE

Manga village has his tubewell letting out a stream of muddy water for two days. Pipes are pouring black water in Nasirpur, Mandhala, Sardwarwala, Gidderpindi and many other villages in Kapurthala and Jalandhar. Nirvair Singh of Nasirpur

says, "A triangular area comprising 85 villages surrounded by the Sutlej, Chitti Bein and Beas is the worst hit. Around 20 to 25 villages in Lohian are also hit. Bores from 150 to 400 foot are no more functional. With the ensuing crop season, this

water will enter the food chain and might further contaminate groundwater."

Mukhtiar Singh of the Gidderpindi says, "Floods have muddied water in the past also but this time, the situation is grim. The Chitti Bein is clearly laden with more industrial waste than ever before."

The Kapurthala Deputy Commissioner had written to the Department of Science, Technology and Environment to send a technical team to survey the groundwater damage. While the teams came, a report on the issue is yet to be prepared.

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Monsoon most 'uneven' in long time

After MP, rain fury turning back to Maha, warns IMD

VIBHA SHARMA

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 17

The 2019 monsoon season appears to be the most "uneven" India has experienced in a long time.

Despite killing floods in many parts and the country receiving more than 100 per cent of average rains in the four-month season this year, many regions, especially in the Indo-Gangetic plains, continue to remain woefully deficit. The situation is not expected to change even while moisture-laden easterly winds continue to flow in, raising the humidity levels in plains of the Northwest beyond tolerable limits.

Now, it seems that after Madhya Pradesh, monsoon is again turning fury towards Maharashtra.

The IMD today issued a warning of "fairly widespread to widespread rainfall over Maharashtra (isolated extremely heavy falls over ghat areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and north Konkan) on September 18 and 19 and Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the next two to three days".

Meanwhile, even as North-west received 48 per cent less rains last week, it continued to experience high humidity levels.

Mahesh Palawat, Meteorol-



NDRF personnel carry out evacuation in flood-hit areas following heavy rainfall in Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh on Tuesday. PTI

FARMERS AT THE RECEIVING END

- Despite 2019 being a very good monsoon season on paper, it has not benefitted the farmers, say experts.
- Normally, the monsoon starts withdrawing from the North-west in the first week of September but this year, so far, there are no signs of it retreating.

ogy and Climate Change in charge at private forecaster Skymet, said any respite can be expected around month-end/ beginning of October when the direction of the winds changes.

Normally, the monsoon starts withdrawing from the Northwest in the first week of September but this year, so far, there are no signs of it retreating. Rather, it has again turned fury towards Central and Western parts. Despite 2019 being a very good monsoon season on paper, it has not benefitted

the farmers, say experts.

While deficit parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra experienced good rains after a long time, the 2019 monsoon was more uneven than most years in the recent past.

Deficit meteorological regions include Northwest, particularly Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh—predominant crop growing areas. In Bihar, half of the state is facing serious short-fall and the other half floods. In the past few years, monsoon has been uneven but this time it was more pronounced.

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Monsoon showing no signs of retreat at this time: IMD

Jayashree Nandi

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: There is no sign of the retreat of the southwest monsoon, the main rain-bearing weather pattern in the subcontinent, in the next few days, the Met department said. Usually, the monsoon starts withdrawing in the first week of September but this has been delayed by more than two weeks this year. "The withdrawal is not expected immediately. We are not meeting the retreat criteria... We do not have any indication for retreat to begin in next five days," said K Sathi Devi, National Weather Forecasting Centre.

P11

No sign of retreat of southwest monsoon in next few days: IMD

Jayashree Nandi

■ letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: There is no sign of the retreat of the southwest monsoon, the main rain-bearing weather pattern in the Indian subcontinent, in the next few days, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said.

Usually, the monsoon starts withdrawing in the first week of September. However, this has been delayed by more than two weeks this year. "The withdrawal of the monsoon is not expected immediately. We are not meeting the retreat criteria. Rainfall is continuing. Retreat was to begin on September 1. We do not have any indication for retreat to begin in the next five days," said K Sathi Devi, head of the National Weather Forecasting Centre.

According to weather scientists, the trend of delayed retreat of the monsoon has been there for the past decade. "We are seeing this trend of delayed monsoon retreat in the past one decade. This may be because of interaction with extratropical systems or systems developing in Bay of Bengal. There is now good rainfall even in the later part of monsoon in September," said AK Srivastava, head, climate change research division, IMD Pune.

This year, the onset of the southwest monsoon was also



■ The onset of the southwest monsoon was also delayed by a week. P11

delayed by a week; it hit Kerala on June 8, instead of its scheduled date of June 1.

The IMD forecast a near-normal monsoon in May at 96% of long-period average.

"In our long-range forecast, we had said rainfall will be normal or above average in the second half of the monsoon. Active rains in September and above average rainfall in central India are some of the peculiarities of this monsoon," added Sathi Devi.

Temperature records also show that the mean temperature for July was the highest ever in India due to "high minimum" or night-time temperature. The temperature in June was the fourth highest on record, and in August, it was the sixth highest on record in August for the same reasons, with floods and heavy rain across the country.

Monsoon model projections show that the south-west monsoon, on which at least 700 million people are dependent for livelihoods, will become more unpredictable and intense in the coming years.

DSPai, head, climate research services, IMD Pune, said, "Our data shows that extreme rain events are increasing, so are dry or light rainfall days. With a rise in global mean temperature, the moisture-holding capacity of the atmosphere increases, so there is intense rain during some spells."

A team from Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), led by R Krishnan, has developed an indigenous model to study the implications of climate change on the South Asian monsoon till 2100. "Our model is ready. We are still running some experiments on it," said Krishnan.