

भारत सरकार  
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय  
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग  
केंद्रीय जल आयोग  
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India  
Ministry of Jal Shakti  
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR  
Central Water Commission  
Water System Engineering Directorate

**विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-13-दिसंबर-2020**

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है . इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

**संलग्नक: उपरोक्त**

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**सहायक निदेशक**

**उप निदेशक(-/sd)**

**निदेशक (-/sd)**

**सेवा में**

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

**जानकारी हेतु:** सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> पर देखें



Millennium post -13- December 2020

# Snowfall in HP, U'khand, Kashmir

**NEW DELHI:** Snowfall occurred in Himachal Pradesh, higher reaches of Uttarakhand and the Kashmir Valley on Saturday leading to the closure of roads, including the arterial Jammu-Srinagar national highway, while a western disturbance brought rains in the northern plains.

Rainfall also occurred in parts of Madhya Pradesh. While the western parts of the state have been receiving light showers since Thursday afternoon, the eastern parts have also started getting rains due to an upper air cyclonic circulation formed in the Arabian sea.

The rains are a result of a western disturbance passing over the Himalayas.

A white blanket covered Kashmir on Saturday as all parts of the Valley received moderate to heavy snowfall, leading to the closure of roads.

Officials said rainfall along the Jammu-Srinagar national highway resulted in landslides at several places, leading to the closure of the arterial road.

Nine inches of snow has accumulated on the ground at the Jawahar Tunnel of the highway and the road is blocked at several points due to landslides following rains in Marog, Magerkote and Panthiyal.

Other roads connecting the Valley to the rest of the country have also been blocked due to snowfall, they added.

Eight families were moved to safer locations after heavy rains triggered landslides in Gurmul village in Doda district of Jammu region.



**Children walk on a snow covered area after the town received fresh snowfall, at Bhaderwah in Doda district, on Saturday**

tract of Jammu region.

The Mughal Road, an alternative route connecting Poonch and Rajouri districts in the Jammu region with south Kashmir's Shopian district, was closed for traffic on December 8 following heavy snowfall in Pee Ki Gali and adjoining areas.

The weather is improving gradually across Jammu and Kashmir and it is likely to remain overcast throughout the day in Ladakh, a weather department official said.

Tehri and Chamoli district in the higher reaches of Uttarakhand received fresh snowfall while the lower areas were lashed by rains on Saturday, intensifying cold conditions in the state.

New Tehri recorded a minimum temperature of two degrees Celsius and a maximum of 24 degrees Celsius.

The higher reaches of

the hills in Chamoli district received snowfall while it rained intermittently in the lower areas throughout the day. Parts of Nanda Devi Flower Valley and Kedarnath Musk Deer sanctuary have been covered in snow.

Cold wave conditions have also intensified in Himachal Pradesh after fresh snowfall in the state. Kothi and Gondla received 30 cm snowfall each, followed by Keylong 12 cm, Manali 12 cm, Kalpa 7.5 cm and Dalhousie 4 cm.

Tribal district Lahaul-Spiti's administrative centre Keylong continued to be the coldest place in the state at minus 2.9 degrees Celsius on Saturday. Kalpa in Kinnaur district recorded a low of minus 1 degree Celsius.

Parts of Rajasthan recorded light rains owing to a western disturbance.

# Warming can be slowed in two decades

CHRISTINE MCKENNA

On the eve of the Paris Agreement's fifth anniversary, a global summit will convene to reaffirm ambition to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. But global temperatures have already increased by nearly 1.2°C, and continue to rise at around 0.2°C per decade. That 1.5°C threshold is getting uncomfortably close, and scientists fear crossing it could trigger even more extreme weather and push threatened ecosystems close to collapse.

The good news is that the future is still ours to define. In a new study, my colleagues and I showed that making hard and fast emission cuts now to help each country reach net-zero emissions around 2050 could actually slow down the rate of global warming over the next 20 years.

This will not only keep the world on track to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature goal but will also give countries the necessary breathing space to prepare for the impacts that rising temperatures will bring.

Climate change is still often framed as a future threat. But its impacts – heatwaves, wildfires, extreme rainfall and flooding – already affect hundreds of millions of people around the globe. It doesn't help that scientists have so far struggled to say with any certainty whether cutting emissions now will make a tangible difference to global temperatures before 2050.

Because the climate varies naturally from year to year, so does the



speed of global warming. This has made it difficult to identify how climate action might make a difference on the relatively short timescales on which we devise policies, implement plans, and live our lives. We wanted to investigate whether we could untangle human influence on the climate from natural variability, and, if so, what difference hard and fast climate action might make.

In a report published in December 2019, we explored whether emis-

sions reductions could influence warming rates on the relatively short timescales of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) – targets each country makes under the Paris Agreement to lower emissions between 2020 and 2030. We found that strong and immediate emissions cuts could make a larger difference to warming rates in the next few decades than we had originally expected, spurring us to investigate further.

Temperatures will continue to rise as long as we pump greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide in particular, into the atmosphere. But scientists have paid less attention to how fast these emissions will cause temperatures to rise. This is an important question because the faster the warming, the less time we have to plan for and adapt to higher temperatures.

It's only after emissions have been declining for a while that the rate at which the planet is warming will noticeably decrease. From now until 2050 is a relatively short time in climatic terms, and natural variability makes it difficult to predict the short-term effects of applying the brakes on warming. If we can't see the immediate benefits of emissions cuts, it makes it harder to pressure governments to take short-term action, which could disrupt the lives of voters.

To overcome this problem, we developed a new approach. We looked at thousands of temperature projections made by different climate models and added the effect of natural climate variability by using measurements from the real world. This allowed us to explore a broad range of potential futures and see what effect emissions cuts would have in each of them on the speed of global warming over the next two decades.

Looking at various emissions scenarios – ranging from a worst-case outcome where fossil fuel use increases sharply to one where warming stays within 1.5°C – showed how the choices we make now can

either slow down or accelerate global warming.

The good news is that warming rates will fall substantially over the next 20 years if we get on course to reduce global emissions to net-zero by mid-century, in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target. In fact, the risk of experiencing extreme warming rates that are stronger than anything previously seen would be 13 times lower with rapid and deep emissions cuts, compared to a future where the world doesn't reduce emissions and continues to rely heavily on fossil fuels. This fossil-fuelled future could see temperatures rise by up to 1°C-1.5°C further in just the next 20 years.

In short, it's not only future generations that will feel the benefits of rapid and deep cuts in emissions. Taking action now will greatly reduce the risk of global warming rapidly accelerating in the next few decades, giving us a greater chance to avoid the severe impacts that faster and more extreme temperature changes could bring, as well as getting us closer to limiting warming in the longer term.

In the run-up to the COP26 climate negotiations in Glasgow in November 2021, governments across the world are submitting their updated NDCs, outlining their plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, they're investing in COVID-19 economic recovery packages. Our work shows that there is an unmissable opportunity here to slow down global warming and build a world that's more resilient.

The writer is Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Atmospheric Science, University of Leeds. This article was published on [www.theconversation.com](https://www.theconversation.com)



# रैपिड रेल निर्माण के कार्य ने पकड़ी रफ्तार गंगनहर के पानी का प्रवाह मोड़कर बनाया जा रहा पिलर

हरिभूमि न्यूज ►► मुरादनगर

रैपिड रेल निर्माण कार्य की गति तेज हो गई है। एनसीआरटीसी ने मुरादनगर गंगनहर के पानी का प्रवाह मोड़कर गंगनहर के अंदर पिलर बनाने का काम तेजी से शुरू कर दिया है। अगले दो माह में पिलर का काम पूरा होने की संभावना है। पिलर गंगनहर पुल मेरठ रोड के बाएं तरफ बनाया जा रहा है। इसी के ऊपर से ट्रेन गुजरेगी। अन्य पिलरों की अपेक्षा उसकी लंबाई काफी ज्यादा रहेगी।

## दो माह में शेष कार्य पूरा करने की योजना

निर्माण कार्य पिछले माह तब शुरू हुआ था जब गंगनहर में पानी पीछे से बंद किया गया था, लेकिन अब पानी छोड़ दिया है तो इसके लिए पानी के प्रवाह को हल्का सा मोड़ दे दिया गया है, ताकि निर्माण कार्य करने में कोई दिक्कत न हो। गंगनहर पुलिस चौकी से आगे पहुंचकर ट्रेन को दोबारा से हल्का सा मोड़कर देकर डिवाइडर के मध्य से गुजारने का मैप बनाया गया है। दो माह में शेष कार्य पूरा करने की योजना है।

Haribhoomi - 13 - December 2020

## देश की नदियां भारतीय संस्कृति और पर्यटन का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा: केन्द्रीय मंत्री पटेल

हरिभूमि ब्यूरो ► नई दिल्ली

देश में जल संरक्षण और प्रबंधन को लेकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चल रहे मंथन के तहत नदियों के संरक्षण और पर्यटन के महत्व के मद्देनजर तर्क दिया गया कि पर्यटन का नदियों के साथ बहुत ही गहरा संबंध है। इसलिए नदियों के कार्याकल्प में हरेक व्यक्ति द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई जा सकती है। यहां नई दिल्ली में चल रहे वर्चुअल 5वें भारत जल प्रभाव शिखर सम्मेलन के तीसरे दिन यानि शनिवार को 'नदी संरक्षण समन्वित ऊर्जा और पर्यटन' विषय पर चर्चा हुई। इस मंच से केन्द्रीय मंत्री



प्रहलाद पटेल ने नदियों की संस्कृति, पर्यटन क्षमता और ऊर्जा प्रबंधन पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि नदियों में न केवल भौतिक ऊर्जा होती है, बल्कि बल्कि आध्यात्मिक ऊर्जा के

प्रबल स्रोत होते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि आज के समय सभी मनुष्य शांति की तलाश में हैं, और उन्हें यह शान्ति इन दिव्य नदियों के किनारे ही प्राप्त हो सकती है। पटेल ने कानपुर में एशिया के सबसे बड़े सीवेज को बंद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन की भी प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले कुछ समय में कुंभ को लेकर लोगों की धारणाओं में बहुत सकारात्मक बदलाव आया है। दुनिया अब इसे सबसे बड़े और सबसे जीवंत समूह के रूप में मानते हुए प्रशंसा करती है। उन्होंने कहा कि नदियों का जीवित अस्तित्व है और हमें इन्हें नहरों में नहीं बदलने देना चाहिए।

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