

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-08-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

(-/sd)

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> परदेखें



Asian Age- 08-December-2020

Worry on Brahmaputra waters seems misplaced



Mohan
Guruswamy

Last week, the Chinese state media said the country could build up to 60 GW of hydropower capacity on a section of the Brahmaputra, citing a senior executive. Yan Zhiyong, chairman of the state-owned Power Construction Corporation of China, speaking at an industry conference, said plans to dam the river were a "historic opportunity". This is not a confirmation but an old pipe-dream. But it has set off a howl of protest in the social media.

The Chinese have built a run of the river hydel (215 MW) project at Zhangmu, just like the dams that India is building on the Jhelum and which Pakistan vigorously contests. The bottom-line is that the upper riparian states may use the water but not divert it. But we seem to have other concerns too. An external affairs ministry consultant has cautioned: "First, China's attempt to build infrastructure in Tibet and improve its connectivity with the Chinese mainland has been one of China's major strategies, not only in terms of military preparedness but also to overcome the challenge of regional disparity. Second, China has been working on improving infrastructure and connectivity with the frontier states along its border. Finally, the Brahmaputra is a major life-line for India's northeastern region. If the situation continues unabated, it will have long-term implications for India."

Let's examine these. Should not the improvement of infrastructure within its own territory be the concern of every government? Are we to keep complaining about every road or bridge, just in case military vehicles

use them? Our first two concerns are not really serious. Then there is the concern over the Brahmaputra waters. We need to familiarise ourselves with some realities.

Many Indian and international security experts have been warning of the looming "water wars" between the two countries. A few years ago, the late B.G. Varghese, an acknowledged expert on the India-Pakistan-China water disputes, and myself made a presentation on this subject at the well-known think-tank, the Centre for Air Power Studies (CAPS). We showed that India and Bhutan together generate about 80 per cent of the system's input. China accounts for almost half the basin area, but it actually contributes a fraction of the system's input of waters. The narrow Yarlung Tsangpo actually becomes the mighty Brahmaputra only after it enters India after the Great Bend. Yet the water wars narrative persists.

The supporters of this narrative believe that China already has a plan to divert the Brahmaputra river's waters — more specifically, the western route of China's South-North Water Diversion Projects. They are referring to the Grand Western Water Diversion Plan (GWWD), which was proposed a long time ago by Chinese water expert Guo Kai, to divert water from the upstream sections of six rivers in southwest China, including the upstream Mekong, the Yarlung Tsangpo River, and the Salween, to the dry areas of northern China. Writing about this, Zhang Hongzhou, of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore, unambiguously states: "This is a misperception. It was

only an idea. And it will be no more than an idea."

The Yarlung Tsangpo originates near Mount Kailash and traverses eastward for about 1,700 km as a relatively shallow and small river when the river enters the area known as the Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon. This is the deepest canyon in the world, and at 504.6 km is longer than the famed Grand Canyon (446 km) in the US. As the gorge bends around the 7,800-metre-high Mount Namcha Barwa and cuts its way through the eastern Himalayan range, its waters drop from about 2,900 metres (9,500 ft) near Pei to about 1,500 metres (4,900 ft) at the end of the upper gorge, where it is joined by the Po Tsangpo river. The river continues through the lower gorge to the Indian border at an elevation of 660 metres (2,170 ft). The steep river drops make it a raging torrent all along the canyon. As the canyon passes between the peaks of the Namcha Barwa and Gyala Peri mountains, it reaches an average depth of about 5,000 metres (16,000 feet) around Namcha Barwa. The canyon's average depth overall is about 2,268 metres (7,440 feet), while the deepest depth reaches 6,009 metres (19,714 feet). Now imagine the physical challenge of damming this canyon. And if it is meant to also support irrigation in Yunnan, the water has to be lifted a few thousand metres and will involve monumental costs. Even in China a cost-benefit analysis will make its unviability apparent. Even the technically less challenging American-designed Three Gorges

Dam in Hubei cost China over \$50 billion.

Now let's look at some basic realities of the Yarlung Tsangpo-Brahmaputra system. While China has the largest spatial share of the basin at over 50 per cent, it generates only 22 per cent of the total basin discharge. Tibet's low precipitation and desert conditions is the main reason for this. In contrast, the India section of the basin, with about 34 per cent of the basin area, contributes about half of the total discharge. This is because of melting snows in the eastern Himalayas and the severity of the monsoon. Equally significant is the contribution from Bhutan, that has 6.7 per cent of the total basin area but generates 21 per cent of the output. The utilisation rate of water in the Brahmaputra is very low. Prof. Pranab Kumar Ray, director, Centre for Hydro-Meteorological Research, Kolkata, in "Rivers of Conflict or Rivers of Peace", a paper published by the ORF, estimates that the utilisable water of the Brahmaputra system is just four per cent of the total discharge. This is a reflection of the very high speed of the discharge and its sheer volume. That's to say even a 10 per cent or 20 per cent cut in the Brahmaputra's water flow is unlikely to cause water scarcity of any nature in the Indian part of the basin.

Quite clearly, the "water wars" scenario is unfounded in the case of Brahmaputra. We need to think of ways to harness more of the mighty Brahmaputra for power and agriculture to help the people of India (and Bangladesh), rather than let 96 per cent of it to just flow into the Bay of Bengal. We must work with Bangladesh closely rather than just keep pointing fingers at China.

The writer, a policy analyst studying economic and security issues, held senior positions in government and industry. He also specialises in the Chinese economy.

A published paper estimates that the utilisable water of the Brahmaputra system is just four per cent of the total discharge. It reflects the very high speed of the discharge and its sheer volume.

Millennium Post 08-December-2020

FROTHING IN YAMUNA

DJB says UP, Hry releasing 150 MGD untreated water

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: With the Yamuna frothing with pollutants once again, Vice-Chairman of the Delhi Jal Board, Raghav Chadha, urged the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to pull up their socks and contain the release of untreated pollutant into the river, resulting in the froth.

He alleged that the neighbouring states are not concerned about releasing untreated wastewater into the Yamuna, while the DJB has been upgrading its STP capacities so that untreated effluents are not released.

"The Okhla Barrage is under the UP irrigation department,



and because of its lackadaisical attitude, water hyacinths grow in abundance. One needs to understand that when these hyacinths decompose, they release surfactants like phosphates," he explained.

When the water filled with phosphates falls in Kalindi Kunj from a height, it produces foam, which gradually accumulates

and floats on the surface of the water, he added.

Chadha also alleged that U.P.'s untreated water reaches Delhi through Shahdara drain, while Haryana's untreated

water reaches through Najafgarh drain. "Both combined cause immense water pollution in Okhla Barrage. We will need cooperation from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to keep the Yamuna clean," the VC of DJB said.

DJB has apprised the NGT-appointed Yamuna Monitoring Committee (YMC), regarding the surfactants like phosphates released by a large number of water hyacinths in the Okhla Barrage maintained by the UP Irrigation Department.



Millennium Post-08 December 2020

Dry, cold weather in most of North India; rains, snow in J&K

MeT Office issues 'Orange Colour' weather warning for hilly areas of J&K, Ladakh

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Higher reaches of Jammu and Kashmir received a fresh bout of snowfall while plains were lashed by rains even as the weather remained dry but cold in most of north India with a thick fog shrouding the national capital on Monday morning affecting visibility and disrupting traffic movement.

It was for the first time that visibility dropped to "zero" in Delhi this winter season.

Kuldeep Srivastava, the head of the regional forecasting centre of the India Meteorological Department, said moisture-laden easterly winds and low wind speed led to very dense fog in parts of the city.

In Jammu and Kashmir, a few places in the higher reaches of the Valley received fresh snowfall while the plains were lashed by rains, even as the meteorological department said the weather is likely to deteriorate further during the next 24 to 36 hours.

Light to moderate snow,



View of snow covered Sissu lake after the town received fresh snowfall, in Lahaul-Spiti

PIC/PTI

with isolated heavy falls, were reported from a few places in Kashmir including the Zojila axis on the Srinagar-Leh road, officials said.

They said most places in the plains of the valley received intermittent rainfall which continued till the evening.

The MeT Office has issued an 'Orange Colour' weather warning for hilly areas of J-K and Ladakh.

Widespread snow and rain in plains of Jammu is most likely during the next 24-36

hours, it said, adding there is a possibility of heavy snow at isolated places on the higher reaches of J-K and Ladakh.

The weather system is most likely to disrupt surface traffic especially on Zojila, Mughal Road, Banihal-Ramban axis on the Srinagar-Jammu national highway and other such vulnerable spots, the officials said.

In Delhi, the Palam weather station recorded zero visibility due to very dense fog at 6:30 am, Srivastava said.

At the Safdarjung Obser-

vatory, which provides representative data for the city, moderate fog was recorded which lowered visibility to 300 metres, he said.

The visibility should be around 800 metres at the airport for flights to take off, the senior scientist said.

Mahesh Palawat, an expert at Skymet Weather, a private forecasting agency, tweeted, Today, first time Palam Airport Visibility has gone down to zero metres due to dense fog. At 06:30 hours, both runway 28 & 29 are 150 metres. Chances of flight delay.

Delhi's minimum temperature settled at 12 degrees Celsius. The mercury is likely to dip with the wind direction changing to westerly-northwesterly.

The meteorological department has forecast rain and snowfall in Himachal Pradesh in the coming days.

The weather remained dry in the state in the past 24 hours.

Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti district was recorded as the coldest place in the state at minus 3.4 degrees Celsius,

Shimla Meteorological Centre Director Manmohan Singh said.

Kalpa in Kinnaur district recorded a low of 1 degree Celsius, he added.

The highest temperature was recorded in Una at 28 degrees Celsius, Singh said.

Minimum temperatures in Haryana and Punjab hovered above normal limits, with the common capital of the two states recording a low of 12.4 degrees Celsius, according to the meteorological department.

In Haryana, Ambala recorded a low of 11.8 degrees Celsius, up four notches, while Karnal recorded a low of 11.6 degrees Celsius, three notches above normal.

Amritsar in Punjab recorded a minimum temperature of 10.4 degrees Celsius, six notches above normal.

Ludhiana recorded a low of 13.3 degrees Celsius, up six notches while Patiala's minimum settled at 13 degrees Celsius, five degrees above normal limits.

Statesman-08 December 2020

Central team surveys damage by cyclone, rains in Puducherry

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
PUDUCHERRY, 7 DECEMBER

A four-member inter-ministerial Central team deputed to assess the damage caused here by cyclone *Nivar* and rain visited several villages in the Union Territory on Monday. Farmers showed the team damaged paddy crops and also banana crop.

Development Commissioner of Puducherry A Anbarasu and the District Collector Purva Garg accompanied the team during its visit to the rain-ravaged villages and the fishing harbour.

At one stage of the inspection, there was heavy rain, yet the team listened to the woes of the farmers.

Later, the team held discussions with chief minister V Narayanasamy and Lieutenant Governor Kiran Bedi at their respective offices.

The chief minister told reporters after the meeting that he had told the team that he had requested Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union home minister Amit Shah to earmark immediately an inter-

The chief minister informed that he had requested Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union home minister Amit Shah to earmark immediately an interim relief Rs 100 crore to Puducherry

im relief Rs 100 crore to Puducherry.

He said the total loss due to the cyclone that hit Puducherry in November was pegged at Rs 400 crore. He said the relief should be decided upon on a revised assessment.

Such assessment, he said, introduced some 15 years ago was outdated and would not be relevant now.

The compensation to the hut-dwellers, farmers and also for infrastructure should be revised, the chief minister said. He said the team had assured him that a detailed report would be submitted to the Centre as soon as possible.

Jansatta 08-December-2020

‘यमुना में प्रदूषण कम करने की जिम्मेदारी निभाएं पड़ोसी राज्य’

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसंबर।

यमुना नदी में बढ़ते प्रदूषण स्तर के बाद जल बोर्ड उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने पड़ोसी राज्यों को आड़े हाथों लिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि यमुना के प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए पड़ोसी राज्यों को भी जिम्मेदारी की भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। उन्होंने पड़ोसी राज्यों से यमुना नदी में छोड़े जा रहे प्रदूषित पानी पर भी नाराजगी जाहिर की।



उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा को यमुना में बढ़ते प्रदूषण की कोई चिंता नहीं है और वो लगातार गंदा पानी यमुना में छोड़ रहे जल बोर्ड लगातार काम करके अपने जल

शोधन संयंत्र की क्षमता बढ़ा रहा है ताकि गंदा पानी यमुना में न छोड़ा जाए। उन्होंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में आने वाले ओखला बैराज में उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंचाई विभाग के सफाई नहीं करने की वजह से भारी मात्रा में जलकुंभी जमा हो जाती है।

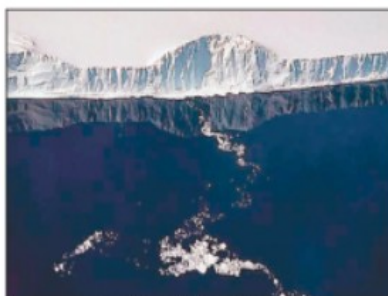
ये पानी जब ऊंचाई से कालिंदी कुंज में गिरता है तो इससे झाग पैदा होता है जो धीरे-धीरे जमा होकर पानी की सतह पर तैरने लगता है। इसके अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली और सहारनपुर में हिंडन नहर के जरिए इंदिरा कुंज के पास ओखला बैराज में छोड़ा जाता है और इसकी वजह से भी यमुना में झाग बढ़ता जाता है।

Punjab Kesari 08-December-2020

ब्रिटिश टापू पर दुनिया के सबसे बड़े ‘आइसबर्ग का खतरा’

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर (इंटर): अंटार्कटिका के नजदीक स्थित ब्रिटिश टापू पर संकट के बादल मंडरते दिखाई दे रहे हैं। इसकी वजह बना है दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा हिमपर्वत या आइसबर्ग। यह आइसबर्ग 1 ट्रिलियन टन वजनी है। यूरोपीय स्पेस एजेंसी (ई.एस.ए.) के मुताबिक 12 जुलाई 2017 को यह अंटार्कटिका के विशाल लार्सन सी आइसशैल से अलग हुआ था।

इसके बाद पिछले माह के मध्य में यह साऊथ एटलांटिक में साऊथ ऑर्कने के पास दिखाई दिया था। अपनी जगह से अलग होकर यह आइसबर्ग



अब तक 1050 किलोमीटर से अधिक का सफर

तय कर चुका है। इस दौरान इसके कई और टुकड़े भी अलग होकर दूसरी जगह बिखर गए, लेकिन इसका आकार और वजन अब भी विशाल है।

आशंका जताई जा रही है कि यह आइसबर्ग साऊथ जॉर्जिया और सैंडविच आइसलैंड की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह ब्रिटेन के शासनवाला टापू है, जो करीब 167 कि.मी. लंबा और 37 कि.मी. चौड़ा है। वैज्ञानिकों की आशंका यह भी है कि यदि यह आइसबर्ग इस टापू से टकरा गया तो यहां पर रहने वाले हजारों पेंग्विन और सील मछलियों के जीवन को खतरा हो सकता है।



