

Telangana Today- 29- June-2021

Reservoirs get good inflows

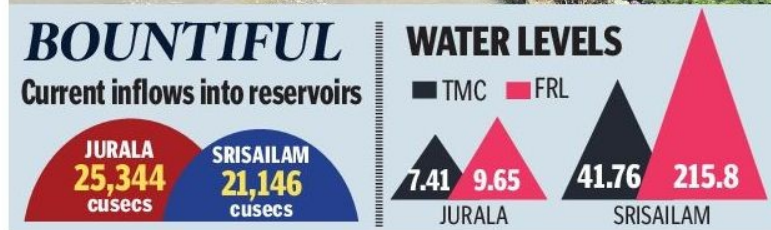
STATE BUREAU

Hyderabad

With good rains in the upstream catchment areas due to early onset of southwest monsoon, major irrigation projects on Krishna river are receiving good inflows much earlier than last year.

As a result, Jurla and Srisaillam reservoirs are receiving inflows of 25,344 cusecs and 21,146 cusecs respectively. Jurla is receiving inflows of 25,344 cusecs due to heavy rains in neighbouring Karnataka and discharging about 15,477 cusecs as on Monday. Currently, the water level is 1,041.24 feet against full reservoir capacity of 1,045 feet.

About 7.41 TMC is available in the project against its gross storage capacity of 9.65 TMC. With good inflows into Sunkesula reservoir in Kurnool of neighbouring Andhra Pradesh and Jurla project in Mahabubnagar district, the officials of both reservoirs released water downstream a couple of days ago.



As a result, the Srisaillam reservoir has been receiving 21,146 cusecs from both Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers. With these inflows, water level at Srisaillam reservoir is steadily increasing. As on Monday, the water level in Srisaillam was 821.3 feet as against its full reservoir level of 885 feet. Around 41.76 TMC is available against the total capacity of 215.8 TMC in the dam. In Godavari Basin, the irrigation projects of Kaddam,

Lower Manair Dam, Singur, Sripada Yellampally and Sri Ram Sagar also started receiving good inflows. Officials said with more rains expected over the next couple of weeks, all these projects will be brimming to their full capacity.

Telangana has received an actual cumulative rainfall of 147.9 mm in the current monsoon season in excess of about 39 per cent when compared to normal rainfall of 106 mm as on Saturday.

Millennium Post- 29- June-2021

Central Delhi 2nd-most rain-deficient district in India, shows IMD data

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Central Delhi has recorded just 8.5 mm rainfall this monsoon season so far and is the second-most rain-deficient district in the country, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD) data.

June 1 to September 30 is officially considered the monsoon season in India.

Central Delhi has received only 8.5 mm rainfall against the normal of 53.3 mm since June 1 — a deficiency of 84 per cent.

The rain deficit in Kistwar district of Jammu and Kashmir is the largest in the country. It has recorded 5 mm precipitation against the normal of 68.4 mm — a shortfall of 93 per cent.

In the national capital, East Delhi has received 19.2mm rainfall against the normal of 53.3mm a dearth of 64 per cent. Northeast Delhi has gauged 20.7mm rainfall, which is 61 per cent below normal, and South Delhi got 22.2



mm 58 per cent less than normal.

Southwest Delhi and New Delhi have recorded 29.6 mm and 27.7 mm rainfall so far — 50 per cent below their respective normal rainfall.

North Delhi has received 37.7 mm rainfall 33 per cent less than normal and Northwest Delhi 29.8 mm rainfall 22 per cent below the average precipitation. Only West Delhi has received normal rainfall so far 53.5mm against the average of 52.9mm.

The weather department on Monday said Delhi and nearby areas in northwest India will have to wait for another week for their first monsoonal showers.

Deccan Chronicle- 29- June-2021

Amid row, TS to go full hydel at Srisaillam dam

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, JUNE 28

The Telangana state government on Monday issued orders permitting TS Genco to generate hydel power up to 100 per cent installed capacity ignoring the orders of the Centre to stop hydel power generation at Srisaillam project.

The move is expected to escalate the ongoing water war between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh further over sharing of Krishna water.

The AP government lodged a complaint with the union Jal Shakti ministry against Telangana state for utilising water in the Srisaillam project for hydel power generation despite lower water levels. It sought immediate directions to the TS government against the move following which the Centre instructed the TS government on Sunday to stop hydel generation at Srisaillam.

The Jal Shakti ministry has written to TS Genco stating, "The TS Genco authorities are requested to stop further release of water immediately through Srisaillam left power house and follow the water release orders issued by KRMB (Krishna River Management Board) except in case of extreme grid exigency."

However, a day after this, Telangana energy department secretary Sandeep

Kumar Sultania issued orders stating, "Typical terrain of Telangana state leaves no option except to lift water from either of the rivers (Godavari, Krishna) to fulfill the aspirations of the farmers of the state. For this, huge power is required. At the same time, Telangana has around 2,500 MW hydel power generation installed capacity with much lower capacity utilisation. To tap more hydel power generation in the state, the government has taken a decision to generate hydel power in the state up to 100% installed capacity."

In its letter to KRMB, the AP government said that if Telangana state continues hydel power generation, they could not draw water for Chennai drinking water, Telugu Ganga, SRBC, KC Canal and Galeru-Nagari projects. In a swift reaction, the TS government dashed off a letter to KRMB indicating that Srisaillam is a hydel project and not an irrigation project.

Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao in a recent Cabinet meeting had directed officials to utilise hydel power generation to optimal levels so as to provide power to various lift irrigation schemes during monsoon. The state has generated 66.85 million units of hydel power between June 1 and 25.

The Hans- 29- June-2021

TS, AP spar over power generation at Srisaillam

AP complains against power generation by TS Genco

**HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD**

FRESH controversy has erupted between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh over the maintenance of Srisaillam project and utilisation of Krishna waters for power generation.

The Andhra Pradesh government complained to the Krishna River Management Board that Telangana Genco was generating power from June 2 and this “unnecessary drawal of

water from the Srisaillam project would deplete the water level of the reservoir and would prove to be detri-



mental to Andhra Pradesh as the state would be deprived of water for drinking and irrigation purposes.” It further complained that the TS government was utilising

the water without the permission of the KRMB.

Following this, the Jal Shakthi ministry on June 16 asked Telangana Genco to stop generation of power by drawing water from Srisaillam.

However, on Monday the Telangana Genco decided to continue power generation and also utilise 100 per cent installed capacity of hydel power which is around 2,500 MW to meet the growing energy needs of the state.

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Officials said that the state Cabinet had recently approved the proposal to generate power up to 100 per cent installed capacity to meet the growing energy needs mainly to run the pumphouses set up at the Kaleshwaram project to lift water from river Godavari and fill the reservoirs during the rainy season. Telangana has been permitted to generate power when the reservoirs received good inflows. “There is no need to halt the power generation as the T state was utilising water as per the allocations only,” a senior official said.



10 Lakshadweep islands might go under water in next 30 yrs

THE study published in the current issue of international magazine Elsevier (Regional Studies in Marine Science), has been posted by the Department of Science and Technology on its website. It was conducted on the ten most vulnerable islands of the archipelago and shows that there will be 70 per cent to 80 per cent land loss in eight of the ten islands by 2035. The other two islands will also have a land loss close to 40 per cent.

A study conducted by ocean engineering scientists at IIT Kharagpur shows that 10 islands among the 36 islands of Lakshadweep archipelago might have more than 60 per cent land loss in the next 30 years because of the continuous and extreme rise of sea water level in the last 15 years.

Lakshadweep, a group of 36 islands, is known for its exotic and sun-kissed beaches and lush green landscape. The name Lakshadweep in Malayalam and Sanskrit means 'a hundred thousand islands'. India's smallest Union Territory, Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands with an area of 32 sq km. It is a Uni-district Union Territory and comprises 12 atolls, three reefs, five submerged banks and 10 inhabited islands. The capital is Kavaratti and it is also the principal town.

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"The main problem in conducting the study was that there was neither any 'Tide-Gauge' or eWater level monitoring system' in Lakshadweep and so we had to depend on the satellite data which was only available from 1993. We also used two best performing climate models - the GFDL Model of USA and Miroc - a Japanese model. With these two models and with the available data we were able to determine the rise of the sea water level in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal," Prasad K. Bhaskaran, a faculty member of IIT-KGP's Department of Ocean Engineering and Naval Architecture and the principal investigator of the project, told IANS over phone.

"While doing our research we realised that while it had been indicated that the sea level at the 36 islands would rise between .8 mm to 2m by the end of the century, in most islands it had already reached the .78 mm mark. We have projected 70 per cent to 80 per cent land loss in many islands by 2035. There are many small islands in the archipelago that will be reduced to a strip almost. The worst affected will be Chatlat island, where land loss will be over 82 per cent," Bhaskaran said.

The study mentions that the rise is much higher in the Arabian Sea than the Bay of Bengal because the latter's salinity is lower because of many fresh water rivers opening into it. Hence, Lakshadweep islands are at a great risk compared to India's other archipelago, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

It also found that capital Kavaratti will be 70 per cent affected. Deep signs of damage have also been noticed at the islands' lone airport in the southernmost tip of Agatti, which has started getting dangerously inundated.

"We have suggested that the government take up immediate coastline protection measures by creating artificial barriers and embankments, especially in the Bipra, Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Agatti, Kiltan, Chatlat, Kadmat and Amini islands, to save them from extinction. Since Androth has been projected to be the safest with only a 30 per cent loss to its landmass, the population can be moved there," Bhaskaran said.

"But this is temporary because the structure can control the erosion of the coastline but it cannot control the rise of the sea level. Naturally the central government will have to think of a new coastal defensive system -- an innovative way to protect the islands from going under the sea," he said, adding that many European countries and some places in the US have developed innovative coastline protection mechanisms and we can also take ideas from them.

The study has been conducted by Aysha Jennath, Athira Krishnan, Saikat Kumar Paul, Prasad K Bhaskaran, jointly from the Department of Architecture and Regional Planning and Department of Ocean Engineering and Naval Architecture, IIT Kharagpur, with support from the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India under the Climate Change Programme (CCP). (IANS)

The Statesman- 29- June-2021

World's largest hydropower dam goes live in China ahead of CPC's centenary celebrations



PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

BEIJING, 28 JUNE

China on Monday launched two units of a massive hydropower station in the country's southwest, said to be the world's largest, which is under construction and costs about USD 34 billion.

The two units of the Baihetan hydropower station were launched ahead of the July 1 centenary celebrations of the ruling Communist Party of China (CPC).

The hydropower station is located on the Jinsha River, the upper section of the Yangtze River, and straddles the southwestern provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan.

China has already built the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River and approved

plans to build another massive dam on the Brahmaputra River in Tibet close to Arunachal Pradesh.

The dams cost about 220 billion yuan (\$34 billion), according to media reports.

With a total installed capacity of 16 million kilowatts, the Baihetan hydropower station is equipped with 16 hydro-generating units, each with a capacity of one million kilowatts, the largest single-unit capacity in the world.

In the station's underground powerhouse, the first two such units are running steadily.

All units are scheduled to be operational in July 2022 and will generate over 62.4 billion kilowatt-hour of electricity every year on average, the report said.

When in full operation, the Baihetan project is expected to save approximately 19.68 million tonnes of standard coal, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 51.6 million tonnes, sulfur dioxide by 170,000 tonnes and nitrogen oxides by 150,000 tonnes annually, according to China Three Gorges Corporation (CTGC), which built the station.

Chinese President Xi Jinping congratulated the Baihetan hydropower station for launching the first two generating units, saying as a major project in China's west-east power transmission programme, the station is the largest and most technically difficult hydropower project under construction in the world.

The station's builders and relevant parties have worked together to overcome difficulties and make contributions to the construction of the major national project, Xi said as he expressed the hope that all builders and relevant parties advance the station's follow-up work, make greater contributions.

The Tribune- 29- June-2021

Conditions unfavourable for monsoon till July 7, says IMD

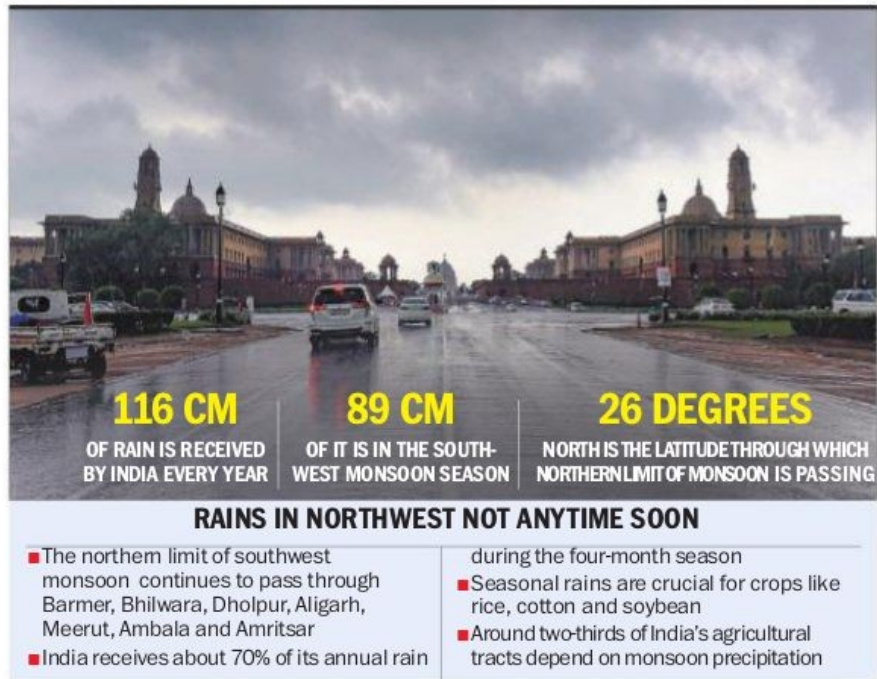
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JUNE 28

Prevailing meteorological conditions, large-scale atmospheric features and the forecast wind pattern by dynamical models suggest that no favourable conditions are likely to develop for further advance of southwest monsoon in Delhi, Rajasthan, west Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh and Punjab during the next six to seven days, India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Monday.

The IMD said the northern limit of southwest monsoon (NLM) continued to pass through Rajasthan's Barmer, Bhilwara and Dholpur, and Uttar Pradesh's Aligarh and Meerut, as well as Haryana's Ambala and Punjab's Amritsar.

Some independent forecasters believe the monsoon may continue to give the hitherto uncovered parts of the North-



west a miss till around July 10. According to Mahesh Palawat of Skymet, from Mon-

day/Tuesday, the monsoon axis is also shifting towards foothills, further leading the

seasonal rains into perhaps the "longest break spell" at this time of the year.

Jansatta- 29- June-2021

लक्षद्वीप : 14 साल में ज्यादातर द्वीपों के डूबने का खतरा

जनसत्ता संवाद

भारत के लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह के कई द्वीप 14 साल में समुद्र में समा जाएंगे। आइआइटी, खड़गपुर के समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान की ओर से किए गए एक अध्ययन में यह बात कही गई है। इसकी रिपोर्ट अंतरराष्ट्रीय पत्रिका 'एलसेवियर' के ताजा अंक में छपी है। रिपोर्ट में द्वीप के प्रवाल समूहों को भारी नुकसान पहुंचने का भी जिक्र किया गया है। रिपोर्ट में जान का नुकसान कम करने के लिए द्वीप के लोगों को सबसे सुरक्षित द्वीप पर बसाने की सिफारिश की गई है।

आइआइटी, खड़गपुर के समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान और केंद्र सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी के वैज्ञानिकों और शोधकर्ताओं की टीम ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन से लक्षद्वीप में हर साल समुद्र का स्तर 0.4 मिलीमीटर से 0.9 मिलीमीटर तक बढ़ेगा। इससे द्वीप के कई हिस्से समुद्र में समा जाएंगे। रिपोर्ट में वर्ष 2035 तक 70 से 80 फीसदी जमीन समुद्र के गर्भ में समाने का अंदेशा जताया गया है।

आइआइटी खड़गपुर के समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान के प्रोफेसर प्रसाद के भास्करन बताते हैं, 'लक्षद्वीप में कई ऐसे छोटे द्वीप हैं, जो जमीन की पतली पट्टी के तौर पर ही बच जाएंगे। इनमें सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान चेतलाट द्वीप को होगा। उसका 82 फीसद हिस्सा पानी में डूब जाएगा।' रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राजधानी कावारत्ती का 70 फीसद हिस्सा भी प्रभावित होगा। अगाती स्थित द्वीप के एकमात्र हवाईअड्डे पर तो नुकसान का असर अभी से नजर आने लगा है। रिपोर्ट में सरकार से बिप्रा, भिनिर्काय, कालपनी, कावारत्ती, अगाती, कल्लान, कदमात और अमिनी द्वीप को बचाने के लिए तटों की सुरक्षा के ठोस कदम उठाने की सिफारिश की गई है। एंड्रोथ द्वीप को सबसे कम 30 फीसद नुकसान होने की आशंका है। लक्षद्वीप की ज्यादातर आबादी को वहां बसाया जा सकता है।

रवींद्र समिति की रिपोर्ट : वर्ष 2014 में जस्टिस रवींद्रन समिति की रिपोर्ट आई। इसमें लक्षद्वीप और उसके समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की संवेदनशीलता का जिक्र करते हुए उसे बचाए रखने के लिए तथाकथित विकास की एक सीमा तय करने की भी सिफारिश की गई थी। इस रिपोर्ट के सामने आने के बाद भी उसकी सिफारिशों के उलट ही काम किया गया। नीति आयोग की ओर से लक्षद्वीप को विकसित करने की योजना से स्पष्ट है कि जस्टिस रवींद्रन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया गया है।



रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, अरब सागर में समुद्र का जलस्तर बढ़ने की दर बंगाल की खाड़ी के मुकाबले तेज है। बंगाल की खाड़ी में ताजा पानी वाली कई नदियां मिलती हैं। इस वजह से उसके पानी का खरापन कम है। यही वजह है कि अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के मुकाबले लक्षद्वीप को ज्यादा खतरा है।

तटवर्ती इलाकों के डूबने का व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक असर होने का अंदेशा है। समुद्र के जलस्तर में वृद्धि की वजह से तटीय इलाकों में लोग सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। कई द्वीपों पर आवासीय इलाके तट के बेहद नजदीक हैं। वैज्ञानिक और जलवायु विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, द्वीप पर मानव गतिविधियों में वृद्धि के कारण यहां पर कई नए खतरे पैदा होंगे। पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि लक्षद्वीप को विकास की सख्त जरूरत है, इन विकास परियोजनाओं को जलवायु परिवर्तन के नजरिये से देखना होगा। लगभग 70 हजार लोगों की आबादी वाला लक्षद्वीप भले ही पर्यटकों के लिए स्वर्ण नजर आता हो, हकीकत इसके उलट है। बीते दिनों में सरकार की तरफ से लक्षद्वीप के विकास को लेकर ऐसी योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव आया है, जिनसे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को नुकसान होने और स्थानीय लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन होने की आशंका बढ़ गई है।

वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक और नेचर कंजर्वेशन फाउंडेशन के संस्थापक ट्रस्टी रोहन आर्थर के मुताबिक, 'साल 1998 के बाद से यहां के प्रवाल समूहों ने कम से कम दो बार ऐसी सामूहिक क्षति झेली है। समुद्र के लगातार गर्म होने की वजह से ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति होने लगी है। अब ऐसी घटनाओं के बीच का अंतराल भी घटने लगा है। इस समय 32 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैले हुए लक्षद्वीप के द्वीपों पर 70 हजार लोग रहते हैं। आने वाले कुछ समय में उनके सामने एक विकराल सवाल खड़ा होगा कि आखिर वे लोग कब तक जलवायु परिवर्तन से पैदा होने वाले कठिन हालातों में यहां रह सकेंगे। लक्षद्वीप के लोग जलवायु परिवर्तन की वजह से विस्थापन झेलने वाले भारत के पहले समूह हो सकते हैं।'