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केन्द्रीय जल आयोग  
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विषय : दिनांक 30/06/20 ..... की समाचार की कतरन ( News Clippings ) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।  
02/07/20

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

संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार

( सहायक निदेशक )

उपनिदेशक

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.)

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

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन )



Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
नवभारत टाइम्स ( दिल्ली )  
The Tribune ( Chandigarh )  
The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )  
The Times of India ( Mumbai )  
The Telegraph ( Kolkata )  
हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

✓ The Deccan Herald ( Bengluru )  
The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )  
Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

# Heavy rain triggers flash floods in Doni river; widespread rain in NK

## Farmer washed away in Tuppari Halla; cotton-laden tractor falls into Yadgir stream

BENGALURU, DHNS

The Sunday night showers in Vijayapura district triggered flash floods in Doni river and Sogali stream causing untold misery to the farmers and students in Talikote taluk.

The overflowing Doni submerged the British era Talikote-Hadaginal bridge and the vast tract of agricultural land. The farmers of the region had sown tur a week back.

Scores of SSLC students had a tough time in crossing the flooded Hadaginal bridge and Hatti stream of Nalatwad to reach the exam centre on Monday.

The overnight showers left many houses flooded at Nalatwad and several other villages in Talikote taluk. More than five houses have suffered partial damage in the incessant rain that lashed the

### Yellow alert for coast, S K Taka

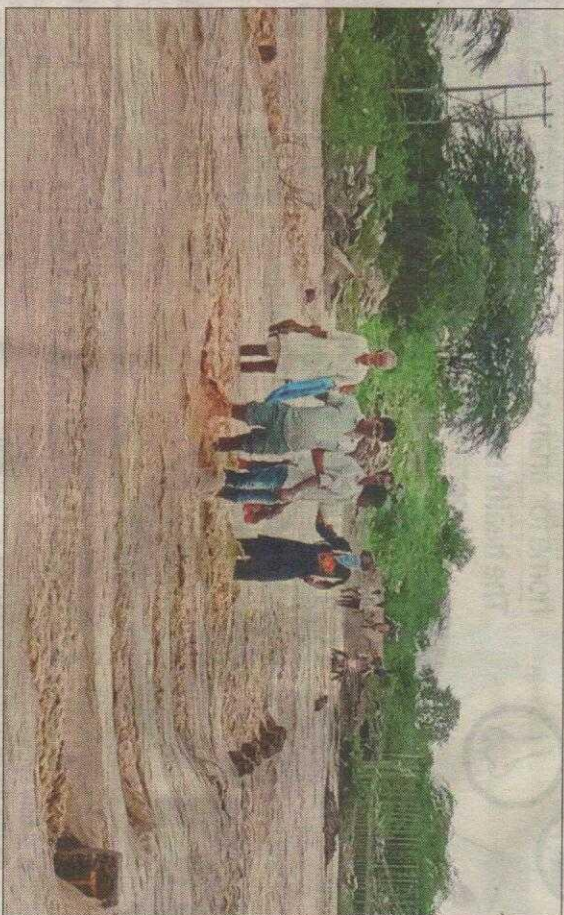
The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted heavy showers coupled with thunder and lightning in three coastal districts and 12 districts in south interior Karnataka for next two days.

With winds blowing at 40 to 50 kmph in the coast, the IMD has warned the fishermen not to venture into the sea.

region for seven to eight hours. Vijayapura city, Muddebihal, Basavana Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Sindagi taluks also experienced heavy showers.

### Farmer washed away

Most of the Kalyana Karnataka and Mumbai Karnataka



Villagers help three SSLC students cross the flooded British era Hadaginal bridge across Doni river in Talikote taluk, Vijayapura district, on Monday. DH PHOTO

districts received moderate to heavy showers on Sunday night and Monday.

A farmer from Harobelavadi in Dharwad district washed away in the Tuppari Halla stream. Deceased farmer has been identified as Madhwalappa Jakkapanavar (40). The stream, notorious for flooding during monsoon, came alive on Monday owing to heavy showers in the catchment of Malaprabha river in Belagavi

district.

Two cities Hubballi-Dharwad received heavy showers on Monday evening.

Kalyana Karnataka districts of Kalaburagi, Bidar and Yadgir experienced heavy showers since Sunday night.

A cotton-laden tractor washed away in a stream near Kondapur in Vadagera taluk of Yadgir district.

Passengers waiting for the buses at Basava Kalyana bus

stand had a torrid time after a spell of heavy rain left the place inundated with rainwater. Heavy showers lashed parts

of Kalaburagi district, including Chincholi taluk, Tajalapur Cross, Jevargi, Jerti.

Meanwhile, the coastal districts experienced intermittent rain amid overcast conditions on Monday. Moderate to heavy showers lashed many parts of the Mahnad districts and old Mysuru region on Monday.



Hindustan Times ( Delhi )  
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## CHINA'S EXPANSIONIST DESIGNS

# Using dams as weapons

The mini dam, built by the Chinese, could be used whenever required by Beijing to create a flash flood

RASHME SEHGAL

*'Military tactics are like water, for water in its natural course runs away from high places and hastens downwards'*

-Sun Tsu, Annals of War

The importance Chinese give to Sun Tsu's teachings can be gauged from the fact that one of the first acts of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) on taking over the Galwan Valley in Ladakh was to send bulldozers in order to block the flow of the Galwan river as it enters the Indian side.

One interpretation being given is that the Chinese have blocked the river to build a mini dam. Others claim that since the Galwan river flows along the road built by the Indian government, this water could be used whenever required by the Chinese to create a flash flood.

What satellite pictures also reveal is that what was once a blue flowing stream of water is now a muddy dry bed on which the Indian army has parked its trucks.

For the Chinese, water is a key weapon in their expansionist designs. This is obvious in the way they are building huge dams to block the flow of rivers including the Indus, Brahmaputra and the Mekong. This helps them control the quantity of water flowing into the lower riparian countries including India thereby using water to further their own geopolitics.

From the start, India has expressed concern about the construction of the Diamer-Bhasha dam being built on the river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan which India claims to be its territory.

The MoU for the Diamer-Bhasha dam was signed last month between the Chinese state-run firm China Power and the Pakistan army's commercial wing Frontier Works Organisation and is expected to be completed by 2028.

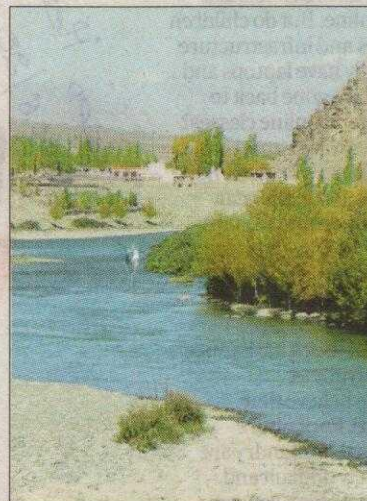
The Diamer-Bhasha dam, which will have a height of 272 metres, will be the highest roller-compacted concrete dam in the world and produce 4,500 mega-

watts of electricity.

Next in line is the Bunji dam, also being built on the Indus river with an installed capacity of 7,100 mw. A large portion of the capital for this construction will come from the Three Gorges Corporation.

The sheer scale of this venture can be assessed from the fact that these dams are much larger than any existing dam in India. In fact, the entire installed hydropower projects in Jammu & Kashmir do not equal even the Bhasha Dam, which is the smaller of these two dams.

These two mammoth dams are part of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of the Chinese government to bolster their economic and geopolitical footprint



across a swathe of nations.

China is also planning to build 55 reservoirs on the rivers flowing from the Tibetan plateau. They completed construction of the Zangmu dam, built on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra in 2010.

Three more dams at Dagu, Jiacha and Jeixu are presently under construction. In 2015, work started on the Zam hydropower station - which will be the largest dam on the Brahmaputra river - which the Chinese refer to as the Yarlung Tsangpo.

Medog which is located just 30 km north of the Indian border is the site for this mega project as the river makes a huge bend inside a giant canyon, which is around 198 miles long and 3.1 miles wide.

The Chinese are using the entire team which built the Three Gorges dam to execute these mammoth projects, expected to generate 40,000 mw of power. Water from this dam will be

diverted to irrigate the arid regions of Xingjian and the Gansu in China.

India has rightly been apprehensive about these hydro projects on the Brahmaputra and as far back as 2013, it had lodged a complaint to China. An Inter-Ministerial Expert Group was set up to study this issue but nothing much has come out of this.

Post-Pathankot attack, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that blood and water cannot flow together and that he might well consider abrogation of the Indus Water Treaty if Pakistan does not end these militant attacks, China went public with its plan to build a large dam, with an investment of \$740 million, on Xiabuqu river, close to the city of Xigaze located close to Bhutan and Sikkim.

### Brahmaputra Authority

Chandan Mahanta, who heads the Centre for Environment at IIT Guwahati and is an expert on the Brahmaputra river basin, has for the last decade been demanding the setting up of a Brahmaputra River Valley Authority to undertake a comprehensive study of the Brahmaputra basin.

Mahanta points out that with China building four dams on the Brahmaputra, it was imperative that India gets details of the kind of dams they are constructing and how this will affect the river flows as otherwise, Brahmaputra would end up becoming a seasonal river.

China's open-and-closed-tap policy is best illustrated when it refused post-Doklam in 2017 to share hydrological data on the Brahmaputra with India but continued to do so with Bangladesh which is the lowest downstream country of the Brahmaputra.

These apprehensions are now being expressed across Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. China has already built eight huge dams on the Mekong river and another three dams are on the cards.

This has adversely affected the livelihoods on 60 million people dependent on this river for their fishing and agricultural requirements.

China today is on an expansionistic mode. It has now set its eyes on the waters from Indira Col drain to the Siachen glacier and also the Nubra and Shyok rivers of Ladakh.

This may sound far-fetched but till a few weeks ago, no one would have imagined they would sweep across the Galwan Valley either.



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## Flood-like situation in North-east after monsoon rainfall

**NEW DELHI:** Several parts of North-east and eastern India are experiencing a flood-like situation as multiple weather stations in Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Bihar and sub-Himalayan West Bengal have reported extremely heavy rains (above 20cm in a day) continuously for the past two to three days.

"This pattern of continuous heavy rain will gradually reduce from June 30; from July 2, rains will increase in central India; and from July 5, we can expect rains to resume over north-west India," said M Mohapatra, India Meteorological Department's director general. Heavy rains are expected in Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh and sub-Himalayan West Bengal in the next five days. **P11**

# NE to receive heavy rainfall in next few days, warns IMD

Jayashree Nandi

letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Several parts of North-east and eastern India are experiencing a flood-like situation as multiple weather stations in Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Bihar and sub-Himalayan West Bengal have reported extremely heavy rains (above 20cm in a day) continuously for the past two to three days.

According to officials from the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the eastern end of the monsoon trough continues to run along the Himalayan foothills, with the convergence of strong southerly and south-westerly winds from the Bay of Bengal over North-east and east India. This is likely to lead to heavy and widespread rain in many parts of North-east India in the next four to five days.

"Assam is reporting floods. Bihar is also in a flood-like situation. Cherrapunji, which is known to receive a lot of rain at this time, has recorded as much as 50-55cm in a day. This pattern of continuous heavy rain will gradually reduce from June 30; from July 2, rains will increase in central India; and from July 5, we can expect rains to resume over north-west India," said M Mohapatra, IMD's director general.

Heavy rains are expected in Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim during the next five days. Widespread rain is also expected over Madhya Pradesh for the next five days, and over Chhattisgarh and Vidarbha on June 29 and 30. There will be widespread



■ A flooded area in Morigaon, Assam, on Sunday.

ANI

rain in the west coast also this week, IMD said.

The Central Water Commission has, meanwhile, warned of "above-normal" flood situation in Dharamtul, Brahmaputra, Dhubri, Goalpara and others, and "severe" flood situation in Kopili and Kamrup in Assam.

'Severe flood situation' is where water level is touching or exceeding the danger level but below the highest flood level (HFL) and 'above normal flood situation' where water level is touching or exceeding the warning level but below the danger level. The restoration operations at Baghjan gas well No 5 - there was a blowout on May 27 and a fire on June 9 - was hampered for two to three days because of flooding, according to an Oil India Limited spokesperson.

Monsoon covered the entire country on June 26, 12 days in advance of its usual pattern. Till June 28, the monsoon rains in the country are 20% in excess of the long period average (LPA) - 36%

over central India, 8% over north-west India, 4% over the southern peninsula, and 20% over east and North-east India. IMD has predicted a normal monsoon this year at 102% of LPA.

A good monsoon, which accounts for 70% of India's annual rainfall, is critical to the fortunes of the agricultural sector, on which at least 700 million people in India are dependent. "There is water everywhere. Gas has been leaking from the OIL well for a month now. Work couldn't be taken up because of incessant rains and flooding. Roads and bridges are destroyed here," said Mr. Mridupaban Phukan, a wildlife activist in Baghjan.

Many parts of Delhi-NCR received good rains on Monday. "The monsoon trough had shifted northwards so hot westerly winds from the land were blowing over Delhi. Now the monsoon trough has shifted southwards marginally so we have started getting moist easterly winds," said Kuldeep Shrivastava.



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# Central India, west coast set for intense monsoon

Jayashree Nandi

letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Northeast and eastern India, which have reported flooding this week, will continue to receive widespread and heavy rains over the next five days, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Wednesday. Intense monsoon activity is now likely to begin over central India and the western coast as IMD issued an alert to authorities to remain prepared for any emergencies.

The region covering eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, and Sikkim have been receiving very heavy and extremely heavy rain since June 26. According to IMD's weekly weather report released on Wednesday, Assam received 104%, Meghalaya 141%, Sikkim 304%, and Bihar received 99% excess rain over the past week from June 24 onwards. The rain has triggered flooding in Assam, landslides in Sikkim, and created a flood-like situation in parts of Bihar.

IMD on Wednesday issued an orange alert for heavy to very heavy rains in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Konkan, Goa, central Maharashtra from Friday to Sunday. Orange alert implies that authorities should be prepared for any related emergencies.

National Weather Forecasting Centre head K Sathi Devi said the intensity of rain has reduced marginally over the northeast and eastern India but rain will continue for a few days. "Intense and widespread rains will start in central India including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and parts of the west coast like Konkan, Goa and coastal Karnataka."

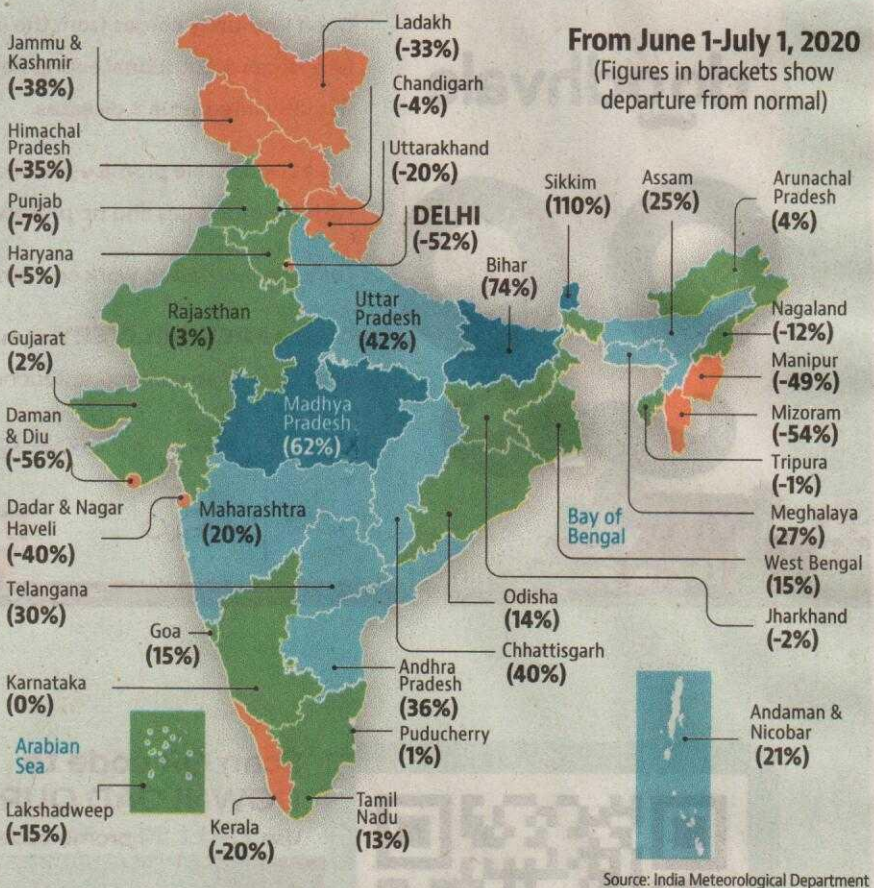
Devi said weather stations in the northeast have been recording extremely heavy rains (over 20 cm) since last week. "This was a result of orography [topography of mountains] and the moisture laden south-south westerly winds blowing over the region."

The monsoon trough shifted to the north around June 26 to a convergence of strong southerly

## One month of monsoon

The country over the last month has received 15% excess rains, IMD said

STATUS CHECK	Large excess 60% or more	Excess 20% to 59%	Normal -19% to 19%	Deficient -59% to -20%	Large deficient -99% to -60%
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and south-westerly winds from Bay of Bengal over the northeast and eastern India. Now the trough is gradually moving back to its normal position.

IMD bulletin said a cyclonic circulation is lying over south Gujarat and another over eastern Uttar Pradesh and its neighbourhood in lower and mid-tropospheric levels. "Under its influence, fairly widespread heavy to very heavy rainfall is likely along the west coast, Gujarat and interior Maharashtra during the next 5 days," it said.

It added extremely heavy rain is also very likely over Konkan and Goa on Friday and Saturday and over Madhya Maharashtra on Saturday.

R K Jenamani, a senior IMD scientist, said there will be a high convergence of strong moist westerly and south-westerly winds from the Arabian sea very likely along western coast till Sunday and over northwestern plains and central India from Friday. "All conditions are favourable for intense monsoon activity over the west coast and central

India. Monsoon progression and rains have been very good so far."

The country over the last month has received 15% excess rains. The monsoon accounts for 70% of India's annual rainfall and is critical to the country's agricultural sector. At least 700 million people are dependent on agriculture in India for their livelihood. The monsoon is crucial for the yield of rice, wheat, sugarcane, and oilseeds in a country, where farming accounts for about 15% of the economy but employs over half of its population.