

{ IN TIBET } ON GANGA TRIBUTARY

China building dam close to India border

Rezaul H Laskar

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NEW DELHI: China is building a new dam in Tibet on a tributary of the Ganga, close to the tri-junction of its borders with India and Nepal, that could be used to control the flow of water downstream, new satellite imagery has revealed.

The development comes in the wake of China unveiling plans to build a "super" dam close to the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Tibet on the lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo river, which flows into Arunachal Pradesh as the Siang and then to Assam as the Brahmaputra. It also comes at a time when satellite imagery has shown that China has substantially ramped up creation of military and dual use infrastructure and villages in the eastern and western sectors of the LAC.

Satellite images tweeted on Thursday by Damien Symon, a geospatial intelligence researcher at the Intel Lab, showed earth development and dam construction activity done by the Chinese side on Mabja Zangbo river in Burang county of Tibet since May 2021. The images depict the obstruction of the river's path, the formation of a reservoir, and an embankment-type dam.

The Mabja Zangbo river flows into the Ghaghara or Kamali river in Nepal before eventually joining the Ganga in India.

The dam is located just a few kilometres north of the tri-junction of China's border with India and Nepal, Symon said.

According to the latest satellite images, the dam appears to be 350 metres to 400 metres long, Symon said. "The structure is currently in development, so the purpose is unknown," he said. "It appears to be an embankment dam," he added. "An airport is being constructed nearby as well." People familiar with the matter said the dam, also located opposite the Kalapani region of Uttarakhand state, could be used to divert or restrict the waters of the Mabja Zangbo river.

The dam could also be used to store water, whose release could create floods downstream, the people said. In recent years, China has built several smaller dams on the Yarlung Zangbo river, triggering



(From top) A satellite image before May 2021 shows no construction activity near the Mabja Zangbo river; but around May 2021, earth development activity can be seen near the river in Burang county of Tibet; latest images depict the obstruction of the river's path, the formation of a reservoir, and an embankment-type dam.

DAMIEN SYMON'S TWITTER

CHINA BUILDS NEW DAM IN TIBET THAT COULD HIT FLOW DOWNSTREAM

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→P10

similar concerns related to the Brahmaputra in the North-East. Chinese state-run media had reported in November 2020 that the planned super dam on the Yarlung Zangbo would be more than a hydropower project as it would also be meaningful for national security. Since a military face-off between Indian and Chinese troops began in Ladakh sector of the LAC in May 2020, numerous satellite images and reports have detailed the creation of military and dual-use infrastructure.

The Indian leadership has maintained that the overall ties with China cannot be normalised without peace and tranquillity on

the LAC, whereas the Chinese side has said the two countries should take forward their ties while putting the border issue in its "appropriate place".

Sameer Patil, senior fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, described the new dam as a clear attempt by China to strengthen its existing infrastructure with dual use benefits, as it had done previously on the Yarlung Zangbo river. "Given the fragile ecology of Tibet, this is surely going to have implications for India's water security and will further exacerbate the already strained bilateral relations," he said.

TALKS WILL NOT RESOLVE RIVER WATER ROW WITH PUNJAB, PASS NEW ORDERS: HRY TO SC

Utkarsh Anand

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NEW DELHI: With the stalemate over the contentious Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal issue continuing, the Haryana government on Thursday told the Supreme Court that talks cannot resolve the dispute, and pressed for the execution of court orders that required Punjab to complete the remaining portion of the canal.

As a bench led by justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul took up the matter, the Haryana government submitted that the only way forward seems to be issuance of appropriate directives from the top court to ascertain a raft of judicial orders starting 2002 can be given effect to.

"After this court's suggestion in September last year, there have been several meetings. The last meeting took place in January this year. Unfortunately, there have not been any progress. No holistic or plausible solution is in sight through this process," senior counsel Shyam Divan, appearing for the Haryana government, submitted before the bench, which also included justices AS Oka and BV Nagarathna.

Divan added that there have been at least nine meetings since 2017. "The matter has been repeatedly adjourned since 2017 to enable us talk. But we believe, the time has come for this court to consider issuing further orders for the execution of the decree," he said. Divan urged the court to consider hearing the matter on the judicial side instead of pushing for reconciliation.

While Punjab chief minister Bhagwant Mann said his state does not have "even a single drop of water" to share, his Haryana counterpart Manohar Lal Khattar said the full construction of the canal and getting water through it was a matter of "right" for his state.

{ **MY INDIA** } IN SUPREME COURT

Talks can't resolve SYL issue: Haryana



With the stalemate over the contentious Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal issue continuing, the Haryana government on Thursday told the Supreme Court that talks cannot resolve the dispute, and pressed for the execution of court orders that required Punjab to complete the remaining portion of the canal. As a bench led by justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul took up the matter, the Haryana government submitted that the only way forward seems to be issuance of appropriate directives from the top court to ascertain a raft of judicial orders starting 2002 can be given effect to. "After this court's suggestion in September last year, there have been several meetings... Unfortunately, there have not been any progress. No holistic or plausible solution is in sight through this process," senior counsel Shyam Divan, appearing for the Haryana submitted.

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Hindustan Times- 20- January-2023

Govt approves ₹1,028 crore for cleaning Yamuna, water utility

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: The Delhi assembly on Thursday approved a supplementary grant of ₹1,028 crore for the Delhi Jal Board and cleaning of the Yamuna.

Placing the Supplementary Demand For Grants before the House, deputy chief minister Manish Sisodia said: "The lieutenant governor made every possible effort to stop the cleaning of the Yamuna by putting pressure on the officers. Despite the approval of the budget from the

House, the funds to Delhi Jal Board were stopped. No matter how hard BJP and LG try, the Delhi government will not stop the work of Delhiites," he said.

A Raj Niwas official, however, termed Sisodia's claims "blatant lies".

"The statements of deputy CM are nothing but habitual blatant lies aimed at protecting his government's abject incompetence and failure, now that the NGT has exposed their contemptuous neglect of the Supreme Court and Yamuna. The current LG took over seven months ago, and has

since then taken concrete steps that have visibly showing results in Najafgarh drain and the Yamuna. The deputy CM should have cited specific instances of LG stopping works of Yamuna cleaning. But, he did not, because nothing of this sort happened. He is lying through the teeth blatantly to cover his failure, which is their characteristic style. The deputy CM should do better," the Raj Niwas official said.

The Delhi assembly also approved additional grants of ₹100 crore for roadworks under the Mukhyamantri Sadak Yojana.

Hindustan Times- 20- January-2023

Monitor construction in the Himalayas to avoid tragedy

Joshimath is a sad story of humankind's insatiable desires clashing with nature's limited resources. It also shows that when modern planners ignore the traditional wisdom of our ancestors, tragedies occur.

Originally called Jyotirmath, the holy town is a seat of Vedic *sanatana dharma* and Adi Shankaracharya established one of the four *mathas* here. Its population was never more than a few hundred people, and mostly comprised monks, priests and their families. This region — with Mana as the last village before the China border — bordered Tibet, and was on the popular route to Kailash Mansarovar. Due to its strategic location, a heavy presence of armed forces was built up over the years, especially in the decades following the 1962 India-China war. Its location on the main route to the Badrinath shrine attracted a large number of pilgrims, bringing with it a new wave of urbanisation that saw it grow haphazardly and rapidly. The results are there for all to see today.

Joshimath was sandwiched by two huge *nullahs* that worked as natural drainage, but they were allowed to be filled and erased by unchecked construction. Our ancestors knew the significance of the drainage, but that knowledge was lost. As Piyoosh Rautela, executive director at the Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority (USDMA), puts it, the people of the region understood the relationship between groundwater infiltration and slope instability, and accordingly identified slide-prone areas to ensure safe disposal of excess rainwater into nearby water channels. The geological disposition and presence of thick piles of debris made this place unsuitable for bearing the load of buildings and other structures that were constructed without thought.

This is particularly galling because examples of more sensitive construction abound in the state. Take, for example, the Kedarnath Temple, which has withstood centuries of avalanches and natural catastrophes. In the words of RS Fonia, former director of the Archaeological Survey of India, the right selection of stones was used for the temple and it was designed in a way that didn't disrupt the local ecosystem.

The phenomenon isn't limited to Joshimath. Examples of nature revolting against man-made assaults can be seen in Gopeshwar, Almora, Tehri, Haldwani, Haridwar, and even in the state capital Dehradun. A USDMA survey found that 19,000 government buildings in various parts of the state such as Doon Medical College, Sachivalaya, Vidhan Sabha, in addition to malls, cineplexes, five- and seven-star hotels —

all built on congested roads — remain vulnerable to earthquake and other natural disasters.

Allowing big malls on arterial roads such as Hathibarkala road (in Dehradun) has destroyed the breathing spaces of the city. Building multi-storeyed concrete structures on playgrounds (Dehradun's famous parade ground has fallen prey to it) are invitations for disaster. But the tragedy should not be used by some people to stop development, or jeopardise livelihoods in a sensitive border area.

What is the way out? I believe instead of clearing projects in a piecemeal manner, the Himalayan area must be taken as a single unit for purposes of environmental impact assessment, which must be taken far more seriously. Tunnels, highways and houses cannot be segregated for clearances. The state government and disaster management authorities need to take ownership of the area, decide if a particular piece of construction is going to render the entire region vulnerable, and clamp down on unchecked construction. We cannot play with nature's patience anymore. This is all the more alarming because what wrecked Joshimath — unchecked settlements and construction — can already be seen choking other pristine areas, such as Devprayag that marks the confluence of the Alaknanda and Bha-

girathi, and the birth of the mighty Ganga.

When he was the chief minister of Gujarat, Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi meticulously planned the reconstruction and rehabilitation of tens of thousands of people after the 2001 Bhuj earthquake, setting an example for the country and the world. As PM, he elaborated on a doctrine for disaster resilience: Imbibing the principles of disaster risk management, including the poor in risk coverage, making women's leadership central, investing in risk mapping globally, leveraging technology, building a network of universities, enhancing local capacities and initiatives, studying every disaster for lessons, and bringing greater cohesion in international responses to disasters.

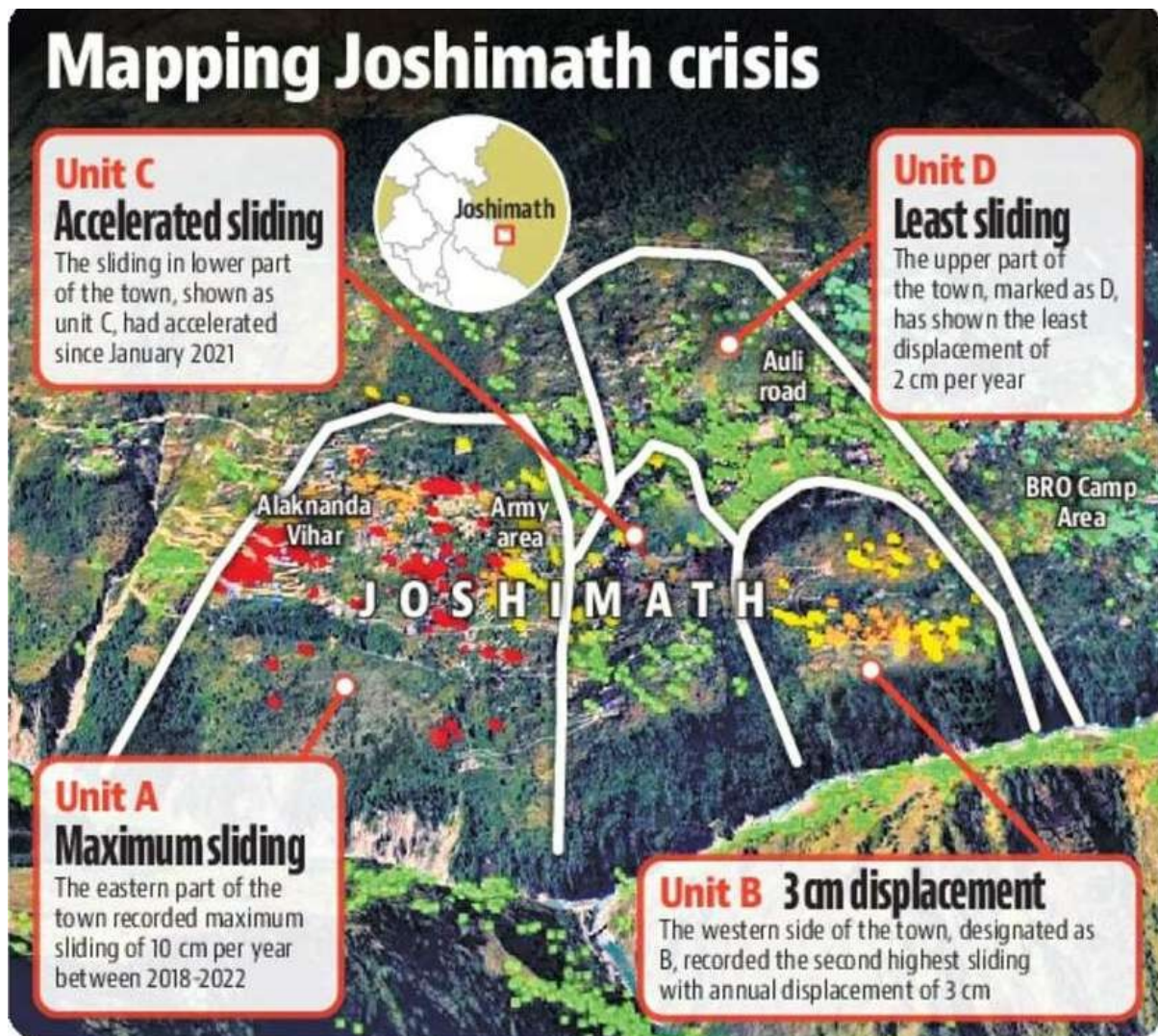
The state government must act on this agenda to mitigate future disasters. Strict rules need to be made and followed, structural monitoring cells need to be set up, and a separate hill area development commission should be constituted to probe every new project proposal through the prism of geological and ecological safety. Our *dev bhoomi* needs a healing touch.



Tarun
Vijay

Tarun Vijay is a former MP and former chairman of the National Monuments Authority
The views expressed are personal

Hindustan Times- 20- January-2023

**Neeraj Santoshi**

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DEHRADUN: A fresh analysis of satellite imagery of Joshimath between 2018 and 2022 showed that the eastern part of the holy town witnessed maximum subsidence with an average displacement of around 10 cm per year, reiterating what the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said.

The analysis, by remote sensing and landslide experts of Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS or National Centre for Scientific Research, which is the French state research organisation and largest fundamental science agency in Europe), Ecole et Observatoire des Sciences de la Terre Strasbourg (School and Observatory for Earth Sciences, an institution under the supervisory authority of the University of Strasbourg France and CNRS) and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, was accessed by HT on Thursday.

The study pointed to specific areas in Joshimath which witnessed maximum sliding (or subsidence) in the last four years. According to the study, the east-

ern part of the town, designated as unit A, recorded maximum sliding of 10 cm per year followed by the western side, designated as B, with annual displacement of 3 cm.

The sliding in lower part of the town, shown as unit C, had accelerated since January 2021, the study showed. The upper part of the town, marked as D, showed the least displacement of 2 cm per year, it added. "It appears that two zones (eastern and western parts of Joshimath designated as A and B in the satellite image) have been continuously moving in the past four years (2018-2022) on the downhill part of the slope. The surface displacement rates are higher in the eastern part of the slope (unit A) with a value exceeding 10 cm per year for the period 2018 to 2022," the study said.

Following an acceleration in subsidence in early January, the state has been forced to relocate people, and embark on a planned demolition of the worst affected commercial structures.

The analysis said that subsidence has accelerated in the eastern, western and lower parts of Joshimath town since December 22 but did not provide data on

how much the town has sunk since then.

The findings are consistent with the latest analysis of satellite images of the area by ISRO and recent field observations.

According to two reports of the ISRO's affiliates, National Remote Sensing Centre and the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, land subsidence in Joshimath increased rapidly, especially in the 13-day period between December 27 and January 8 when the town witnessed a subsidence of 5.4 cm.

YP Sundriyal, a geologist from HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, said the fresh analysis confirmed what locals have been saying since last year. "The subsidence rates increased in December and in the first week of January, which is consistent with the cracks in 849 houses and ground fissures reported in Joshimath. The government should use this data for long-term planning for Joshimath and evacuate people from the area at the earliest."

Atul Sati, convenor of Joshimath Bachao Sangharsh Samiti, said the new analysis by international experts made it clear how acute the Joshimath crisis is.

Hindustan Times- 20- January-2023

STREAM BURST NOT LINKED TO CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNEL: GOVT

HT Correspondent

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DEHRADUN: The Uttarakhand government on Thursday said that the underground water stream that burst beneath the Joshimath town, possibly accelerating the subsidence there, was not on account of the construction of a tunnel by NTPC for a hydroelectric project as claimed by affected residents.

Uttarakhand disaster management secretary Ranjit Kumar Sinha said a preliminary report of the National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee, found that the water outflow in Joshimath and from the tunnel of the NTPC project are different. "The situation will be clear after the reports of other central agencies and the final report of NIH comes," he told reporters.

Residents said the government has given a clean chit to NTPC without waiting for the final report.

NTPC is building the Tapovan hydel project, for which a tunnel is being dug below the Joshimath hills, with residents saying that blasting in the tunnel caused an underground aquifer or stream to burst, exacerbating subsidence in the holy town. Sinha said the discharge of water from the stream in Joshimath, which was 540 LPM (litres per minute) on January 6, has declined to 150 LPM.

Responding to his comments, Atul Sati, convenor of Joshimath Bachao Sangharsh Samiti (JBSS), said: "It is clear that the government is giving a clean chit to NTPC before the final report of NIH and other institutions is to come. If they have nothing to hide, then they should make NIH's preliminary report public as this is a matter of life and death for us. If the report is made public, the affected people here can make their own decision." NTPC has consistently refuted the allegation against its project and said no blasts were conducted for the underground tunnel. It described the subsidence as a "natural" process in the Himalayas.

The Times of India- 20- January-2023

Water security as crucial for devpt as national security: PM

Sandeep Moudgal &
Mouneshwar Sonnad | TNN

Yadgiri (Karnataka): Water security of the nation is of utmost importance for India's development in the 21st century, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said here in Karnataka on Thursday.

After inaugurating the modernisation of the Narayanapura Left Bank Canal (NLBC) system in Yadgiri, about 500km from Bengaluru, Modi told a large gathering: "Like national security, border security, coastal security, and internal security, India needs to end the challenges of water security for the development of the nation in the 21st century."

On his second visit this month to the poll-bound state, Modi laid the foundation stone and inaugurated various developmental projects related to irrigation and drin-



PM Modi laid the foundation stone for and inaugurated various developmental projects

king water; besides a national highway development project in Kalyana Karnataka region worth over Rs 4,000 crore. His visit also gains significance as the governing BJP prepares for assembly polls, due by May, and has set a target of winning at least 130 of the total 224 seats.

Modi said in 2014, when NDA formed the govern-

ment, 99 irrigation projects across the country were left hanging or dumped. "Today, 50 of these projects have been completed under our tenure, and the rest are in progress," he said.

Modi said the NLBC system, part of Narayanpur dam across the river Krishna, was a prime example of "double engine" government working towards a strong irrigation infrastructure in the state and country. "The NLBC will create an infrastructure for irrigating 4.5 lakh hectares of land. It will ensure that the tail end of the canal received adequate water for an adequate amount of time," he said.

Modi also cited Jal Jeevan Mission achievements as another example of the double-engine government, wherein the country has seen 11 crore of 18 crore rural households covered by tap water.

The Times of India- 20- January-2023

₹1k crore more to clean Yamuna in revised budget

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: To expedite the cleaning of the Yamuna, Delhi government got a supplementary grant of Rs 1,028 crore on Thursday for the financial year 2022-23.

Deputy CM Manish Sisodia, who also heads the finance department apart from being the chairman of Delhi Jal Board (DJB), said cleaning of the Yamuna was one of the priority projects of Delhi government and the approval of the supplementary grant would expedite the work.

Officials said Sisodia presented Delhi Appropriation Bill to seek Rs 3,139 crore out of the consolidated funds, which was approved by the assembly.

Sisodia said the Kejriwal-led AAP government won't let roadblocks hamper Delhi's development. "The LG has made every possible effort to stop the work of cleaning the Yamuna by putting pressure on officers and, despite the house approval, the funds to DJB were stopped. No matter how hard BJP and the LG try, Delhi government will not stop the development work," he said. "The government has not only got money released to DJB but has also released an additional budget of Rs 1,028 crore for cleaning the Yamuna," he added.

The deputy CM said the chief minister had promi-

sed to clean the river before the next elections and the government would do everything to ensure this.

The grants will provide Rs 100 crore for Mukhyamantri Sadak Yojana, an additional grant of Rs 800 crore for road maintenance, construction of additional classrooms and re-modelling of hospitals, Rs 50 crore for Mukhyamantri Teerth Yatra Yojana and Rs 75 crore for SC-ST welfare. They also included Rs 75 crore for irrigation and flood control department, Rs 8 crore to develop Chhath ghats.

The Tribune- 20- January-2023

Execute apex court's order: Haryana

SYL DISPUTE

SATYA PRAKASH
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 19

Maintaining that a negotiated settlement of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal dispute can't be reached, the Haryana Government on Thursday requested the Supreme Court to ask the Punjab Government to implement its order to complete the construction of the canal.

"After this court's suggestion in September last year, there have been several meetings. The last meeting took place in January this year. Unfortunately, there has not been any progress... No solution is in sight," senior counsel Shyam Divan told a Bench led by Justice

Sanjay Kishan Kaul.

"The matter has been repeatedly adjourned since 2017 to enable us to talk. But we believe the time has come for this court to consider issuing further orders for the execution of the decree," Divan said, demanding the implementation of the top court's orders.

The Bench deferred the hearing to March 15 as Attorney General R Venkataramani was not available.

The Supreme Court had on September 9 last year asked the chief ministers of Punjab and Haryana to meet and negotiate an amicable settlement to the vexed issue that has defied any solution for decades despite several rounds of litigation.

It had asked the Union Jal Shakti Ministry to call a

meeting of the two chief ministers for the purpose.

"Water is a natural resource and living beings must learn to share it — whether individuals or states. The matter cannot be looked at from the point of view of only one city or one state. It's natural wealth to be shared and how it's to be shared is a mechanism to be worked out," the Bench had said.

The chief ministers of the two states met on January 4 during a meeting chaired by Union Water Resources Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat in the national capital, but they failed to break the ice.

Punjab CM Bhagwant Mann said his state did not have even a single drop of water to share even as Haryana CM Manohar Lal

Khattar demanded the full construction of the canal. Khattar asserted that getting water through the SYL canal was Haryana's right.

At the root of the problem is the 1981 water-sharing agreement after Haryana was carved out of Punjab in 1966. For the effective allocation of water, the Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal was to be constructed and the two states were required to construct their portions within their territories. While Haryana constructed its portion of the canal, after the initial phase, Punjab stopped the work, leading to multiple cases.

In 2002, the Supreme Court decreed Haryana's suit and ordered Punjab to honour its commitments on water-sharing.

The Tribune- 20- January-2023

State to be flood-free by 2026: CM

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

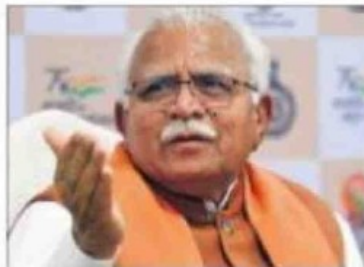
CHANDIGARH, JANUARY 19

Setting yet another target, the Khattar government now aims to make Haryana flood-free by 2026. For this, special projects will be set up in waterlogged areas.

This was decided at the 54th meeting of the Haryana State Drought Relief and Flood Control Board held under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar here today.

Khattar said more emphasis was also being laid on water conservation and reuse of rainwater. With this, along with dealing with flood situations, groundwater recharging and optimum use of water in dry areas would also be ensured.

"For the meticulous implementation of this plan, 528 projects, amounting to Rs 1,100 crore were approved at the meeting," said the CM.



Khattar said schemes worth more than Rs 312 crore had been approved for purchasing dewatering machinery and the reuse of water. He added that this time schemes had been prepared for waterlogging through a cluster-based approach.

He said Bhiwani district had been considered as a cluster, under which a pipeline would be laid in eight villages Kungar, Jatai, Dhanana, Badesra, Siwara, Premnagar, Ghuskani, Dhani Sukhan's abadi and waterlogged areas. An amount of more than Rs 16 crore would be spent on this. Under this scheme, water

would be drained out from 2,000 acres of waterlogged land, said Khattar.

Besides, another cluster-based project had been planned for three villages, Singhwa Khas, Puthi, and Madanheri, on which Rs 9.31 crore would be spent. Under this plan, water would be drained out from about 1,500 acres of waterlogged land. Similarly, another project, costing about Rs 4 crore, had been prepared and would be implemented to drain out water from 885 acres of waterlogged land.

The CM directed the officials that lakes should be developed in water-logged areas. A plan should be formulated to make about 100 lakes, especially in the NCR districts. With the development of these lakes, a permanent solution to the problem of waterlogging would be done.

The Tribune- 20- January-2023

Govt to seek central funds for Nurpur canal project: Dy CM

Pending for 11 years, its cost escalated to ₹643 cr from ₹204 cr

LALIT MOHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

DHARAMSALA, JANUARY 19

Deputy Chief Minister Mukesh Agnihotri today inspected the progress made on the Phina Singh canal project in Nurpur area of Kangra district. The project has been lingering for the past more than 11 years and its cost has escalated from initial Rs 204 crore to Rs 643 crore.

He said that the government would approach the Centre for funds for the project. "The project was approved under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Centre, so we expect a grant of Rs 300 crore for its completion," he added.

Agnihotri said that if financial assistance from the Centre was received in time, the state government would try to finish the project in next three years and dedicate it to the people of Nurpur.

He directed Irrigation Department officials to expedite "this major irrigation project of Kangra district". The project has not received funds from the Union Government in the past few years. In



Deputy Chief Minister Mukesh Agnihotri inspects the Phina Singh canal project in Nurpur on Thursday.

₹283.32 CRORE ALREADY SPENT, ONLY 53% WORK COMPLETED

- The Phina Singh canal project was envisaged in 2011 for interlinking the Kalam Nullah and the Chakki river, both tributaries of the Beas flowing in Nurpur area
- It also proposed the construction of a concrete gravity dam on the Chakki river. Water from the dam was to be carried through a 4,307-metre tunnel to irrigate 4,025 hectares in 60 villages of Nurpur
- The initial estimated project cost of ₹204 crore has escalated to ₹643 crore. A sum of ₹283.32 crore has already been spent on the project but it is still 53 per cent complete

2021, the state Irrigation Department had sent a revised detailed project report (DPR) to the Centre proposing the construction of a 1.88 MW hydroelectric project on the Phina Singh canal project. It

also envisages to use the reservoir created for the canal project for transportation purposes. As per the new DPR, the project cost has escalated to Rs 643 crore.

Agnihotri, who also holds

irrigation and public health portfolio, said in the past five years, no progress was made on the project. He added that the Congress government would give priority to the project.

Rajasthan Patrika- 20- January-2023

‘जलयुद्ध’ की तैयारी कर रहा चीन, भारत ने भी कसी कमर

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
patrika.com

बीजिंग. भारत से कूटनीति और सैन्य नीति के मोर्चे पर करारा जवाब मिलने के बाद अब चीन नई चाल चल रहा है। भारत के साथ वह ‘जलयुद्ध’ की साजिश रच रहा है। भारत ने इस मोर्चे पर भी चीन को जवाब देने की तैयारी कर ली है। उसने पूर्वोत्तर में चलाए जा रही जल परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने का काम तेज कर दिया है। चीन, भारत को सूखे या फिर बाढ़ से नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहता है। इसके लिए वह अरुणाचल प्रदेश सीमा के पास यारलुंग जैंगबो नदी (भारत में

बांध के
निर्माण से
चीन नदी
के पानी
को कर
सकेगा
नियंत्रित



ब्रह्मपुत्र) पर 60 हजार मेगावाट का डैम बना रहा है। अधिकारियों को चिंता है कि चीन इस डैम से ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के पानी को डाइवर्ट कर सकता है, या पानी को एक साथ छोड़कर

भारत में बाढ़ जैसी स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है। ऐसा होता है तो अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, समेत कई राज्यों में समस्या उत्पन्न होगी, साथ ही बांग्लादेश पर भी असर पड़ेगा।

भारत भी करारा जवाब देने को तैयार

भारत सरकार भी चीन की चाल को भांपते हुए उसे मात देने की तैयारी में जुट गई है। भारत नहीं चाहता कि वह किसी भी मोर्चे पर कमजोर साबित हो। सरकार ने अरुणाचल के सुबानसिरी में चल

रहे 11 हजार मेगावाट के प्रोजेक्ट को फास्टट्रैक पर डाल दिया है। पहले से स्थापित तीन प्रोजेक्ट विस्तार का काम भी शुरू कर रहे हैं। 2000 मेगावाट वाला सुबंसीरी प्रोजेक्ट इस साल तैयार हो जाएगा।

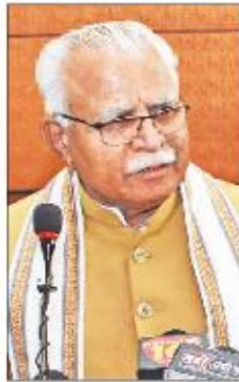
ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी काफी अहम

भारत के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी काफी अहम है। इस नदी का उद्गम तिब्बत के पुरंग जिले में मानसरोवर झील के निकट होता है। भारत में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी 30 प्रतिशत ताजे पानी का स्रोत है, तो 40 प्रतिशत बिजली उत्पादन भी इसी से होता है। वहीं इस नदी का 50 फीसदी हिस्सा चीन में पड़ता है, जिस पर वह डैम बना रहा है।

Haribhoomi- 20- January-2023

हरियाणा को अगले 3 वर्ष में बाढ़ मुक्त बनाएंगे: सीएम मनोहर लाल

चंडीगढ़ (ब्यूरो)। मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल ने गुरुवार को कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 2026 तक हरियाणा को बाढ़ मुक्त बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जिन इलाकों में जलभराव की अधिक समस्या है, उसके स्थायी समाधान के लिए इस वर्ष विशेष प्रोजेक्ट लगाए जाएंगे। जल संरक्षण और बरसात के पानी का दोबारा उपयोग करने के लिए भी अधिक से अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है। इससे बाढ़ की स्थिति से निपटने के साथ-साथ ग्राउंड वाटर रिचार्जिंग और सूखे क्षेत्रों में पानी का सदुपयोग किया जा सकेगा। इसके लिए सूखा राहत एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की 54वीं बैठक में 528 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है,



■ सूखा राहत एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की 54वीं बैठक में सीएम का ऐलान

■ बोर्ड की 528 योजनाओं के लिए 1100 करोड़ मंजूर

जिसके तहत लगभग 1100 करोड़ की राशि खर्च की जाएगी। खेतों में खड़े पानी की निकासी और पानी के

दोबारा इस्तेमाल के लिए 312 करोड़ से ज्यादा की योजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं। जलभराव की निकासी के लिए क्लस्टर एप्रोच के माध्यम से योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं। भिवानी को क्लस्टर माना गया है, जिसके तहत 8 गांवों कुंगड़, जटाई, धनाना, बढेसरा, सिवाड़ा, प्रेमनगर, घुसकानी, ढाणी सुखन के आबादी एरिया व जलभराव वाले इलाकों में एचडीपीई पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाएगी।

झीलें बनाने की योजना तैयार होगी

मनोहर लाल ने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए कि जहां बहुत ज्यादा जलभराव होता है, ऐसी भूमि पर झीलें

यह भी योजना

■ 3 गांवों सिंघवा खास, पुड्डी, मदनहेड़ी को मिकर एक योजना बनाई है, जिस पर 9.31 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जाएगी।

■ हिसार को क्लस्टर मानकर 3 गांवों भाटोल जाटान, रांगड़ान और खरकड़ा के खेतों से पानी की निकासी के लिए 3.20 करोड़ रुपये की योजना अनुमोदित की गई है।

बनाई जाएं। विशेषकर एनसीआर जिलों में लगभग 100 झीलें बनाने की योजना तैयार की जाए। झीलों को बनाने के लिए किसानों से उनकी जलभराव वाली भूमि के प्रस्ताव मांगे जाएंगे।

Amar Ujala- 20- January-2023

यमुना की सफाई के लिए 1028 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त फंड को मंजूरी

विधानसभा में सिसोदिया बोले - अगले चुनावों से पहले यमुना साफ होकर रहेगी

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। मुख्यमंत्री केजरीवाल के यमुना को साफ करने के विजन को गति देने की दिशा में बृहस्पतिवार को विधानसभा में 1028 करोड़ रुपये के पूरक अनुदान को मंजूरी दी गई। इस दौरान उपमुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिसोदिया ने साझा किया कि सरकार ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के पैसों को जारी करा दिया है। साथ ही, यमुना की सफाई के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट भी जारी किया गया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि उपराज्यपाल ने अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाकर यमुना की सफाई के काम को रोकने का हर संभव प्रयास किया। सदन से बजट मंजूर होने के बावजूद जल बोर्ड के काम रोके गए। उन्होंने पहले योजना को रोकने का प्रयास किया, जब योजना नहीं रुकी तो फंड रोक दिया गया, लेकिन यमुना की सफाई का काम जारी है। दिल्ली सरकार यमुना की सफाई का काम कभी रुकने नहीं देगी।

मुख्यमंत्री के वादे के अनुसार अगले चुनावों से पहले यमुना साफ होकर



रहेगी। इसके लिए उन्हें जो भी करना पड़ेगा वे करेंगे। दिल्ली सरकार इस दिशा में युद्धस्तर पर काम कर रही है। स्वयं मुख्यमंत्री केजरीवाल ने यमुना की सफाई को प्राथमिकता बनाते हुए स्वयं हर एक पहलू पर बारीकी से नजर बनाए रखी है।

यमुना की सफाई के लिए पूरक अनुदान के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली की तरक्की की गति को बढ़ाने व लोकहित के कामों में तेजी लाने की कड़ी में विधानसभा ने वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए

नांगली गांव के किसानों को मुआवजे की मांग

भाजपा ने विधानसभा से लेकर सड़क तक दिल्ली के किसानों के मुद्दा उठाया। दिल्ली सरकार की ओर से दिए जाने वाले मुआवजे को अनुचित करार देते हुए भाजपा ने विरोध-प्रदर्शन भी किया। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने कहा कि नांगली गांव के किसानों की जमीन का मुआवजा दिल्ली सरकार दे तो रही है, लेकिन वास्तविक कीमत से किसानों को वंचित कर रही है। दिल्ली भाजपा के कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष वीरेंद्र सचदेवा के नेतृत्व में नांगली व रावता गांव के किसानों ने विधानसभा के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया। सचदेवा ने कहा कि अनुचित मुआवजा देकर सरकार जबरन भूमि को अधिगृहीत करने की कोशिश कर रही है। भाजपा किसान की जमीन को कौड़ियों के दाम पर नहीं लुटने देगी। सरकार नांगली गांव वालों को 2.5 करोड़ रुपये प्रति एकड़ की बाजार दर का मुआवजा दे। किसानों के खेत में नाले का पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है।

मुख्यमंत्री सड़क योजना में 100 करोड़ अतिरिक्त फंड, ट्रांस-यमुना एरिया वर्क के लिए 49 करोड़, पीडब्ल्यूडी के रोड मेनटेनेंस, अतिरिक्त क्लासरूम निर्माण, अस्पतालों के री-मॉडलिंग आदि के लिए लगभग 800 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त फंड, सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण विभाग के लिए 75 करोड़, छठ घाटों के लिए 8 करोड़, शहीदों को 1-1 करोड़ रुपये की सम्मान राशि देने के मद में 25 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त राशि, मुख्यमंत्री

तीर्थ यात्रा योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त 50 करोड़, एससीएसटी वेलफेयर के लिए 75 करोड़, डीजीएचएस के लिए 50 करोड़, अस्पतालों के फंड के लिए 364 करोड़, उच्च शिक्षा के लिए 78 करोड़, समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के लिए 199 करोड़, यूनिफार्म सब्सिडी के लिए 130 करोड़, मिड डे मील के लिए 114 करोड़, लॉ डिपार्टमेंट के लिए 60 करोड़, वकीलों की बेहतरी के लिए केजरीवाल सरकार योजना के तहत 10 करोड़ को मंजूरी दी है।