

The Hindu- 12- September-2022

# Civic agencies to clear invasive species from eco-sensitive areas

The State government has asked the agencies to start removing *Prosopis juliflora* from the banks of waterbodies, such as the Adyar. The Corporation is likely to get an estimate of the area covered by the invasive species in the city shortly

**The Hindu Bureau**  
CHENNAI

**T**he Greater Chennai Corporation and other civic agencies will remove invasive species, including *Prosopis juliflora*, from the banks of rivers and other waterbodies.

The State government has asked the civic bodies to start removing *Prosopis juliflora* from the banks of waterbodies, such as the Adyar. The area of *Prosopis juliflora* has increased in the past few years along the banks of rivers, increasing the risk to areas where eco-restoration projects have already been implemented.

Officials of the Chennai Rivers Restoration Trust (CRRT) said the invasive species had been removed from 358 acres of Adyar



According to a report, *Prosopis juliflora* covers an area of 56,000 hectares in the State. M. KARUNAKARAN

Creek, which was eco-restored 10 years ago. But the area under the invasive species has expanded along the 42-km stretch of the Adyar. Removal of the plants has become very challenging in certain areas because of dense vegeta-

tion. The expert committee, constituted under the Madras High Court, has obtained estimates of some of the invasive species in the State.

According to the report, *Prosopis juliflora* covers an area of 56,000 hectares in

the State. The GCC is likely to get an estimate of the area covered by the invasive species in the city shortly.

The impact of invasive species, such as *Lantana camara*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Senna spectabilis* and

*Opuntia sp.*, are also likely to be studied in the city before the launch of other initiatives.

"The number of native species has increased from 141 to 441 in 358 acres of the Adyar Creek after the invasive species were removed. We have been clearing the invasive plants at frequent intervals in the past 10 years," said a CRRT official.

Officials point to the absence of accurate estimates of the area covered by invasive species and the percentage cover or density of invasive plants per hectare in the city. Researchers associated with the restoration initiatives said the data could be obtained by different approaches, including remote-sensing based estimation and promotion of a mobile app by citizens associated with the conservation of biodiversity.

The Tribune- 12- September-2022

# Jal mission can save 1.36L under-5 lives/yr

Research led by Nobel laureate Kremer points at project's relevance

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 11

A significant new research led by Nobel laureate Michael Kremer has found India's Jal Jeevan Mission, which seeks to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual tap connections to all rural households by 2024, can save 1.36 lakh lives of children under five, if it succeeds.

In the paper entitled, "Potential Reduction in Child Mortality through Expanding Access to Safe Drinking Water in India", economists Kremer, Akanksha Saletore,

## SUCCESS CRUCIAL

- Mission seeks to provide safe piped drinking water to all rural households by 2024
- Researchers say it can save 1.36 lakh lives of children under five, if it succeeds; water supplied must be free from contamination



Witold Wiecek and Arthur Baker, say if the mission succeeds, it will prevent around 1,36,000 under-five deaths per year. However, this will require that water supplied through JJM is free from microbiological contamination, they say.

The researchers note at the time of mission's inception in 2019, more than 50 per cent of

the population did not have access to safe drinking water. They say although geogenic contaminants such as arsenic, fluoride, and nitrate are widespread in certain regions of India, the most ubiquitous type of contamination is microbial which needs to be avoided.

"Diarrhoea is the third most common responsible disease for under-five mortality in

India. Water treatment is a cost-effective way to reduce diarrheal diseases and child mortality," the research says.

A 2019 study in Maharashtra found high level (37%) of *E. coli* contamination in piped water samples. "The mission's ambition to bring safe drinking water to all rural homes is therefore likely to be highly valuable, preventing around 1,36,000 child deaths annually. We hope to work with the ministry and assist in this effort by testing possible solutions to water quality treatment such as re-chlorination," the authors add.

The Tribune- 12- September-2022



A view of the SYL canal near Fatehgarh Sahib in Punjab. FILE

## SYL: Khattar, Mann to discuss issue on Oct 14

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, OCTOBER 11

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar will hold a meeting with his Punjab counterpart Bhagwant Mann on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal on October 14. The Punjab Government has confirmed that CM Bhagwant Mann will attend the meeting in keeping with the directions of the SC.

Khattar said the SYL water was very important for Haryana. "Fixing a deadline to resolve this issue at the earliest has become very essential now," he said while inaugurating the newly renovated media centre at the Haryana Civil Secretariat here today.

At a meeting coordinated by the Jal Shakti Ministry, Khattar and the then Punjab CM, Capt Amarinder Singh, had already held one round of discussions on the issue around two years ago while the officers of the two states have met twice. This will be the first meeting between Khattar and Mann.

Stating that CM Khattar has been making concrete efforts to resolve the SYL issue, a spokesperson said Khattar, through a demi-official letter dated May 6, had requested the Union Minister of Jal Shakti to convene the second-round meeting of the CMs of both states at the earliest to discuss the issue.

He had also written a demi-

### WILL CLAIM OUR RIGHT AT ANY COST

“We will try our best to amicably resolve the matter with the Punjab CM. We have time and again raised the SYL issue before the Centre also. We have a right over the SYL water and we are going to claim it at any cost.”

Manohar Lal Khattar, CHIEF MINISTER

official letter to Home Minister Amit Shah, requesting him to organise a meeting of the CMs of both states over the issue. Earlier also, the CM had written three demi-official letters to the Punjab CM for the meeting.

Haryana has now sent an invite to Punjab in view of the Supreme Court intervention last month saying a meeting should be convened.

Meanwhile, the Bhagwant Mann government in Punjab has said it had no extra drop to share with the neighbouring state. "Our stand is clear on the SYL issue. Punjab does not have extra water or a drop to share with anyone. Our CM will attend the meeting with the Haryana CM as per directions of the Supreme Court, but there is no question of any change in Punjab's stand," said Malwinder Singh Kang, spokesperson of the AAP in Punjab.

Millenium Post- 12- September-2022

# In deep trouble

Already endangered, Gangetic Dolphins are facing an existential threat on account of unchecked building of barrages, steamer traffic, fishing, water pollution etc



SATISH SINGH

Originally found in oceans, some species of dolphins live in freshwater as well. The Gangetic Dolphin is one such species. It has been considered necessary to keep the ecology of the Ganga balanced. Until a few years ago, only four of the 88 species in the world were found in freshwater but, with the extinction of Baiji — found in the freshwater of the Yangtze River in China — in 2006, only three of them have managed to survive. Now except the Ganga, dolphins are found only in the Indus and Amazon rivers, which are known as Bhulan and Bota.

Gangetic Dolphin is the national aquatic animal of our country. We celebrate Gangetic Dolphin Day every year on October 5, and Gangetic Dolphin Week from October 2 to 8. The Gangetic Dolphin was declared an endangered animal in 1996. However, serious efforts are not being made for its conservation. Its population was 6,000 in 1982, which has come down to about 2,000. The Gangetic Dolphin is considered a belligerent aquatic animal because it can survive even in unfavourable environments. It adjusts easily to large fluctuations in temperature. Nevertheless, its rapid decline in numbers is certainly a matter of concern.

In the Karnali river flowing in Nepal, it tolerates five degrees Celsius temperature, while in the Ganga River flowing in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, it can easily withstand the temperature of 35 degrees Celsius. It is usually found at the confluence of the Ganga and its tributaries, so that in times of difficulty, it can take shelter in the tributaries. Gangetic Dolphins do not like to live in shallow waters and between narrow rocks. Due to this nature, it likes to live in the tributaries of Ganga



Due to water pollution, the lifespan of Gangetic Dolphins is decreasing

— like Ramganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Rapti, Dikho, Manas, Bhareli, Teesta, Lohit, Disang, Dihang, Diwang, Kulsi etc.

The popular name of the Dolphin found in the Ganga River is Sons. It lives in aquifers found in freshwater. It can also live in salt water located at the confluence of river and sea, but it does not like to live in the sea. After every 30 to 120 seconds, it has to come to the surface of the water to breathe.

The length of the nose and body of the female Gangetic Dolphin is more than that of the male. Its long, sharp teeth can be seen even though the jaws are clenched. An adult Gangetic Dolphin weighs between 70 and 100 kg. The female Dolphin has a gestation period of nine months and gives birth to one baby at a time. Males become physically ready to mate in 10 years, while females become ready for mating in the age of less than 10 years.

At present, the habitat of the Gangetic Dolphin is in Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers of India; Karnaphuli and Sangu Rivers of Bangladesh; and Karnali and Saptakoshi rivers of Nepal. Once this creature used to

roam in all parts of the rivers, but due to the construction of a barrage in Narora in 1966, Farakka in 1975 and Binor in 1984, its house was divided into three parts. The barrages have divided the Ganga River into lower, middle, and fore parts — making it difficult for the Gangetic Dolphins to travel from one part of the Ganga to another. Due to the flow of chemical waste from Narora nuclear plant and 400-500 small and big factories located in Kanpur, the Gangetic Dolphins living around Narora and Kanpur gradually died.

The flow of Ganga has come to a halt at many places due to construction of barrages. Due to low water level in the river, Gangetic Dolphins are facing difficulty in living their natural life. The river has become shallow due to siltation. Ganga's life is in trouble due to the creation of a human house in the river. During the rainy season, the water of the river goes above the danger mark.

Today it has become easier for hunters to hunt Gangetic Dolphins. It is hunted for meat, oil, fodder (for the purpose of catching catfish) etc. There is

also a tradition of pregnant women in Bangladesh drinking the oil of the Gangetic Dolphin. It is believed that drinking oil makes the baby healthy and beautiful.

During previous years, cargo steamers used to run from Haldia to Patna, and later to Varanasi. In Kolkata, there is still a tremendous amount of ferry and steamer traffic in the Hooghly River. In the name of promoting river tourism, steamers and ferries are being run in cities like Patna, Kolkata etc., due to which Gangetic Dolphins get injured or die after colliding with them. Apart from this, their health is adversely affected by noise pollution. Fishermen use nylon nets for fishing, in which Gangetic Dolphins are easily trapped. Apart from this, it is also killed due to lack of awareness or because of greed.

The concentration of manure, pesticide, industrial and domestic waste in Ganga is increasing rapidly. Due to water pollution, the lifespan of Gangetic Dolphins is decreasing. An estimated 1.5 million metric tonnes of chemical fertilisers and 21,000 tonnes of technical-grade pesticides are released into the Ganga and

Brahmaputra annually, due to which polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), chlorodyne compounds, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) etc. have exceeded the tolerable amounts in the rivers. These are damaging for the muscles, kidneys, liver etc. of the Gangetic Dolphins.

Today, there is a need to preserve this aquatic creature, for which Ganga has to be saved first. The Modi government is determined to save Ganga. This is a good sign, but a tough decision has to be taken in this direction; negligence at any level can be dangerous for Gangetic Dolphins, Ganga and our existence. Dolphin Parks can be established. Fishermen should take care that they do not catch fish in areas where the concentration of Gangetic Dolphins is high. Tighten the net to catch the poachers. Simultaneously, combing operations should also be carried out, so that hunters don't hunt the Gangetic Dolphins. A campaign was launched in 2000 for saving the dolphins found in the Indus River in Pakistan, under which the dolphins who had gone into the canal or tributaries to save their lives were rehabilitated.

There is a need to run such campaigns in India also, especially in Bihar, as the Gangetic Dolphins are found in maximum numbers in the state. In this context, educating and making the common man aware can be beneficial. Central and state governments can also play a positive role in this regard. Merely celebrating Dolphin Day and Week will not yield positive results. If corrective measures are not taken, the day is not far when the Gangetic Dolphins will also disappear like the Baiji Dolphin of China.

Views expressed are personal

After the extinction of Baiji in 2006, only three species of freshwater Dolphins have managed to survive

The Economic Times - 12- September-2022

NOBEL LAUREATE MICHAEL KRAMER'S PAPER

# Jal Mission can Avert 1.3L Infant Deaths a Yr

Our Bureau

**New Delhi:** The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), launched by the Indian government in 2019, if successful will prevent around 136,000 under-5 deaths per year provided that the water delivered through JJM is free from microbiological contamination, according to a paper co-authored by Nobel laureate Michael Kramer. The paper has been published by the University of Chicago.

"The Jal Jeevan Mission's ambition to bring safe drinking water to all rural homes is likely to be highly valuable, preventing around 1,36,000 child deaths annually," it said. "We hope to work with the ministry and assist in this effort by testing possible solutions to water quality treatment such as re-chlorination".

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the government aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. In 2019, at the inception of JJM, more than 50% of the popula-

tion did not have access to safe drinking water in India.

As per the paper, although geogenic contaminants such as arsenic, fluoride and nitrate are widespread in certain regions of India, the most ubiquitous type of contamination is microbial and diarrhea is the third most common responsible disease for under-five mortality in India.



**Paper says water treatment is among most cost-effective ways to reduce child mortality**

Further, cost-effectiveness analysis also suggests that water treatment is among the most cost-effective ways to reduce child mortality. "This implies that efforts to reach as many people as possible with safe water are likely to have very large net benefits," it said.

A recent meta-analysis of 15 randomised controlled trials, as part of the study, suggests that the expected reduction in all-cause under-5 mortality from water treatment is around one in four.

Amar Ujala- 12- September-2022

# जल जीवन मिशन से हर साल 1.36 लाख बच्चों की जान बचाएगा भारत

2019 में अर्थशास्त्र का नोबेल पा चुके माइकल क्रैमर ने अपने शोध में किया दावा, पानी के री-क्लोरीनेशन पर साथ काम करने की जताई इच्छा

नई दिल्ली। भारत सरकार का जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) हर साल 1.36 लाख बच्चों की जान बचा सकता है। 5 साल से छोटे इन बच्चों को बचाने का यह सबसे प्रभावी और किफायती तरीका साबित हो सकता है। यह दावे 2019 में अर्थशास्त्र के नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता माइकल क्रैमर ने अपनी ताजा रिपोर्ट में किए। इच्छा भी जताई कि वे इस क्षेत्र और खासतौर पर पानी के री-क्लोरीनेशन पर भारत के साथ काम करना चाहेंगे।

शिकागो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित इस रिपोर्ट में क्रैमर ने लिखा कि साल 2024 तक भारत अपने ग्रामीण हिस्सों में नल से पेयजल



## पेयजल आपूर्ति को सूक्ष्मजीवों से बचाना होगा

क्रैमर ने लिखा कि भारत को ध्यान रखना होगा कि पेयजल आपूर्ति सूक्ष्मजीवों द्वारा संक्रमित न हो। इसके लिए पाइपों में नेगेटिव प्रेशर आने से रोकना होगा। बेहतर रहेगा कि पानी के ट्रीटमेंट को केंद्रीकृत प्रणाली नलों के निकट रहे। 2019 में महाराष्ट्र में हुए अध्ययन का इक्काला देकर कहा कि नलों से मिले पानी के 37 प्रतिशत सैपल में ई-कोलाई था।

पहुंचाने के लिए जेजेएम पर काम कर रहा है। सफल रहा, तो अपने 1.36 लाख बच्चों का जीवन हर साल बचा लेगा। यूनिसेफ व डब्ल्यूएचओ के अनुसार जेजेएम के पहले 2019 तक 63 प्रतिशत घरों को साफ पेयजल मिल रहा

था। जेजेएम से आंकड़ा 90 प्रतिशत पहुंच सकता है। बच्चों को अगर पोषणयुक्त भोजन और अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं भी मिलें तो 1.36 लाख से भी अधिक का जीवन हम बचा सकेंगे।

■ अमर उजाला रिसर्च डेस्क/एजेंसी

## यह खतरे कम होंगे

- क्रैमर का आकलन है कि जिन घरों में पेयजल असुरक्षित है, वहां 5 साल से छोटे बच्चों की मौत की आशंका बाकी घरों से 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाती है। हालांकि वास्तविक प्रतिशत इससे भी कहीं ज्यादा हो सकता है।
- भारत की बड़ी आबादी जो पेयजल उपयोग करती है, वह असेनिक, फ्लैराइड या नाइट्रेट से दूषित हो सकता है। इसमें हानिकारक सूक्ष्मजीवों की मौजूदगी सबसे घातक है।
- इससे बच्चों को डायरिया होता है। भारत में 5 साल से छोटे बच्चों की मौत की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी वजह डायरिया ही है। जेजेएम से यह कम हो सकता है।
- उन्होंने मौत के सभी कारणों में भी 25 प्रतिशत कमी की उम्मीद जताई।

Jansatta- 12- September-2022

सतलुज-यमुना जोड़ नहर का मसला सुलझाने की कवायद

## खट्टर और भगवंत मान 14 अक्टूबर को करेंगे बैठक

चंडीगढ़, 11 अक्टूबर (जनसत्ता)।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा सतलुज-यमुना जोड़ नहर (एसवाईएल) के मुद्दे पर हरियाणा और पंजाब को बैठक करने के दिशानिर्देश देने के बाद अब दोनों राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री संयुक्त बैठक करने जा रहे हैं। यह बैठक 14 अक्टूबर को चंडीगढ़ में होगी। हरियाणा और पंजाब में एसवाईएल पर अरसे से तनातनी चल रही है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा मामले में हरियाणा के पक्ष में फैसला भी दिया जा चुका है। इसके बावजूद पंजाब ने इसे लागू नहीं किया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा पिछली सुनवाई के दौरान यह फैसला लागू करवाने के लिए दोनों राज्यों को अंतिम अवसर दिया गया। इससे पहले पंजाब में कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई निर्देश जारी

किए लेकिन पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा बैठक में भाग नहीं लिया गया।

अब दोनों राज्यों में आपसी बातचीत पर सहमति बनी है जिसके तहत 14 अक्टूबर को यह बैठक बुलाई गई। हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल ने मंगलवार को चंडीगढ़ में कहा कि हरियाणा के लिए एसवाईएल का पानी बहुत जरूरी है। इस मामले में एक समयावधि तय की जानी चाहिए ताकि प्रदेश के किसानों को पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कराई जा सके। प्रदेश की जनता को उसका जायज हक दिलाया जाएगा।

वहीं, पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री भगवंत मान ने कहा कि एसवाईएल पर उनका रुख बिल्कुल साफ है। पत्रकारों से बातचीत में मान ने बताया कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के दिशा-निर्देश पर उनकी हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री के साथ यह बैठक होने वाली है।

Pioneer- 12- September-2022

# रामपुरमथुरा में खतरे के निशान पर पहुंची सरयू, बढ़ा खतरा

● गांवों में घुस रहा बाढ़ का पानी, लोग परेशान

बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीणों की हरसंभव की जाएगी मदद: तहसीलदार

संवाददाता। रामपुरमथुरा सीतापुर

सरयू नदी का जलस्तर खतरे के निशान से 80 सेमी ऊपर बहने से क्षेत्र के चार ग्राम पंचायतों के करीब 65 गांव बाढ़ की भीषण चपेट में आ गए हैं। इधर चौका नदी भी उफान पर होने से क्षेत्र के दर्जनों गांवों में पानी भरने के साथ मुख्य मार्गों पर भी पानी बहना शुरू हो गया है। बैराजों से छोड़े जा रहे पानी से आज उफनाई सरयू नदी का जलस्तर खतरे के निशान से 80 सेमी ऊपर पहुंच गया है। फतेपुरवा गांव के पास लगे मीटर गेज पर सरयू नदी का जलस्तर 119.80 सेमी पहुंच गया। लगातार जल स्तर बढ़ने से इलाके के कोठार, फतेपुरवा, दुबेपुरवा, मिश्रणपुरवा, जगरूपपुरवा, कुंभरीरा, कटुआघाट, रानीगंज, अखरी रामरूपपुरवा, निरंजनपुरवा, कनरखी, प्यारेपुरवा, सुंदर पुरवा, अंगरीरा, सोतीपुरवा, खरगोपुरवा, बंगालीपुरवा, हरिपुरवा, अखरी, बाबाकुटी, शंकर पुरवा, क्योडा, गोमतीपुरवा, बनवारीपुरवा, जगन्नाथपुरवा, बलेसरपुरवा

संवाददाता। लहरपुर सीतापुर

तहसील क्षेत्र के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विगत कई दिनों से लगातार हो रही भारी बारिश और विभिन्न बैराजों से छोड़े गए भारी-भरकम पानी से तहसील क्षेत्र के कई गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं, जिसको लेकर तहसील प्रशासन अलर्ट मोड पर है। बताते चलें तहसीलदार शशि बिंदु द्विवेदी लगातार बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर रहे हैं और संबंधित राजस्व कर्मियों को अलर्ट रहने के निर्देश भी दे रहे हैं। गौरतलब है कि विभिन्न बैराजों से छोड़े गए पानी एवं हो रही लगातार बारिश के चलते बाढ़ प्रभावित गांव हरखीबेहड़, चौखड़िया,

समेत करीब 65 गांवों में बाढ़ का पानी भर गया है। बक्सीपुरवा, दुबेपुरवा, शंकरपुरवा, अखरी, प्यारेपुरवा, निरंजनपुरवा, गोमतीपुरवा, जगरूपपुरवा, झगटपुरवा, हरिपालपुरवा, बुचौरपुरवा, कोठार, अहिरनपुरवा, सोहलियागंज,



खालेपुरवा आदि कई गांवों में तहसीलदार शशि बिंदु द्विवेदी ने बैलगाड़ी और ट्रैक्टर

के सहारे जाकर ग्रामीणों से मिलकर बाढ़ से निपटने के उपाय बताएं और साथ ही

नागेसरपुरवा, पीताम्बरपुरवा, छोटेपुरवा, लोधनपुरवा, शिवनाथपुरवा, हरिपुरवा, कैलाशपुरवा, कनरखी घाट सहित करीब 35 गांवों में करीब 6 से 7 फिट गहरा पानी बह रहा है। इन गांवों को जाने के सभी संपर्क मार्ग नदी

में तब्दील हो चुके हैं। यहां पर केवल नाव द्वारा ही पहुंचा जा सकता है रामपुर मथुरा-टिगड़ा, धन्वी-रामपुर मथुरा, तटबन्ध-अखरी, रामपुर मथुरा-महमूदाबाद मार्ग पर बने दुलम्पुरवा रपटा पुल, रामपुर मथुरा-तिवारीपुर, बांसुरा-

सभी को सावधान रहने के लिए बताया, इसी क्रम में तहसीलदार ने बाढ़ प्रभावित गांव में पहुंचकर ग्रामीणों को फ्लूट सामग्री का भी वितरण किया और सब ही कहाँ की तहसील प्रशासन आप सब की हर संभव मदद करने के लिए तत्पर है घबराए नहीं, और ग्रामीणों को बताते हुए कहा कि सभी लोग इस वक्त खेतों में मत जाएं, क्योंकि 2 या 3 दिन में आकाशीय बिजली गिरने की भी संभावनाएं हैं, इसी के तहत तहसीलदार ने बाढ़ चौकियों पर तैनात राजस्व कर्मियों को निर्देश दिए कि हर समय अलर्ट रहें, इस मौके पर भारी संख्या में ग्रामीण एवं तहसील प्रशासन की टीम मौजूद रहे।

भगीतीपुर, भगीतीपुर-पारा क्योडा, दहला-थानगांव, चंदौली पुल-बांसुरा घाट, बहादुरगंज-ग्वाहडीह सहित कई मुख्य व लिंक मार्ग कटने की कगार पर है। इनके कटने से पड़ोसी मुख्य बाजारों से संपर्क भी टूट सकता है।