

Telangana Today- 02- June-2022

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YEARS OF
GLORIOUS
JOURNEYP.VI TELANGANA TODAY
THURSDAY | JUNE 2 | 2022

Irrigation

IN 2014, TELANGANA'S IRRIGATION SECTOR WAS IN A DISMAL STATE. AFTER 2014, THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION SAW AN INCREASE OF RS 1,52,000 CRORE. CHIEF MINISTER K CHANDRASHEKHAR RAO STRATEGISED THE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF ONGOING PROJECTS, AS WELL AS THE RADICAL MODERNISATION OF OLDER PROJECTS.

A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO SCALE UP THE IRRIGATION COVERAGE WAS ADOPTED, BESIDES REDESIGNING AND RE-ENGINEERING OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.



Kaleshwaram multi-purpose Lift Irrigation Scheme, the world's largest lift irrigation project has been designed to lift the allocated Godavari River waters from an elevation of 90 metres to 618 metres, reaching some of Telangana's most parched lands

- Kaleshwaram project comprises 3 barrages across Godavari River, 20 mega volume water lifts, 21 pump houses, 18 reservoirs, and a network of tunnels, pipelines, and canals of nearly 1,832 km in length
- The project was completed in a record time of **36 months**
- It is aimed at addressing the irrigation needs of 45 lakh acres for two crops

PALAMURU-RANGAREDDY LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

Envisages lifting water in five stages through pumping from the foreshore of Srisaillam Reservoir near Yellur village in Nagarkurnool district, to create irrigation potential in upland areas of Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar, Vikarabad, Narayanpet, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts, for an ayacut of **12.30 lakh acres**



Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme (SRLIS) aims at diverting Godavari river water to irrigate 6.74 lakh acres in three districts of Bhadradi Kothagudem, Khammam, and Mahabubabad



Millennium Post- 02- June-2022

'Indian projects fully compliant with Indus Water Treaty'

118th meeting of Permanent Indus Commission held

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: India has underscored that its projects are fully compliant with the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty and it is committed to bilateral resolution of issues and suggestions given by Pakistan during a meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission, sources said.

The discussion was held during PIC's 118th meeting, comprising Indus Commissioners of India and Pakistan, that concluded on Tuesday here.

India has also said it is already providing information of extraordinary discharges of water from reservoirs and flood flows after Pakistan requested New Delhi to provide advance flood information during the forthcoming flood season, they said.

India further assured that the same will be continued in the manner provided in the Treaty, they said.

No discussions were held on Pakistan's objections on design of Indian hydroelectric projects on Western rivers, sources said.

India assured that Indian projects are fully compliant with



the provisions of the Treaty and it is committed to bilateral resolution of issues, and suggestions given by Pakistan during 117th meeting will be examined and discussed in the next meeting, sources said.

Both sides also decided that tours of the Commission to both sides of Indus basin shall be held after the end of the flood season at mutually convenient dates, sources said.

Both the Commissioners also reaffirmed their resolve to continue frequent interaction and resolve issues through bilateral discussions under the Indus Water Treaty, they said.

The Indian delegation at the talks was led by AK Pal, Indian Commissioner for Indus Waters, and the visiting Paki-

stan delegation was led by Syed Muhammad Mehar Ali Shah, Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters.

Under the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) signed between India and Pakistan in 1960, all the waters of the eastern rivers -- Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi -- amounting to around 33 million acre feet (MAF) annually is allocated to India for unrestricted use.

The waters of western rivers - Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab - amounting to around 135 MAF annually have been assigned largely to Pakistan. India is permitted to construct the run of the river plants on western rivers with limited storage as per criteria specified in the treaty.

Millennium Post- 02- June-2022

Flood situation improves in Assam, two more dead

GUWAHATI: The flood situation in Assam improved on Wednesday even though two more persons died and nearly 1.02 lakh people remain affected by the deluge across four districts, an official bulletin said.

According to the daily report of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), one person each died in Katigorh and Sonai of Cachar district due to the flood.

The death toll due to the flood and landslides this year has now gone up to 38 across Assam. The ASDMA said 1,01,926 people are still in distress due to the floods in Cachar, Dima Hasao, Morigaon and Nagaon districts.

Nagaon is the worst hit with over 47,200 people suffering, followed by Morigaon with more than 40,700 people and Cachar with nearly 14,000 people. Till Tuesday, almost 1.77 lakh people were affected by the deluge across the four districts in the state. At present, 171 villages are under water and 6,892.42 hectares of crop areas have been damaged across Assam, the ASDMA said.

The authorities are running 12 relief camps and distribution



Soil erosion along the banks of Brahmaputra river at Silghat

PTI FILE

centres in four districts, where 2,560 people, including 578 children, are currently staying, it said. The administrations have distributed 243.87 quintals of rice, dal and salt, 50 quintals of cattle feed and other relief items.

Massive erosion has been witnessed in Barpeta, Biswanath, Dhubri, Hojai, Sonitpur,

Tinsukia and Udalguri districts.

Embankments, roads, bridges and other infrastructure have been damaged by floodwaters in Cachar, Karimganj and Nagaon, the ASDMA said.

A total of 96,721 domestic animals and poultry have been affected by the deluge across nine districts, it added.

The Hindu- 02- June-2022



Contested waters: Pakistani children play on a boat in the Ravi river in Lahore. • AFP

FROM THE ARCHIVES

How the Indus Treaty was signed

Notes from the unpublished diary of India's Acting High Commissioner in Karachi, Pakistan, during the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in September 1960

K.V. PADMANABHAN

THE GIST

■ During partition, the line dividing the two Punjabs cut right across the Indus canal systems. Pakistan found that all the five tributaries of the Indus originated in India and flowed through Indian territory in the upper reaches. This led to hysterical cries in Pakistan for taking up arms to defend their rights over the waters. Fortunately, an arbiter came forward in the garb of the World Bank.

■ The Indus Waters Treaty was based on the principle that after a transitional period of 10 years, extendable to 13 at the request of Pakistan, the three eastern rivers, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, would be exclusively allocated to India, while the western rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, would be allocated exclusively to Pakistan except for certain limited uses by India in the upstream areas.

■ However, other related bilateral discussions and grandiose schemes came to practically nothing because of Pakistan's insistence that India should make substantial concessions with regard to Kashmir.

Amongst the more prominent of the problems that bedevilled relations between India and Pakistan was the Indus Waters dispute. This was a legacy of the Partition. The line dividing the two Punjabs cut right across the Indus canal systems developed over a hundred years. Pakistan found that the headwaters of the main canals were on the Indian side of the border. All the five tributaries of the Indus also originated in India and flowed through Indian territory in the upper reaches. Even before Partition, Sindh and Punjab had witnessed wrangles over the sharing of the waters of these rivers.

The situation worsened after the holocaust of the Partition. There were hysterical cries in Pakistan for taking up arms to defend their rights over the waters. Fortunately, an arbiter came forward in the garb of the World Bank that eventually succeeded in thrashing out a settlement. The main credit should go to Eugene Black, the World Bank president.

Demarcating boundaries

While the negotiations about the sharing of the canal waters were going on, officials from both countries were grappling with the demarcation of boundaries that had defied solution all those years. These disputes had arisen over the interpretation of the award of Radcliffe. Two teams were sent out by India to tackle the thorny problem [in 1959]. The discussions the Indians held with their Pakistani counterparts were in a spirit of friendship and cordiality hitherto unheard of in Pakistan. To a large extent, this was due to the fact that the leaders of the respective teams were old friends and college mates from pre-Partition Lahore. The leader on the Indian side was Sardar Swaran Singh; General Khalid Shaikh led the Pakistani team. Once these two men established their rapport, they left the details to their principal advisors: on the Indian side M.J. Desai, and on the other side Sikander Ali Baig. Once it was established that the main purpose of the exercise was to achieve maximum agreement and that neither side was out to steal an unfair advantage, it was easier to work out a solution. It was found that neither India nor Pakistan had an overwhelming case to be made on its stand on a particular dispute. One side gracefully conceded the other's claim were valid, and that was that. In this way the two negotiating teams were able to settle a number of irritants in this field and pave the way for a period of real détente between the two countries.

However, some [issues] proved to be intractable. One of these was the dispute regarding the Rann of Kutch. As neither side gave way, it was decided to leave it for further negotiations through routine diplomatic channels. Subsequently, Pakistan was to take the law into its own hands and send a raiding force into the territory only to be halted by Indian Army units. The dispute was then put to international

arbitration, as a result of which India agreed to give up a part of the disputed area to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Ayub Khan had taken another bold step. This was the decision to stop over at Palam airport in New Delhi [in September, 1959] during one of his periodic visits to Dacca, to meet the Indian Prime Minister. He was no doubt prompted to do so by Rajeshwar Dayal, the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan who had received prior approval from Delhi. The Pakistani President deserves full credit for following it through with good grace and aplomb. The Palam meeting, that lasted for nearly two hours, went well. At the end, a brief statement was issued in which the leaders emphasised the need to conduct relations in a rational and planned manner. It was also agreed that outstanding issues should be settled in accordance with justice and fair play, in a spirit of friendliness and cooperation. Later, when speaking to the Press, Ayub Khan stressed the need for re-appraisals, for forgetting and forgiving, and for a more realistic and rational approach to settling disputes that had tarnished relations between the two neighbour states. For a few moments, the ice seemed to be broken. Right-thinking people on both sides appeared to heave a sigh of relief.

Nehru's visit to Pakistan

Soon it was clear that bigger things were in the offing. The protracted negotiations about the distribution of the canal waters were drawing to a close. The agreement on the canal waters was the biggest single achievement to date between the two countries, and it was decided to have it signed with due pomp and show. This provided an appropriate opportunity for the Indian Prime Minister to reciprocate Ayub Khan's stopover at Palam and to demonstrate the friendly relations that were developing between the two countries. The historic visit of Pandit Nehru from September 19 to September 23, 1960, was to be his last visit to Pakistan.

While the arrangements of the visit were under discussion, Rajeshwar Dayal had to leave Pakistan. The task of organising Panditji's visit fell on my shoulders. Fortunately, I had very able colleagues to help me.

Prime Minister Nehru's visit commenced on a rather low key. The welcome at Karachi was formal and correct, but not enthusiastic. The decorations along the route from the airport to the presidential palace were minimal. By contrast, a lot of the local populace had gathered along the streets to have a glimpse of Panditji. But they did not cheer him. It was evident that the military authorities had ordained it that way.

The same evening was the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty. This was done with due decorum and solemnity. Nehru signed on behalf of India, Ayub Khan on behalf of Pakistan, and William Liff, the vice-president of the World Bank, on behalf of the Bank. The treaty was based on the principle that after a transitional period of 10 years, extendable to 13 at the request of Pakistan, the

three eastern rivers, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, would be exclusively allocated to India, while the western rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, would be allocated exclusively to Pakistan except for certain limited uses by India in the upstream areas. During the transition period, Pakistan would undertake a system of works, part of which would replace from the western rivers such irrigation uses in Pakistan as had hitherto been met from the eastern rivers. While the system of works was under construction, India would continue to supply water from the eastern rivers according to the agreed programme. The Indus works programme was estimated to cost around \$1,070 million, of which \$870 million was to be spent in Pakistan. It was a colossal undertaking.

Once the signing ceremony was over everyone breathed a sigh of relief. What had been an insurmountable problem was out of the way. Could one proceed to other items on the agenda? This was the nagging question that troubled the advisers on either side. Panditji had brought a team of advisers that included Desai, the Commonwealth Secretary, an able administrator, and a tough negotiator. Ayub Khan had great respect for his abilities.

However, the discussions that followed proved to be desultory and unproductive. It was clear that neither side was prepared for any major concessions. We talked primarily of trade between the two countries and for cooperation in economic spheres. A number of ideas were thrown out. Ayub Khan in a generous mood offered to divert the waters of the Indus River to the parched areas of Rajasthan by erecting a barrage in the lower reaches of the river; also to supply the Sui natural gas from Balochistan to the Bombay area.

The Indian side in its turn agreed to consider sympathetically the proposal enabling Pakistan to run a through-train across India connecting Lahore and Dacca. Even cooperation and co-ordination in the military fields came under discussion. India expressed concern about Chinese activities on the northern border of Kashmir and emphasised the concern they felt about a possible threat to Pakistan also from them.

Ayub Khan, without batting an eyelid, shook his head gravely and promised to study the question with his military advisors. Little did the Indian side suspect that Pakistan would be handing over to the Chinese sizeable chunks of the territory in the northern part of Kashmir in return for China's support of Pakistan's claim for the annexation of Jammu and Kashmir.

In fact, all our bilateral discussions and grandiose schemes came to practically nothing because of Pakistan's insistence that India should make substantial concessions with regard to Kashmir. Thereby ended another chapter in the unfulfilled agenda of cooperation between India and Pakistan.

K.V. Padmanabhan was in the Indian Foreign Service. Born in 1911, he passed away in 1992.

The Morning Standard- 02- June-2022

Cauvery water reaches coastal delta districts

ANTONY FERNANDO

@ Mayiladuthurai/Nagapattinam

CAUVERY waters reached the coastal delta districts of Mayiladuthurai and Nagapattinam districts around 9.30 pm on Tuesday, a week after it was released from Mettur Dam.

The water entered Mayiladuthurai district as its distributary, the Vikraman, at Thiruvalangadu.

Water was released from the Vikraman regulator in Thiruvalangadu.

V Shanmugam, executive engineer from PWD-WRO in Mayiladuthurai, said, "Our special desilting of irrigation channel ended two days ago. We will release water in the irrigation channels for field irrigation once they reach the tail end regulator in Melaiyur, which we expect in a day."

According to PWD, around 10,000 cusecs is being released from Mettur. The inflow into the dam has decreased over the past

few days and is currently around 2,000 cusecs.

A total of 3,305 cusecs of Cauvery water was released from the Grand Anaicut Dam (Kallanai) on Wednesday. About 3,800 cusecs is being released into the Vennaru, while water is yet to be

released in the Grand Anaicut channel. A total of 2,521 cusecs is being released into the Kollidam from the Upper Anaicut Dam (Mukkombu Melanai).

Farmers welcomed the unprecedented early release of water to the delta districts. G. Gopiganesan, farmer-leader from Cauvery Delta Paasanathararagal Sangam, said, "Water should be released from dams and regulators without keeping any turns."

PWD and the rural development department should complete the pending channel desilting work." On Wednesday, the Vennaru water entered the Pandavaiyaru in Eraiyankudi village of Nagapattinam district.



Our special desilting of irrigation channel ended two days ago. We will release water in the irrigation channels for once they reach the tail end regulator in Melaiyur, which we expect in a day

V Shanmugam

The Morning Standard- 02- June-2022

Mullaiperiyar dam shutters opened

Theni: Minister for Cooperation I Periyasamy released water from Mallaiperiyar Dam on Wednesday in the presence of District Collector KV Muralidharan and MLAs. A total of 300 cusec per minute was released and it will be continued for another 120 days. Of this, 200 cusec of water would be utilised for irrigation, and the remaining 100 cusec would be utilised for drinking purposes. *ENS*

The Economics Times- 02- June-2022

Come Rain Or Shine

The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the state governments themselves, as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, GoI provides technical and financial assistance to state governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), etc....

To mitigate the advance impact of drought, state governments are advised to initiate advance remedial action, e.g., constructing water harvesting structures under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other such schemes, promoting agronomic practices for moisture conservation, promoting cultivation of less water-consuming crops and restoring irrigation infrastructure by desilting canals, energising tubewells and replacing/repairing faulty pumps. Further, the states are also advised to carry out periodic assessment of preparation for kharif crops, particularly contingency crops.

States have been advised to keep aside 5-10% of funds allocated under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for undertaking appropriate interventions, if the situation so warrants, to minimise the adverse impact of an aberrant monsoon on the agriculture sector. GoI implements centrally sponsored schemes (CSS)/central sector (CS) schemes such as the PMKSY.

From 'Steps to Reduce Dependency on Monsoon', ReliefWeb

Haribhoomi- 02- June-2022

सिंधु जल संधि के पूर्णतः पालन को लेकर प्रतिबद्ध है भारत

सिंधु जल आयोग की बीते दिन हुई बैठक में पाक को दो टूक

हरिभूमि ब्यूरो ► नई दिल्ली

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बीते मंगलवार को खत्म हुई सिंधु जल आयोग की 118वीं बैठक में भारत ने एक बार फिर बड़ी स्पष्टता के साथ पाकिस्तान को ये बता दिया है कि उसकी सभी परियोजनाओं में सिंधु जल समझौते का पूरी तरह से पालन किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा वह समझौते से जुड़े हुए अन्य मामलों का बातचीत के जरिए द्विपक्षीय आधार पर हल निकालने के लिए भी प्रतिबद्ध है। सूत्रों ने बताया कि आयोग की दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में भारत ने बाढ़ के दौरान अतिरिक्त पानी छोड़ने की पूर्व सूचना देने के पाकिस्तान के आग्रह पर साफ शब्दों में कहा कि वो इस बाबत पूर्व सूचना देता आ रहा है। बैठक के दौरान पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधिमंडल की तरफ से कश्मीर की पश्चिमी नदियों पर भारत द्वारा बनाई जा रही जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को लेकर आपत्ति दर्ज कराते हुए भारत से जवाब मांगा गया है। इसमें एक हजार मेगावाट की पाकुल दुल परियोजना भी शामिल है।

1960 में हुई थी सिंधु जल संधि

दोनों देशों के बीच करीब नौ साल के लंबे विचार-विमर्श के बाद वर्ष 1960 में सिंधु जल संधि हुई थी। इसके तहत तीन पूर्वी नदियों (सतलुज, ब्यास, रावी) का पानी अप्रतिबंधित भारत को आवंटित किया गया है। जबकि तीन पश्चिमी नदियों (सिंधु, झेलम और चिनाब) का पानी पाकिस्तान को आवंटित किया गया है। भारत को तीन पश्चिमी नदियों पर नदी परियोजनाओं के जरिए जलविद्युत उत्पन्न करने का अधिकार है। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान पश्चिमी नदियों पर भारतीय जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन पर आपत्ति उठा सकता है।

बारिश के मौसम में पाक दल का दौरा

भारत ने बैठक में मानसून के आगामी मौसम में पाकिस्तानी दलों के दौरे और निगरानी का मौका देने पर सहमति जताई है। उधर इस वार्ता को लेकर बीते 31 मई को विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए एक बयान में कहा गया है कि ये बैठक बेहद सौहार्दपूर्ण माहौल में हुई। जिसमें स्थायी आयोग ने दोनों पक्षों की प्रतिबद्धता की सराहना की। सिंधु जल आयोग की अगली बैठक पाकिस्तान में आयोजित करने को लेकर भी दोनों देशों से सहमति प्रकट की है। इस वार्ता के दौरान भारतीय दल का नेतृत्व जल आयुक्त ए.के.पाल ने किया। जबकि पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधिमंडल की अध्यक्षता सैयद मोहम्मद मेहर अली शाह कर रहे थे।

मार्च की बैठक में इन मुद्दों पर हुई बात

गौरतलब है कि इसी साल मार्च महीने में हुई सिंधु जल आयोग की बैठक के दौरान भारतीय पक्ष ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि उसकी सभी परियोजनाएं सिंधु जल संधि के प्रावधानों का पूरी तरह से अनुपालन करती हैं और स्थिति के समर्थन में तकनीकी विवरण प्रदान करती हैं। इस दौरान दोनों पक्षों ने फाजिल्का नाले के मुद्दे पर भी चर्चा की थी। जिसे लेकर पाकिस्तान ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सतलुज नदी में फाजिल्का नाले के मुक्त प्रवाह को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कार्रवाई जारी रहेगी।

Amar Ujala- 02- June-2022

यमुना को साफ करने पर सरकार गंभीर: केजरीवाल

मुख्यमंत्री ने बुराड़ी में स्थापित कोरोनेशन प्लांट का किया निरीक्षण, ओखला में 120 एमजीडी क्षमता का बनाया जा रहा

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल ने कहा है कि राजधानी में देश के सबसे बड़े कोरोनेशन प्लांट से यमुना साफ होगी। इस योजना से दिल्ली में पानी की मांग पूरी करने में मदद मिलेगी। बुराड़ी में पहला कोरोनेशन सीवर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बनाया गया है और ओखला में इससे भी बड़ा प्लांट बनाया जा रहा है।

मुख्यमंत्री ने बुधवार को बुराड़ी में स्थापित कोरोनेशन प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया। यह 70 एमजीडी क्षमता का प्लांट पूरी तरह से ऑटोमैटिक है, इसमें स्काडर सिस्टम है, जिसके जरिये कोई भी बटन दबाकर कहीं भी पूरे प्लांट में किसी भी मशीन को चालू किया जा सकता है और किसी भी मशीन को बंद किया जा सकता है। इस कोरोनेशन एसटीपी से 70 एमजीडी



पानी ट्रीट होकर निकल रहा है। इस पानी को और साफ किया जाएगा। इसके लिए जहांगीरपुरी ड्रेन की तरफ एक और एडवांस ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लगाया जाएगा। यह तकनीक सिंगापुर में इस्तेमाल की जाती है, वहां इसको न्यू वाटर कहते हैं। उसी आधार पर दिल्ली में भी हम इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस पानी का पीने में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसमें डरने वाली कोई बात नहीं है। केंद्र सरकार से भी

क्या है कोरोनेशन प्लांट

दरअसल कोरोनेशन एसटीपी से पानी एडवांस ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में लाया जाएगा। इसके बाद यह पानी यमुना के जरिये वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में भेजा जाएगा और 50-60 एमजीडी पानी पीने में इस्तेमाल होगा। इस तरह कोरोनेशन एसटीपी से एक तरफ सीवर के साथ-साथ यमुना साफ होगी और दूसरी तरफ पीने के पानी में भी वृद्धि होगी।

इसके लिए अनुमति मिल गई है। हम दो-तीन साल से इसके लिए लगे हुए थे। अपर यमुना रिवर बोर्ड (यूवाईआरबी) ने सारे पैरामीटर्स की जांच की है।

दिल्ली में कोरोनेशन का यह पहला प्लांट है। ओखला में इससे भी बड़ा प्लांट बन रहा है। वह 120 एमजीडी क्षमता का प्लांट है।

Amar Ujala- 02- June-2022

सिंधु, झेलम, चिनाब की परियोजनाएं जल समझौते का उल्लंघन नहीं : भारत

नई दिल्ली। सिंधु, झेलम और चिनाब पर भारत की पनबिजली परियोजनाओं से सिंधु जल समझौते की शर्तों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। भारत ने यह बात पाकिस्तान को समझाई है। दोनों देशों के स्थायी सिंधु आयोग (पीआईसी) की 118वीं बैठक के मेजबान भारत ने मंगलवार को कहा कि वह द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

दोनों देशों के पीआईसी आयुक्त व अन्य अधिकारी बैठक में शामिल हुए। भारत ने बताया कि वह पाकिस्तान को बाढ़ और अपने यहां से डिस्चार्ज किए अधिक पानी की पूर्व सूचनाएं दे रहा है। पाकिस्तान से इसके लिए नई दिल्ली से आग्रह किया था। भारत द्वारा पश्चिमी नदियों पर बनाई जा रही पनबिजली परियोजना के डिजाइन पर पाकिस्तान की आपत्ति पर बैठक में चर्चा नहीं हुई, लेकिन

पीआईसी की बैठक में पाक को समझाया



■ पाकिस्तान के सुझावों का मूल्यांकन करेगा भारत : 117वीं बैठक में पाकिस्तान की ओर से आए सुझावों पर भारत ने कहा कि वह इनका मूल्यांकन करेगा। साथ ही बरसात के मौसम के बाद दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधि सिंधु नदी घाटी का दौरा करेंगे, इसकी तारीख आपसी समन्वय से तय होगी।

भारत ने कहा कि इसमें समझौते की शर्तों का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है। भारत ने कहा कि उसे समझौते के ही तहत इन परियोजनाओं की अनुमति है। एजेंसी

Rashtriya Sahara- 02- June-2022

भारतीय परियोजनाएं सिंधु जल संधि के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप

■ नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

भारत ने स्पष्ट किया है कि उनकी परियोजनाएं पूरी तरह से सिंधु जल संधि के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप हैं और वह स्थायी सिंधु आयोग (पीआईसी) की बैठक के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा दिये गए सुझावों और मुद्दों के द्विपक्षीय समाधान के लिये प्रतिबद्ध है। सूत्रों ने यह जानकारी दी।

भारत और पाकिस्तान ने 30-31 मई के बीच चल रही स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की 118वीं बैठक में सिंधु आयोग की रूपरेखा के तहत विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा की। सूत्रों के अनुसार, भारत ने यह भी कहा कि वह जलाशयों से ज्यादा पानी निकलने और बाढ़ के प्रवाह संबंधी जानकारी पहले ही प्रदान कर रहा है। इससे पहले पाकिस्तान ने भारत से बाढ़ के बारे में पूर्व सूचना देने का अनुरोध किया था। उन्होंने बताया कि बैठक के दौरान कोई तकनीकी चर्चा नहीं हुई। सूत्रों ने बताया कि भारत ने आश्वासन दिया कि संधि के अनुसार सभी चीजें जारी रहेंगी। उन्होंने कहा कि पश्चिमी नदियों पर

भारत की पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन पर पाकिस्तान की आपत्तियों के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि भारत ने आश्वासन दिया कि भारतीय परियोजनाएं पूरी तरह से संधि के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप हैं और वह मुद्दों का समाधान द्विपक्षीय तरीके से निकालने को प्रतिबद्ध है। पिछली बैठक

■ पीआईसी बैठक में भारत ने पाकिस्तान से कहा

(117वीं बैठक) में पाकिस्तान द्वारा दिये गए सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा और अगली बैठक में इस पर चर्चा की जायेगी। दोनों पक्षों ने यह फैसला किया कि सिंधु बेसिन के दोनों ओर आयोग का दौरा बाढ़ के मौसम के समाप्त होने पर आपसी सुविधा के आधार पर तय तिथि को होगा। इससे पहले मंगलवार को विदेश मंत्रालय ने अपने बयान में कहा था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान ने 30-31 मई को सिंधु आयोग की रूपरेखा के तहत विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा की तथा

संबंधित विषयों का समाधान सिंधु जल संधि के तहत द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के माध्यम से निकालने की प्रतिबद्धता की सराहना की।

बैठक में मंगलवार को दोनों पक्षों ने मार्च 2022 में समाप्त होने वाले वित्त वर्ष के लिये स्थायी सिंधु आयोग (पीआईसी) की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिया और इस पर हस्ताक्षर किए। बयान में कहा गया कि, 'बैठक सौहार्दपूर्ण रूप से हुई। आयोग ने समय-समय पर संवाद करने का संकल्प व्यक्त किया।' इसमें कहा गया है कि पीआईसी की अगली बैठक दोनों पक्षों की सुविधा के अनुरूप सहमति वाली तारीख को पाकिस्तान में आयोजित करने पर विचार हुआ। बयान के अनुसार, स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की 118वीं बैठक में भारत और पाकिस्तान के सिंधु आयुक्तों ने हिस्सा लिया और यह 30-31 मई 2022 को नयी दिल्ली में हो रही है। इसमें भारतीय शिष्टमंडल का नेतृत्व सिंधु जल के लिये भारतीय आयुक्त ए के पाल तथा पाकिस्तानी दल का नेतृत्व सैयद मोहम्मद मेहर अली शाह कर रहे हैं।