Indian Rivers Inter-link Project

- It was aimed at, link Indian rivers by a network of reservoirs and canals and so reduce floods in some parts and water shortages in other parts of India.
- The Inter-link project has been split into three parts
  - Northern Himalayan rivers
  - Southern Peninsular
  - Intrastate rivers linking component
- The project is being managed by India's National Water Development Agency (NWDA), under its Ministry of Water Resources.
- Even though the average rainfall in India is about 4,000 billion cubic meters but most of India's rainfall comes over a 4-month period (June - September).

+Ve things:

✓ Interlinking of rivers will help entire India to have water throughout the year.
  - In Rainey season most of it falls in northern and eastern part of India, the amount of rainfall in southern and western part are comparatively low.
✓ Interlinking of rivers will be a practical solution when monsoon failed
  - because the water can be stored or water can be transferred from water surplus area to deficit.
✓ The Ganga Basin, Brahmaputra basin sees floods almost every year.
  - Floods will be controlled and scarcity of water will be reduced.
✓ This can be used as Commercial inland waterways and which helps in faster movement of goods from one place to other.
✓ Interlinking creates a new occupation like fishing, farm houses, for people living in and around these canals.

Problems:

✗ mass deforestation
  - Huge amount of distortion in the existing environment like cutting trees, clearing dense forest, this will have impact on rains and in turn affect the whole cycle of life.
✗ Change their course
  - Usually rivers change their course and direction in about 100 years and if this happens after interlinking, then the project will not be feasible.
✗ fresh water entering seas
this will cause a serious threat to the marine life system and will be a major ecological disaster.

* Submerging of land
  - huge amount of area, will be submerged leading to displacement of people and government will have to spend more to rehabilitate these people.

* Huge initial investment
  - government will have to take loans from the foreign sources which would increase the burden on the government and country will fall in a debt trap.

* Conflict between Countries and states
  - Countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan might protest for this.

Interlinking of rivers is definitely a good solution for the scarcity of water, but interlinking has to take place after a detailed study so that does not cause any problem to the environment or aquatic life.

**Artificial leaf – hydrogen**

- A tiny artificial leaf, using water and sunlight like a natural leaf and produce hydrogen.
- Using hydrogen as a fuel, only water comes out.
- Artificial leaf:
  - Inside the artificial leaf, semi conductors will be placed in a sequence.
  - Then it will work as a normal leaf.
  - When light touches semiconductors, electrons will move in a direction and produces electricity.
  - Produced Electricity, divides water (H₂O), into hydrogen.
- Now hydrogen produced using fossil fuels
  - Because of this, carbon di-oxide increasing in the atmosphere, leading into global warming.

**Rohingya # Myanmar**

The recent tensions were a hot topic in world news and the UN-Human rights wing. The migrations of Rohingya’s from Myanmar to Bangladesh and India were still going on as refugees. The Bangladesh govt. was not ready to give permanent shelter to the people. The govt. looking for temporary solution for shelter & security not a permanent one.

**Reasons for migrations**
1. Clashes between Rohingya salvation army (RSA) and the Myanmar police was the major reason for the suppression of Rohingya’s, which results in migrations.
2. Myanmar govt. unofficially recognized Rohingya salvation army as a terrorist group.
3. Moving on the steps of ethnic clenching.
4. Calling them by “Bengali terrorists”.

From 2012 Rohingya’s were started migrating but now it reached to the peak stage.

**About Rohingya’s**

1. The Rohingya’s are Muslims (Sunni set) who migrated to Barma (Myanmar) at the time of British ruling from Bengal.
2. Living in “Rakhine” state of Myanmar.
3. The most prosecute minority of the world.
4. Even there are living from long back Myanmar people doesn’t mixed with them.
   a. The Burmese Govt is claiming that, they are not original ancestors of this society, they were illegal migrants.
   b. They don’t have rights, still have conflicts on citizenship rights.
5. In Myanmar 90% of Buddhism prevails
6. Because of heavy religious domination, still there was a clear separation between Myanmar and the Rohingya.
7. They were forced to serve as a slave labours, and suppression, harassment, exploitation was a regular part of their life.

**India’s Point of view:**

- If the migrations are increasing day by day, then it leads to security problem.
- The human ethics and human rights problems occurs.
- Providing Shelter, basic needs, security, habitations are the major issues.
- Before they became illegal immigrants, they are human beings first. Definitely there will be some issues will rise from courts point of view.
- Political strategies, Bureaucracy problems, right to live and etc. are the major issues.
- It’s not clear that, whether they were illegal migrants or refugees.

**UN-human rights**

- Representative “Jayde al Hussein”.
  - Condemned these suppressions.
❖ Fighting for protection of rights of Rohingya’s.

Under sea line from Iran to India

- 1300Km line has been proposed for the cheap transportation of natural gas from Persian Gulf, avoiding Pakistani waters.
- “Oman to Porbandar (Gujarat)”